My First

E-book

Old History

Norman Alderman--Archivist

"TRAVELLERS' REPOSE" ON THE OLD STAGE TURNPIKE, MIDWAY BETWEEN STAUNTON, VA., AN
PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—FAMOUS OLD HOSTELRY OF "YE OLDEN TIME," NEAR DUNLEVIE-WINTE
BURN, W. VA.

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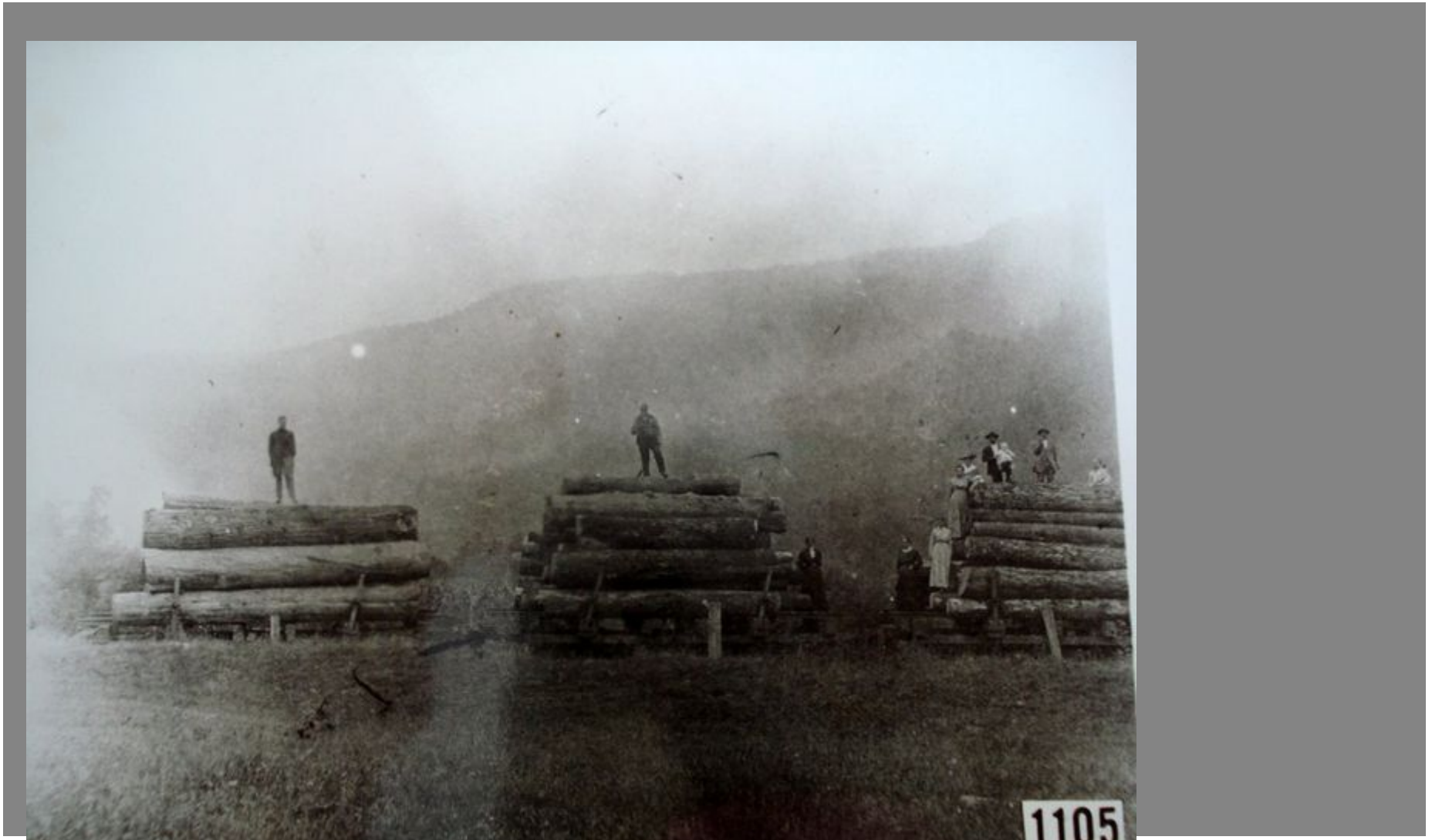
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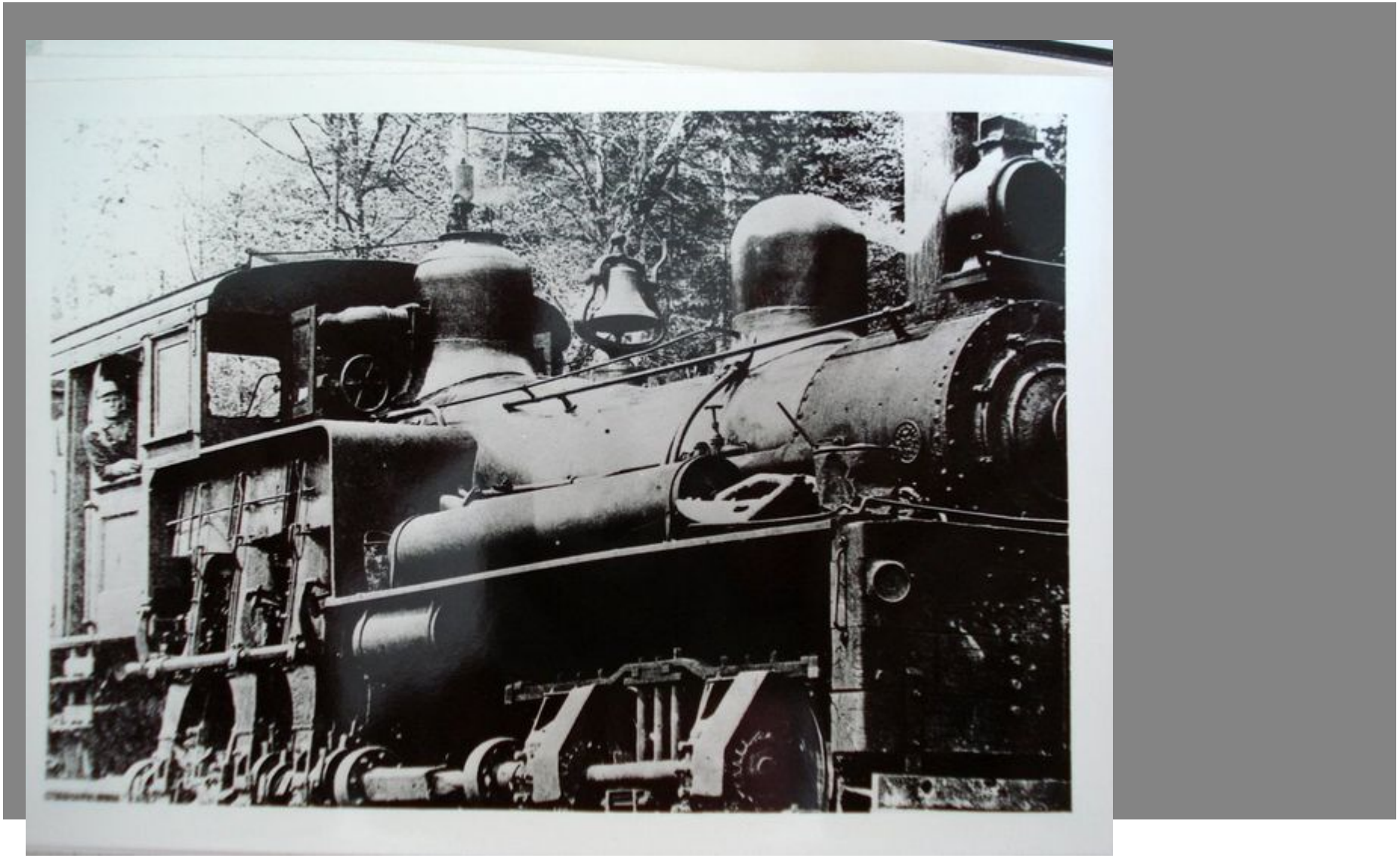
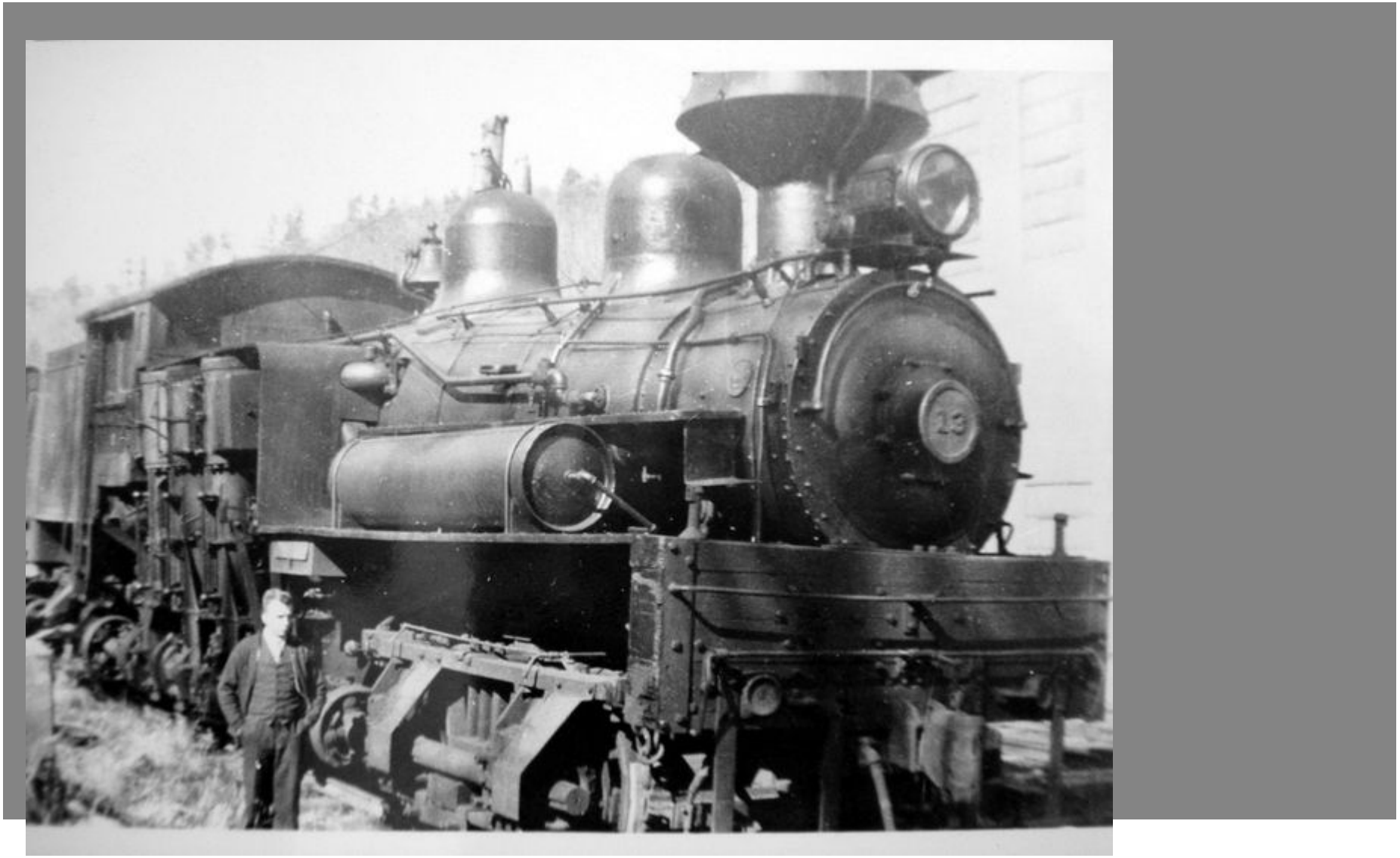
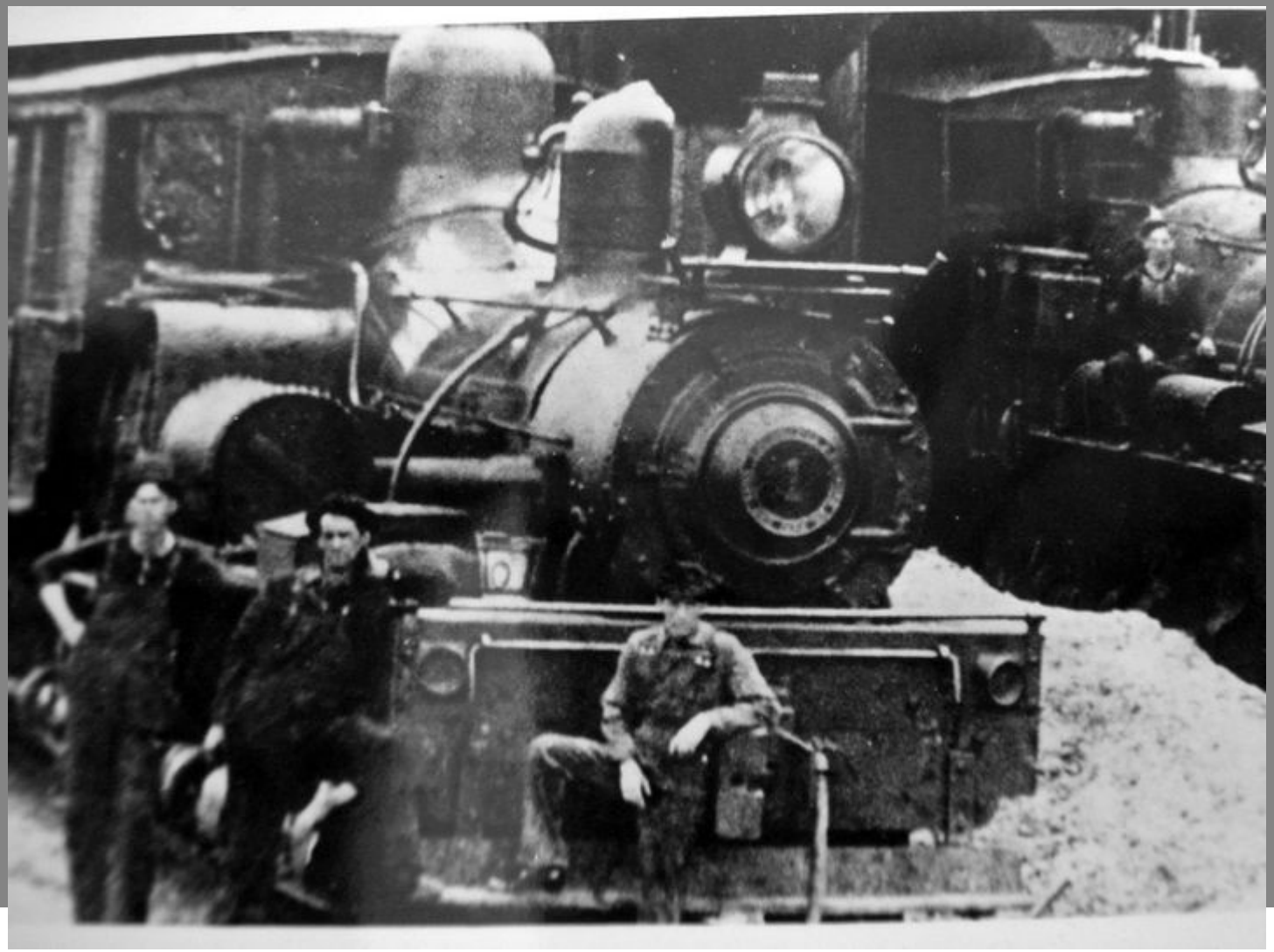




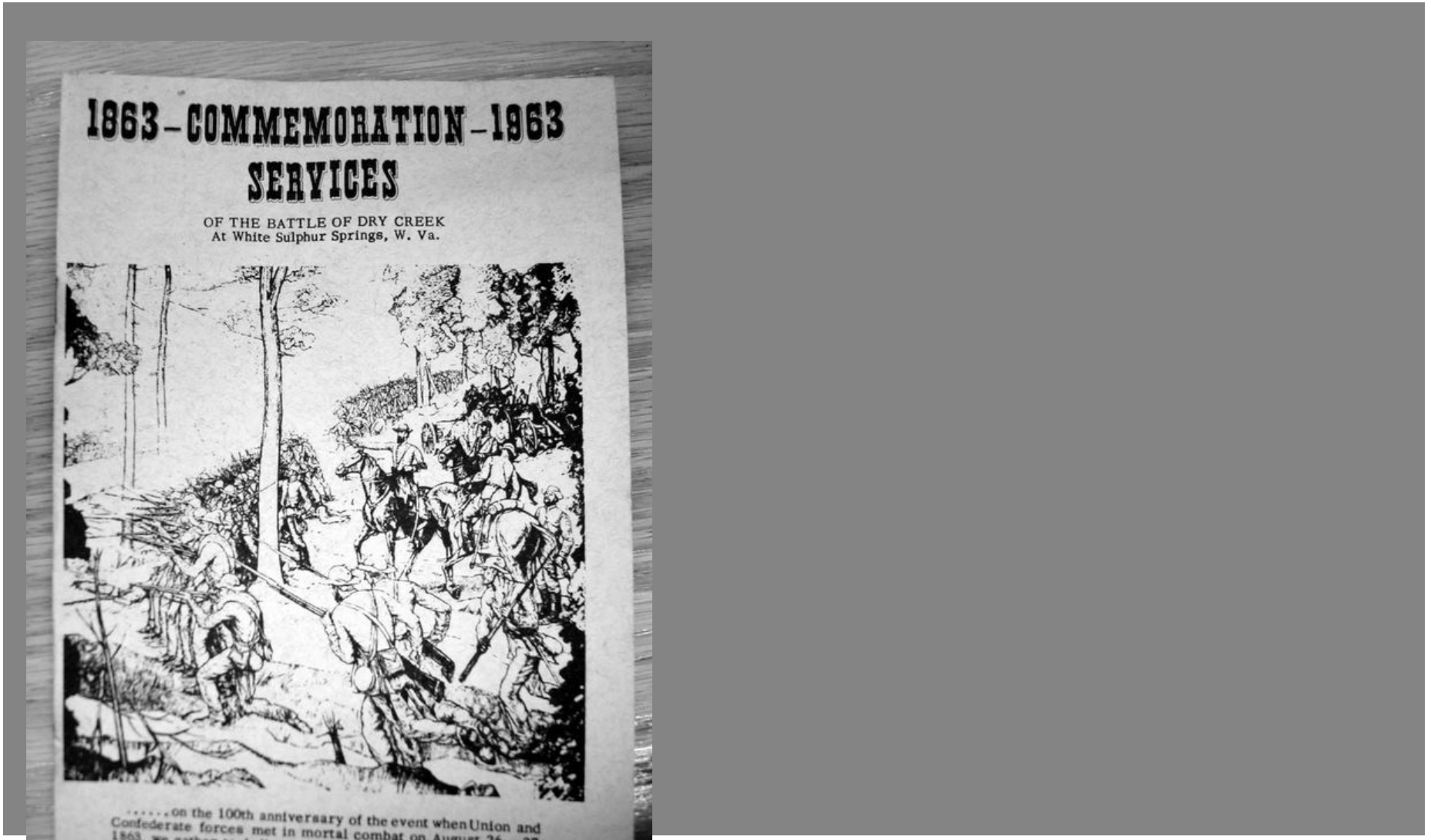


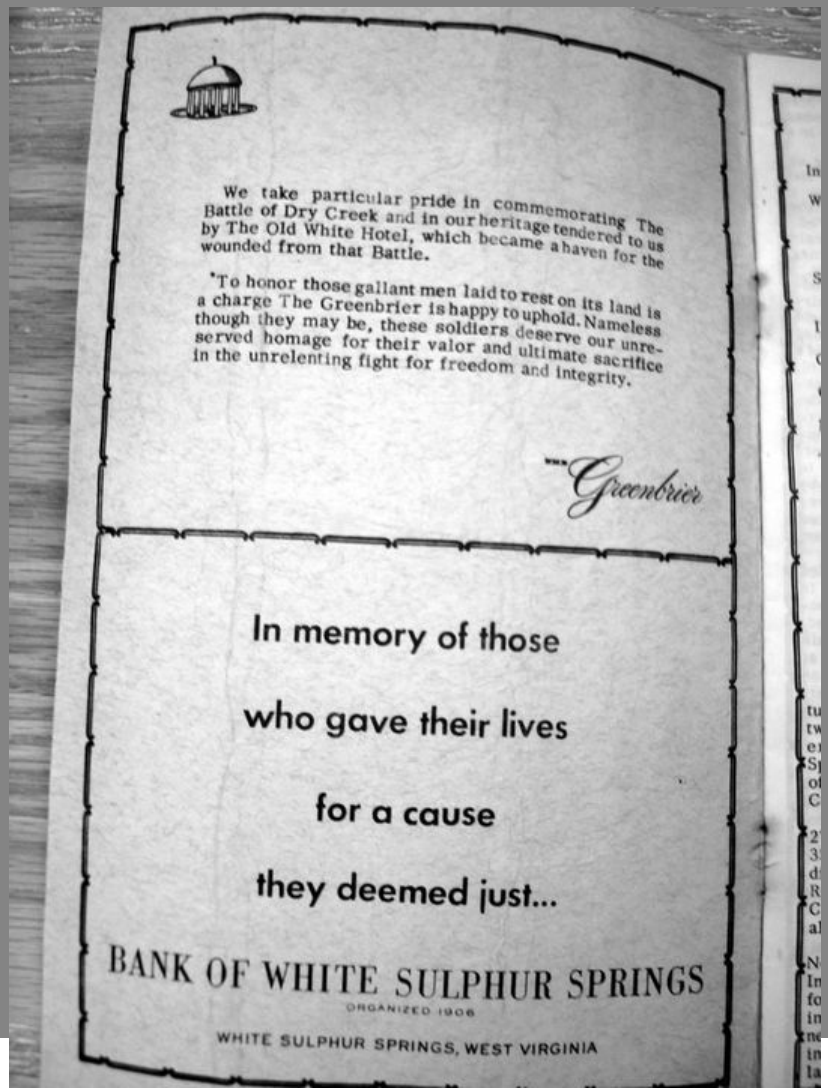
"TRAVELLERS' REPOSE" ON THE OLD STAGE TURNPIKE, MIDWAY BETWEEN STAUNTON, VA., AN PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—FAMOUS OLD HOSTELRY OF "YE OLDEN TIME," NEAR DUNLEVIE-WINTE BURN, W. VA.

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Pictures


1863 - COMMEMORATION - 1963
SERVICES
OF THE BATTLE OF DRY CREEK
At White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
.....on the 100th anniversary of the event when Union and Confederate forces met in mortal combat on August 26 - 27, 1863, we gather to dedicate this field of honor.



We take particular pride in commemorating The Battle of Dry Creek and in our heritage tendered to us by The Old White Hotel, which became a haven for the wounded from that Battle.

"To honor those gallant men laid to rest on its land is a charge The Greenbrier is happy to uphold. Nameless though they may be, these soldiers deserve our unreserved homage for their valor and ultimate sacrifice in the unrelenting fight for freedom and integrity.

—The Greenbrier

In memory of those

who gave their lives

for a cause

they deemed just...

BANK OF WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

ORGANIZED 1906

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA

—Program—

Invocation ..... Dr. A. B. Williford

White Sulphur High School Band - Directed by Marshall McMillion
Dixie
When Johnny Comes Marching Home
Battle Hymn of the Republic

Special Tribute to Mrs. Bertha Bell White, only surviving Confederate widow ... Dr. James P. Baker, Pres., Greenbrier Historical Society.

Introduction of Speaker ..... Dr. L. W. Abbott, Mayor

Commemoration Address ..... Rev. C. Shirley Donnelly

Civil War Ballads ..... Mrs. Edythe Hill Brigode

Military Services ..... Midland Seneca Post 69, American Legion

Taps ..... Stephen Hicks and Douglas Fisk

Benediction ..... Fr. Thomas J. Keane

(Note: Approximately thirty minutes following the Benediction, the conclusion of the Commemoration Service will be held at the Confederate Cemetery on the Greenbrier property near the Stable area. Please adjourn to this site.)

—Resume of the Battle—

Historians readily concede a century-old Civil War battle fought between some 4,000 Union and Confederate troops near White Sulphur Springs displayed fury equal to that of greater struggles as Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and the Wilderness.

This two-day clash on August 26-27, 1863 which cost the lives of about 350 men, has been called by four different names -- the Battle of Rocky Gap, Dry Creek, Howard's Creek and White Sulphur Springs, all one and the same affair.

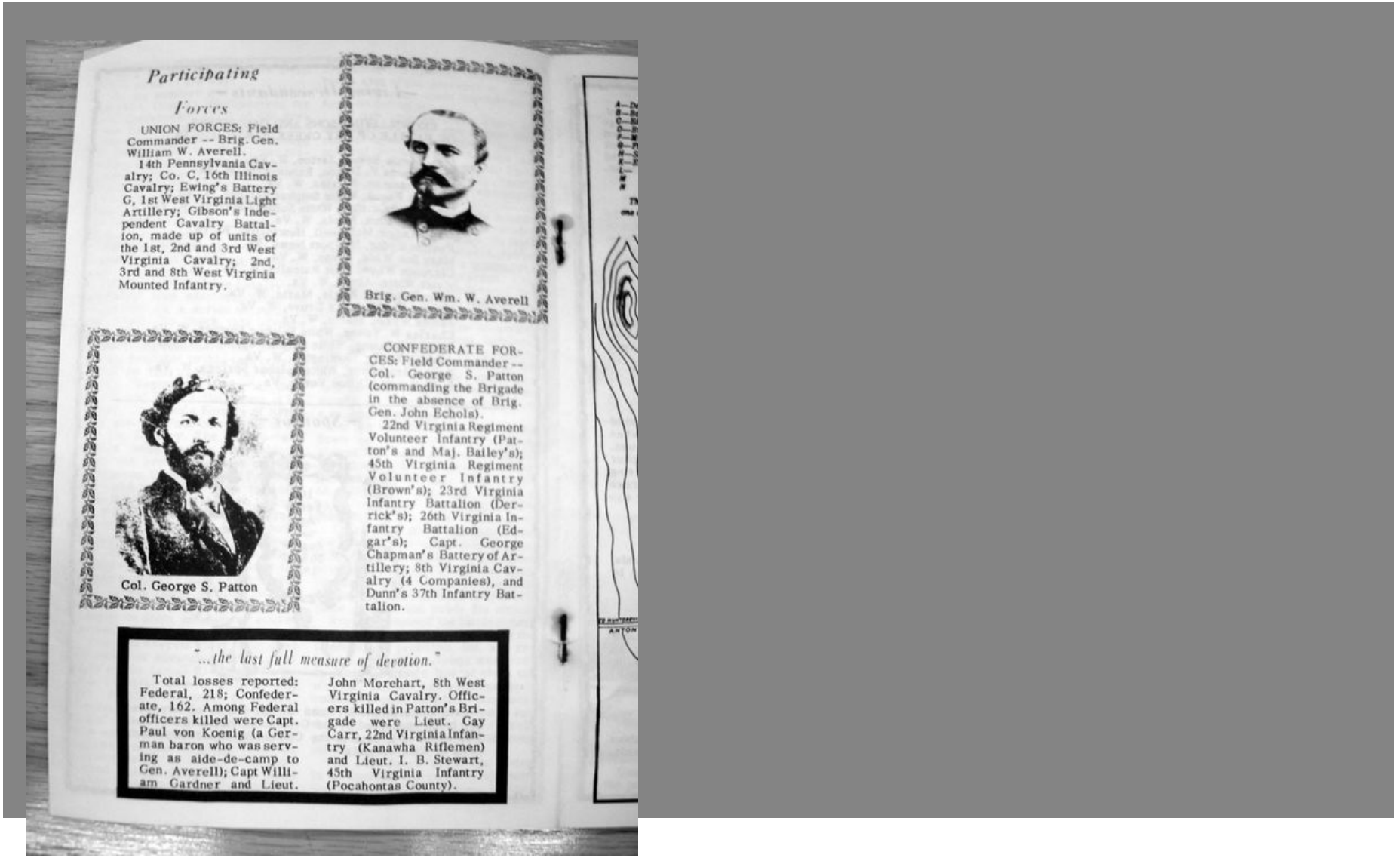
A surviving participant, Captain Noyes Rand, Adjt. 22nd Va. Regt, Infantry, C.S.A., described the battle forty-five years later in his "Reminiscences", comparing its fierceness to that of more famous conflicts in which his comrades also fought later in the war.

The Confederate captain, who was A.A.C. for Col. George S. Patton's 1,900 troops at Dry Creek, believed that a Federal force numbering about 2,000 and commanded by Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, was under orders to raid and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and cut the Rebel's supply line.

But most historians say the Yankees were on the way to Lewisburg to seize and carry away the Virginia State law library housed at that place, which had been established for the convenience of the lawyers and judges in attendance at the regular sessions of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

In either objective, the Federals failed and were turned back empty-handed on the second day.

(Continued on the next page.)



Participating

Forces

UNION FORCES: Field Commander -- Brig. Gen. William W. Averell.

14th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Co. C, 16th Illinois Cavalry; Ewing's Battery G, 1st West Virginia Light Artillery; Gibson's Independent Cavalry Battalion, made up of units of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd West Virginia Cavalry; 2nd, 3rd and 8th West Virginia Mounted Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Wm. W. Averell

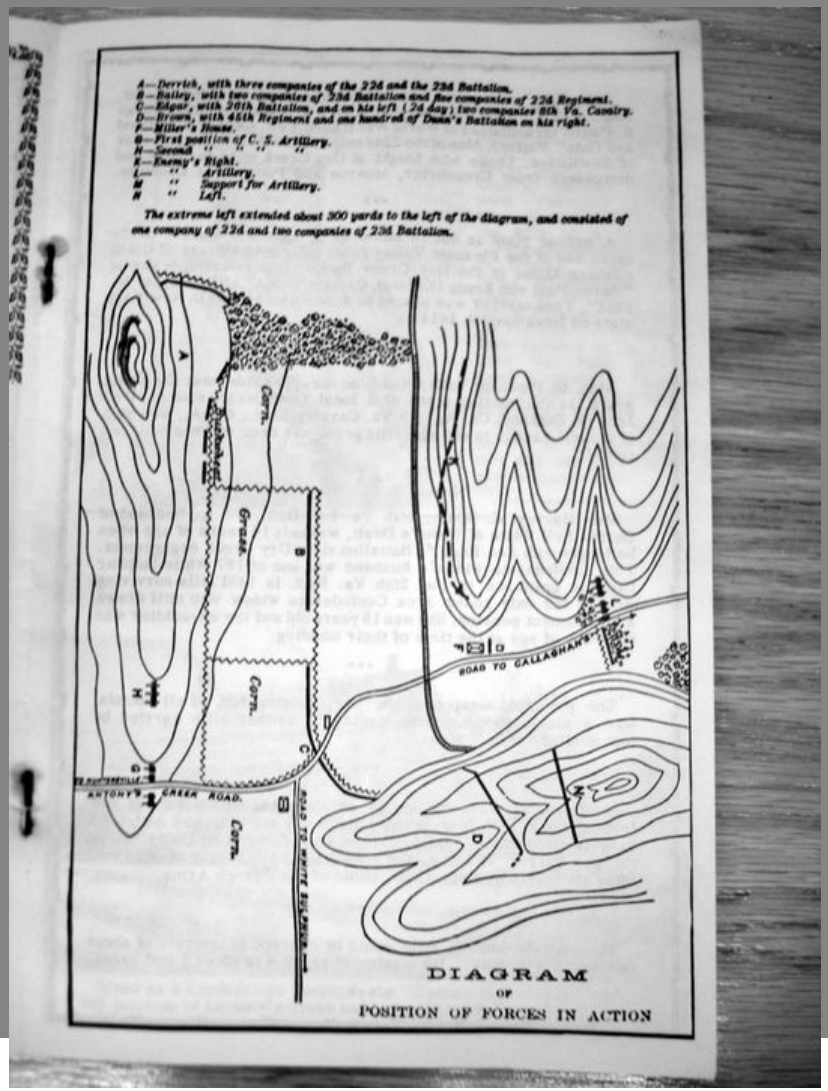
Col. George S. Patton

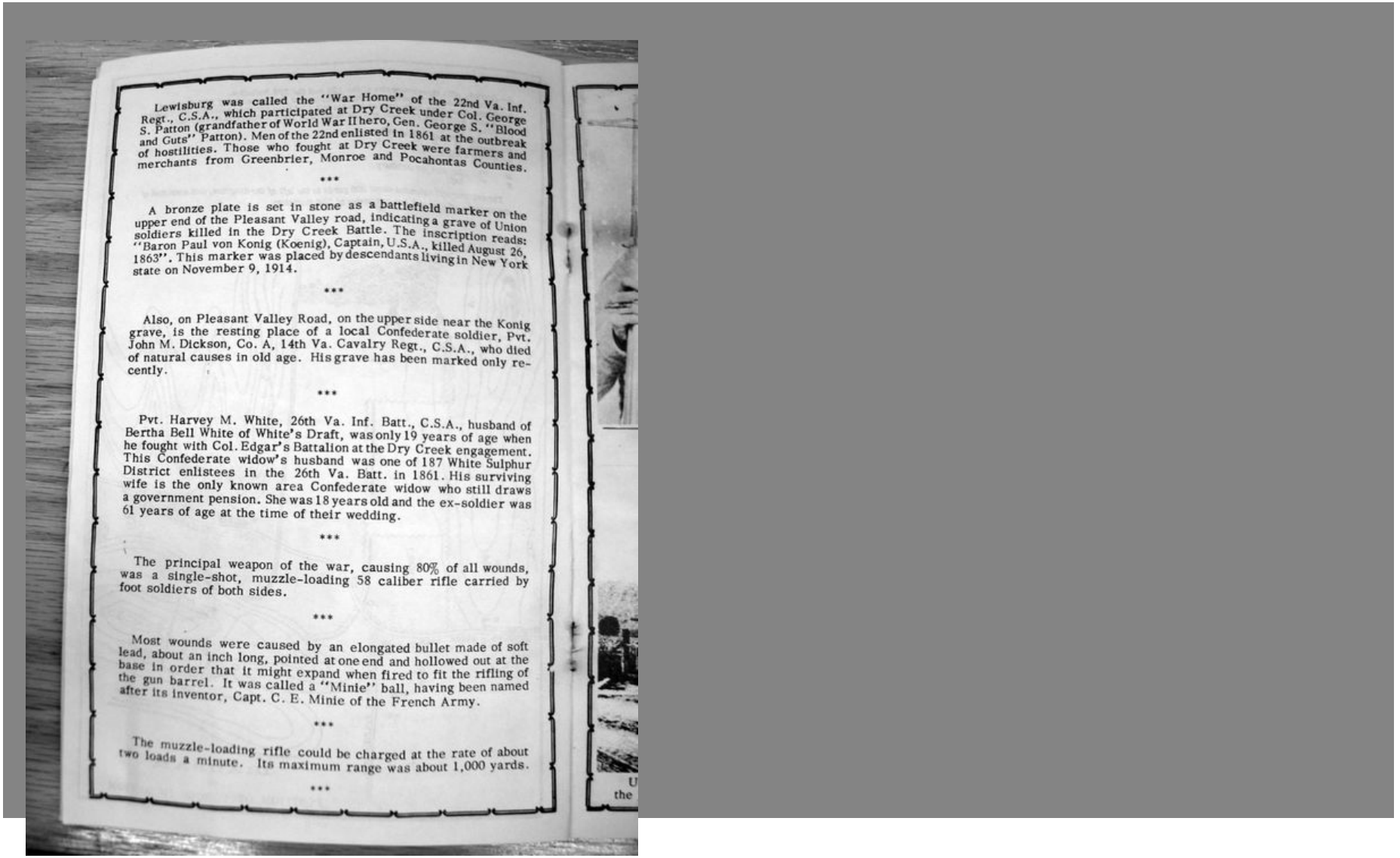
CONFEDERATE FORCES: Field Commander -- Col. George S. Patton (commanding the Brigade in the absence of Brig. Gen. John Echols).

22nd Virginia Regiment Volunteer Infantry (Patton's and Maj. Bailey's); 45th Virginia Regiment Volunteer Infantry (Brown's); 23rd Virginia Infantry Battalion (Derrick's); 26th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Edgar's); Capt. George Chapman's Battery of Artillery; 8th Virginia Cavalry (4 Companies), and Dunn's 37th Infantry Battalion.

"...the last full measure of devotion."

Total losses reported: Federal, 218; Confederate, 162. Among Federal officers killed were Capt. Paul von Koenig (a German baron who was serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Averell); Capt William Gardner and Lieut. John Morehart, 8th West Virginia Cavalry. Officers killed in Patton's Brigade were Lieut. Gay Carr, 22nd Virginia Infantry (Kanawha Riflemen) and Lieut. I. B. Stewart, 45th Virginia Infantry (Pocahontas County).


A—Derrick, with three companies of the 22d and the 23d Battalion.
B—Bailey, with two companies of 23d Battalion and five companies of 22d Regiment.
C—Edgar, with 20th Battalion, and on his left (24 day) two companies 8th Va. Cavalry.
D—Brown, with 46th Regiment and one hundred of Dunn's Battalion on his right.
F—Miller's House.
G—First position of C. S. Artillery.
H—Second " " " "
K—Enemy's Right.
L— " Artillery.
M " Support for Artillery.
N " Left.
The extreme left extended about 300 yards to the left of the diagram, and consisted of one company of 22d and two companies of 23d Battalion.
Corn.
Wheat
ROAD TO CALLAGHAN'S
ANTONY'S CREEK ROAD.
ROAD TO WHITE SULPHUR
DIAGRAM
OF
POSITION OF FORCES IN ACTION



Lewisburg was called the "War Home" of the 22nd Va. Inf. Regt., C.S.A., which participated at Dry Creek under Col. George S. Patton (grandfather of World War II hero, Gen. George S. "Blood and Guts" Patton). Men of the 22nd enlisted in 1861 at the outbreak of hostilities. Those who fought at Dry Creek were farmers and merchants from Greenbrier, Monroe and Pocahontas Counties.

***

A bronze plate is set in stone as a battlefield marker on the upper end of the Pleasant Valley road, indicating a grave of Union soldiers killed in the Dry Creek Battle. The inscription reads: "Baron Paul von Konig (Koenig), Captain, U.S.A., killed August 26, 1863". This marker was placed by descendants living in New York state on November 9, 1914.

***

Also, on Pleasant Valley Road, on the upper side near the Konig grave, is the resting place of a local Confederate soldier, Pvt. John M. Dickson, Co. A, 14th Va. Cavalry Regt., C.S.A., who died of natural causes in old age. His grave has been marked only recently.

***

Pvt. Harvey M. White, 26th Va. Inf. Batt., C.S.A., husband of Bertha Bell White of White's Draft, was only 19 years of age when he fought with Col. Edgar's Battalion at the Dry Creek engagement. This Confederate widow's husband was one of 187 White Sulphur District enlistees in the 26th Va. Batt. in 1861. His surviving wife is the only known area Confederate widow who still draws a government pension. She was 18 years old and the ex-soldier was 61 years of age at the time of their wedding.

***

The principal weapon of the war, causing 80% of all wounds, was a single-shot, muzzle-loading 58 caliber rifle carried by foot soldiers of both sides.

***

Most wounds were caused by an elongated bullet made of soft lead, about an inch long, pointed at one end and hollowed out at the base in order that it might expand when fired to fit the rifling of the gun barrel. It was called a "Minie" ball, having been named after its inventor, Capt. C. E. Minie of the French Army.

***

The muzzle-loading rifle could be charged at the rate of about two loads a minute. Its maximum range was about 1,000 yards.

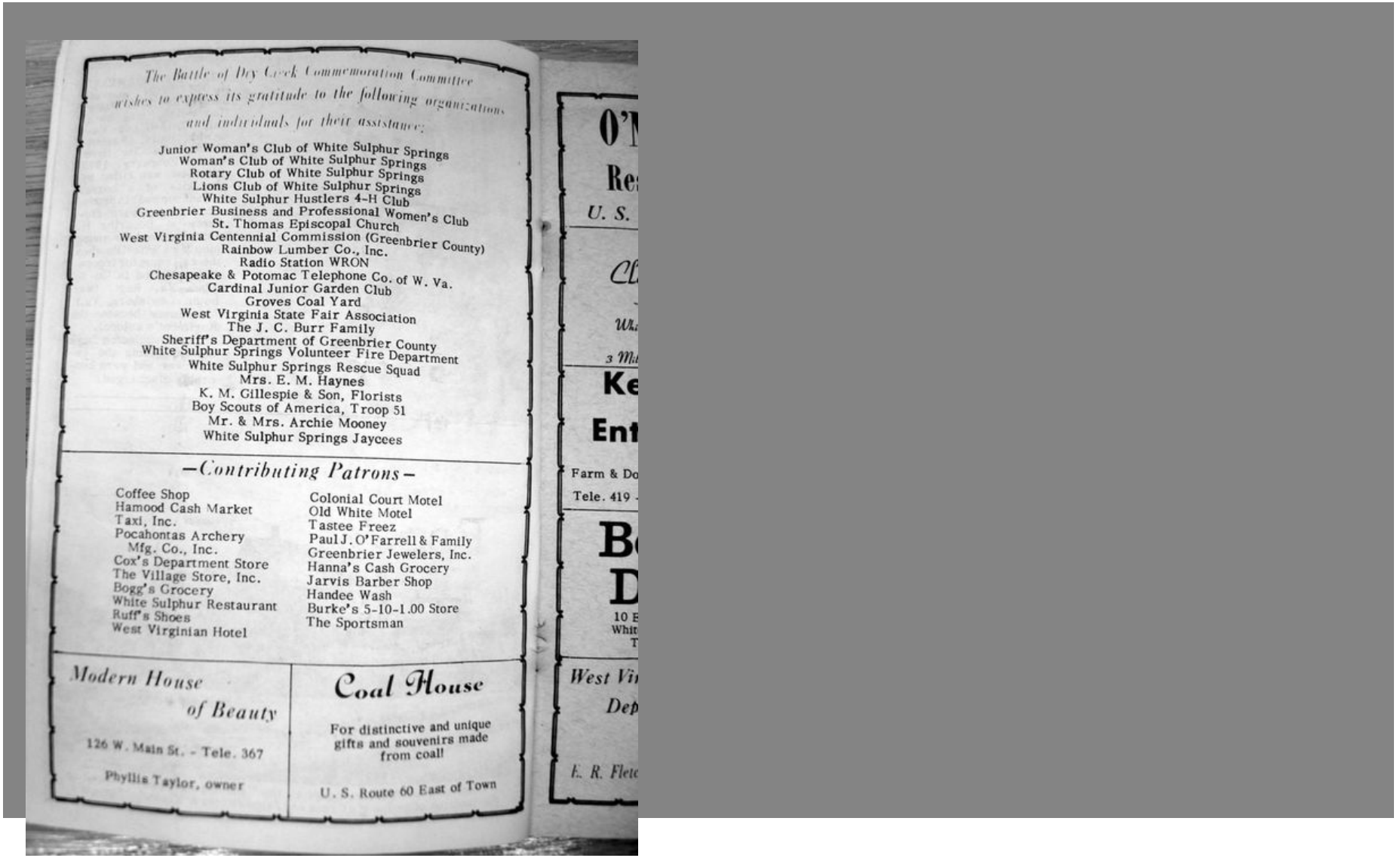
***

JACKSON BURWELL HUDDLESTON, son of Samuel and Julia White Huddleston, was born July 20, 1840, near Kanawha Falls, Fayette County, Va. He lived until February 1873 when he was killed by the kick of a horse.

Jackson and his brother, George, were students at Beuhring H. Jones' school for young men at Fayetteville when the call came for troops. Both enlisted in Co. K, 22nd Va. Regt. (war home Lewisburg, Va.). Mr. Jones became the Regiment's colonel.

The Huddleston boys served during the entire war and were honorably discharged.

Used as a Confederate hospital, the "Cannon Ball House" stood at the junction of Anthony's Creek and James River & Kanawha Turnpike.



The Battle of Dry Creek Commemoration Committee wishes to express its gratitude to the following organizations and individuals for their assistance:

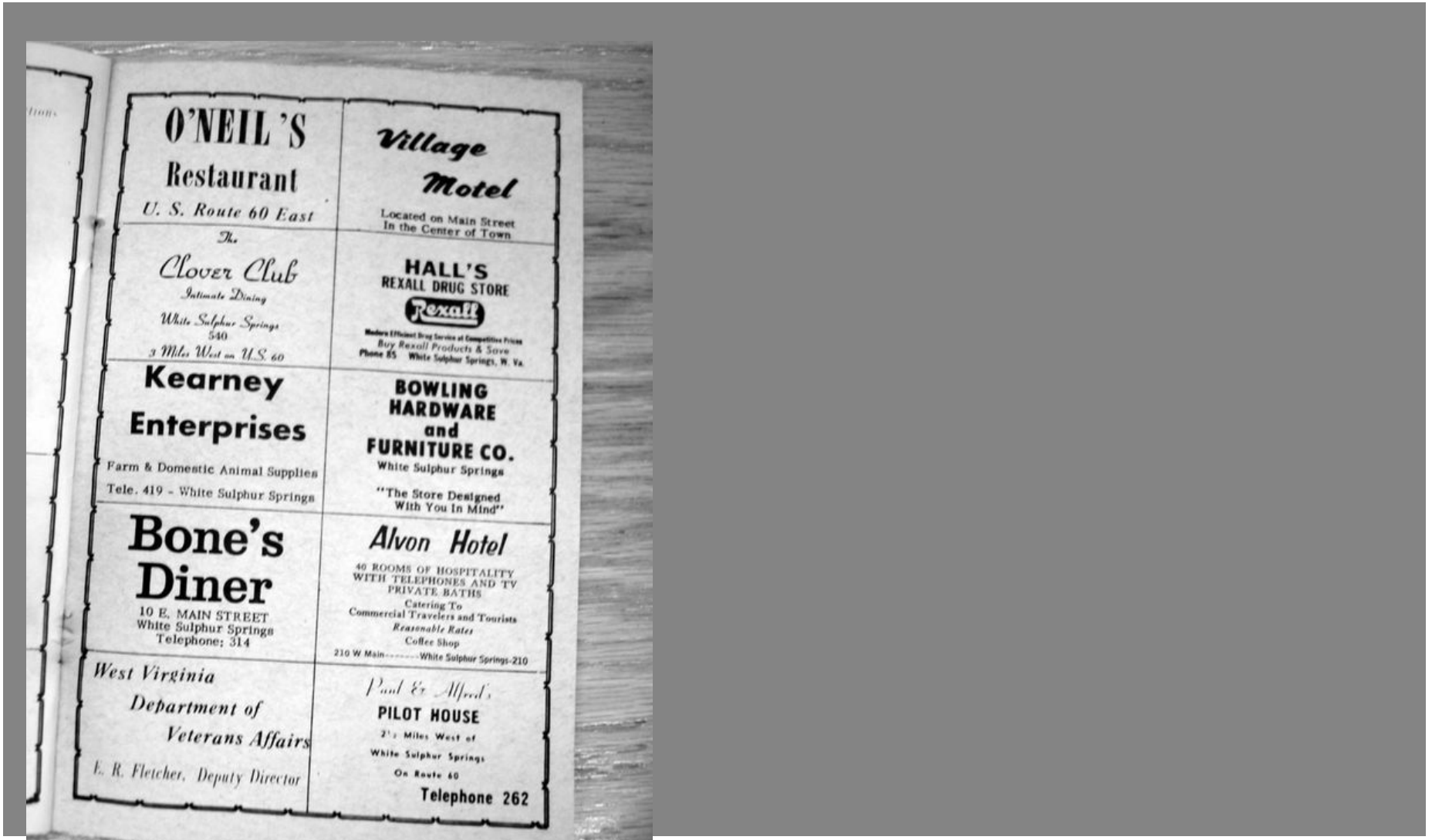
Junior Woman's Club of White Sulphur Springs
Woman's Club of White Sulphur Springs
Rotary Club of White Sulphur Springs
Lions Club of White Sulphur Springs
White Sulphur Hustlers 4-H Club
Greenbrier Business and Professional Women's Club
St. Thomas Episcopal Church
West Virginia Centennial Commission (Greenbrier County)
Rainbow Lumber Co., Inc.
Radio Station WRON
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of W. Va.
Cardinal Junior Garden Club
Groves Coal Yard
West Virginia State Fair Association
The J. C. Burr Family
Sheriff's Department of Greenbrier County
White Sulphur Springs Volunteer Fire Department
White Sulphur Springs Rescue Squad
Mrs. E. M. Haynes
K. M. Gillespie & Son, Florists
Boy Scouts of America, Troop 51
Mr. & Mrs. Archie Mooney
White Sulphur Springs Jaycees

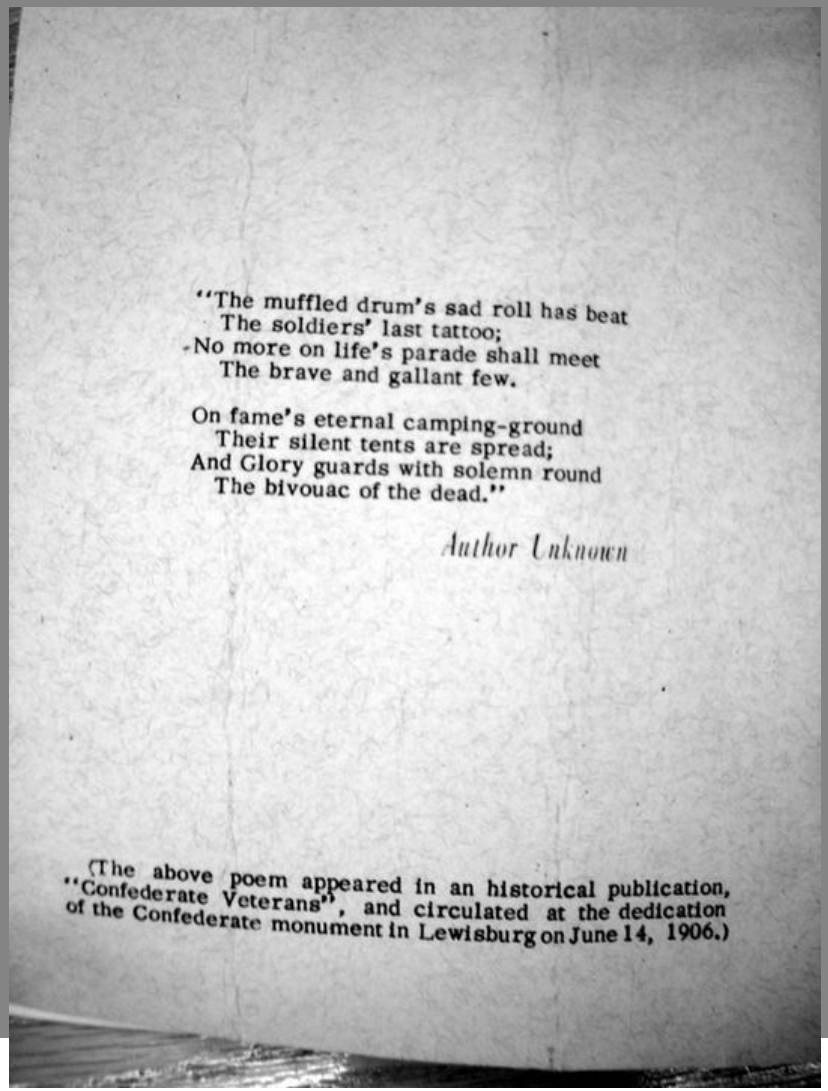
—Contributing Patrons—

Coffee Shop
Hamood Cash Market
Taxi, Inc.
Pocahontas Archery Mfg. Co., Inc.
Cox's Department Store
The Village Store, Inc.
Bogg's Grocery
White Sulphur Restaurant
Ruff's Shoes
West Virginian Hotel
Colonial Court Motel
Old White Motel
Tastee Freez
Paul J. O'Farrell & Family
Greenbrier Jewelers, Inc.
Hanna's Cash Grocery
Jarvis Barber Shop
Handee Wash
Burke's 5-10-1.00 Store
The Sportsman

Modern House of Beauty
126 W. Main St. - Tele. 367
Phyllis Taylor, owner

Coal House
For distinctive and unique gifts and souvenirs made from coal!
U. S. Route 60 East of Town


O'NEIL'S
Restaurant
U. S. Route 60 East
Village
Motel
Located on Main Street
In the Center of Town
The
Clover Club
Intimate Dining
White Sulphur Springs
540
3 Miles West on U.S. 60
HALL'S
REXALL DRUG STORE
Rexall
Buy Rexall Products & Save
Phone 85 White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Kearney
Enterprises
Farm & Domestic Animal Supplies
Tele. 419 - White Sulphur Springs
BOWLING
HARDWARE
and
FURNITURE CO.
White Sulphur Springs
"The Store Designed
With You In Mind"
Bone's
Diner
10 E. MAIN STREET
White Sulphur Springs
Telephone: 314
Alvon Hotel
40 ROOMS OF HOSPITALITY
WITH TELEPHONES AND TV
PRIVATE BATHS
Catering To
Commercial Travelers and Tourists
Reasonable Rates
Coffee Shop
210 W Main------White Sulphur Springs-210
West Virginia
Department of
Veterans Affairs
E. R. Fletcher, Deputy Director
Paul & Alfred's
PILOT HOUSE
2½ Miles West of
White Sulphur Springs
On Route 60
Telephone 262

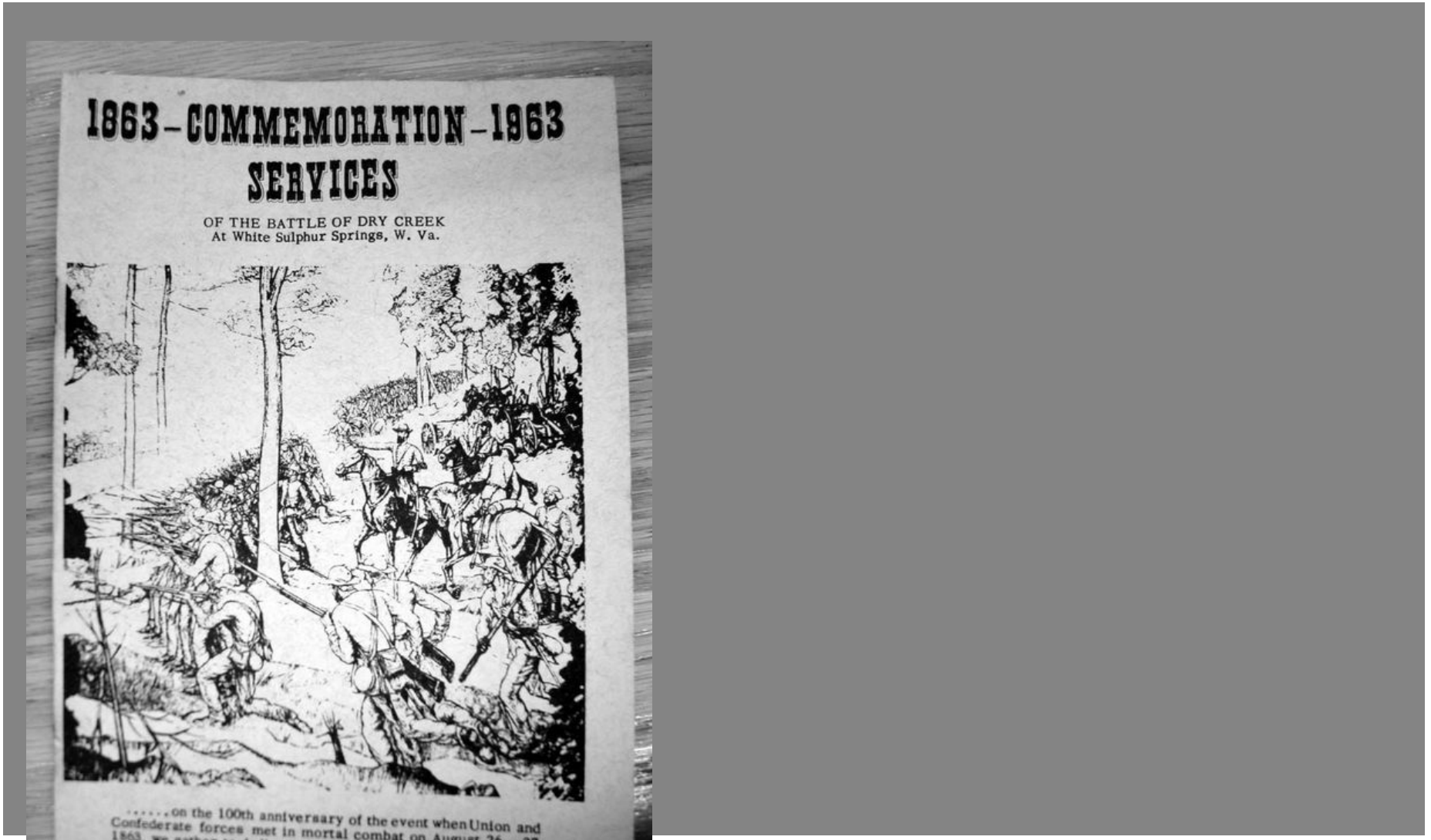


"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldiers' last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave and gallant few.

On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

Author Unknown

(The above poem appeared in an historical publication, "Confederate Veterans", and circulated at the dedication of the Confederate monument in Lewisburg on June 14, 1906.)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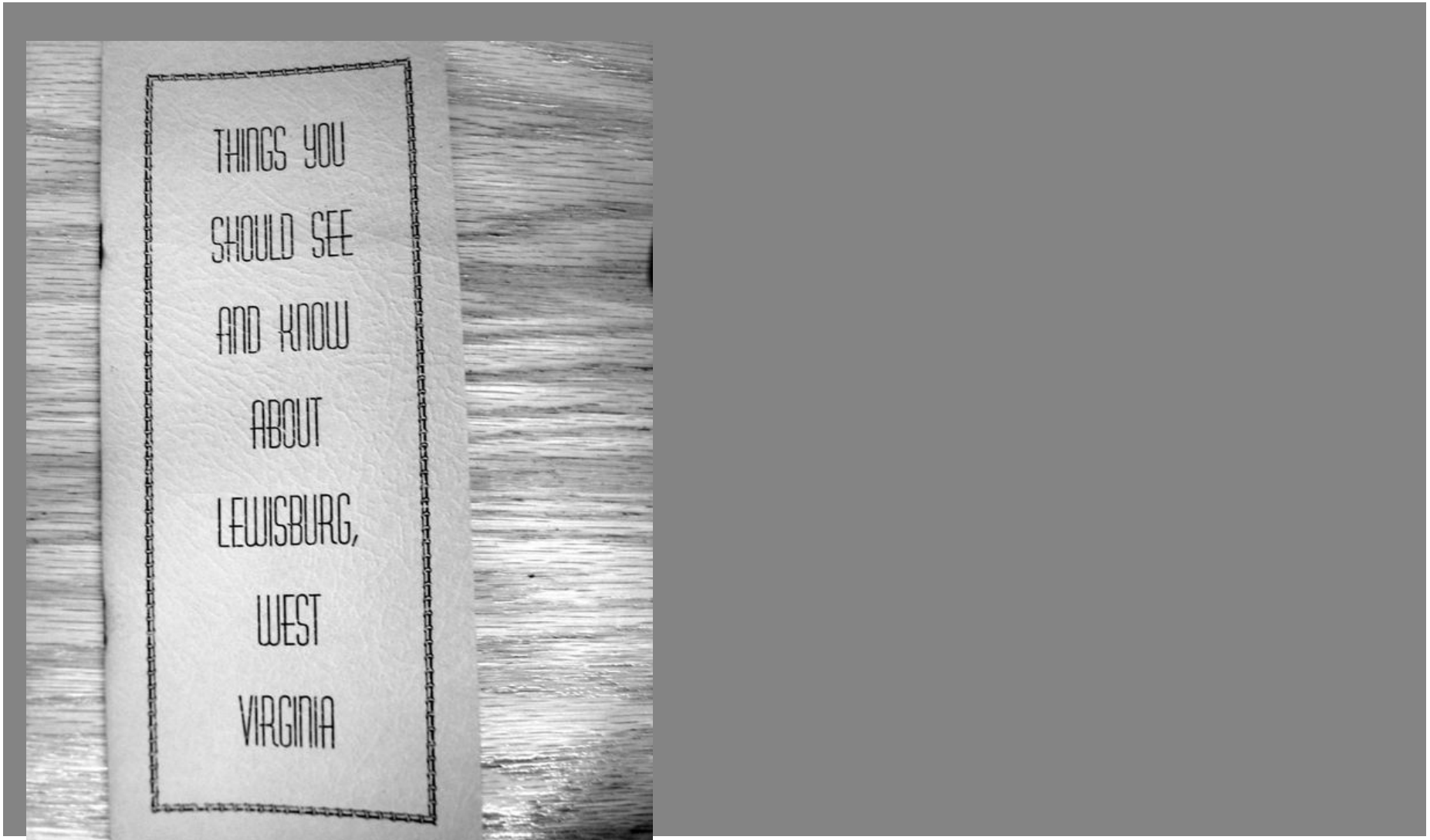
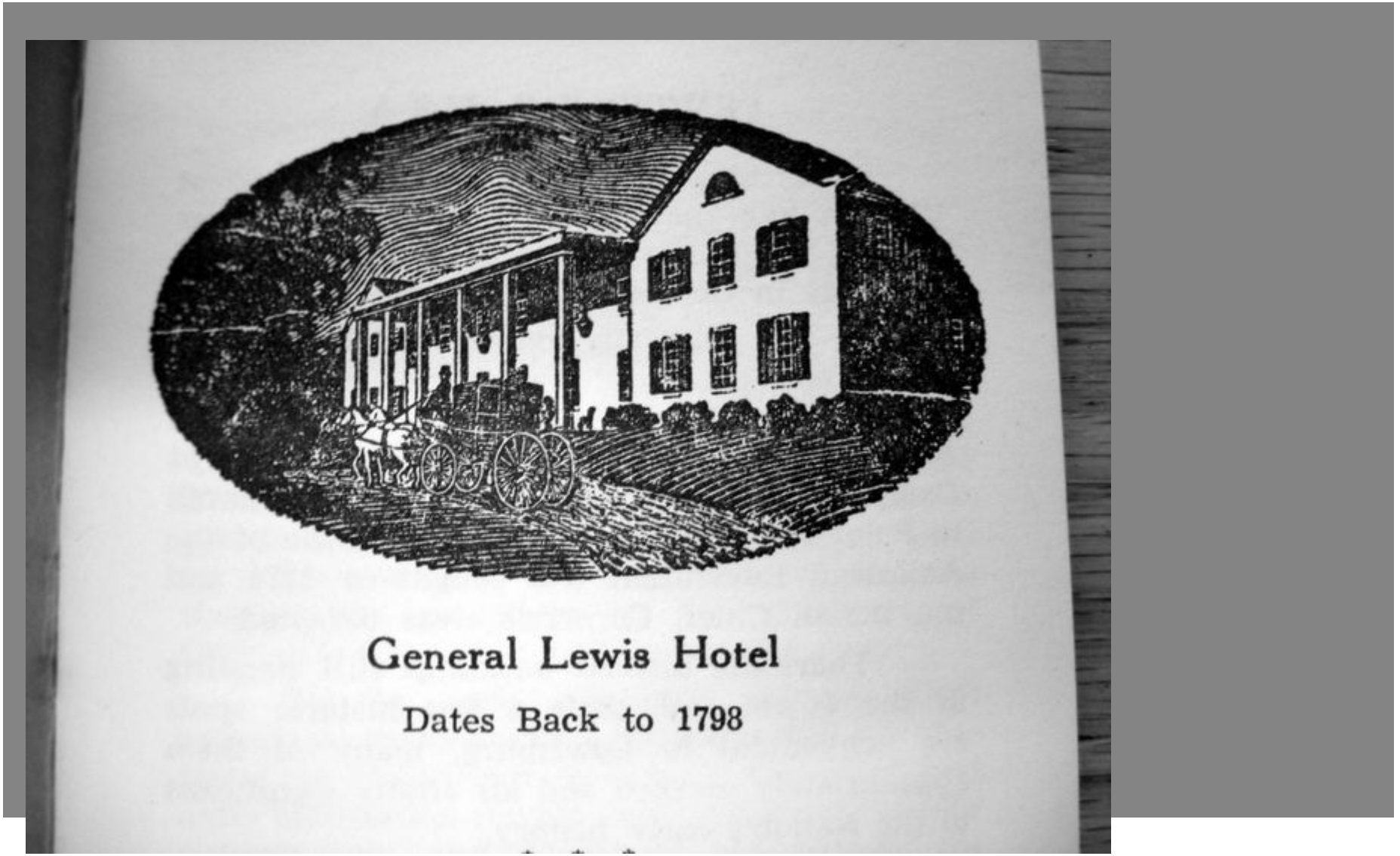
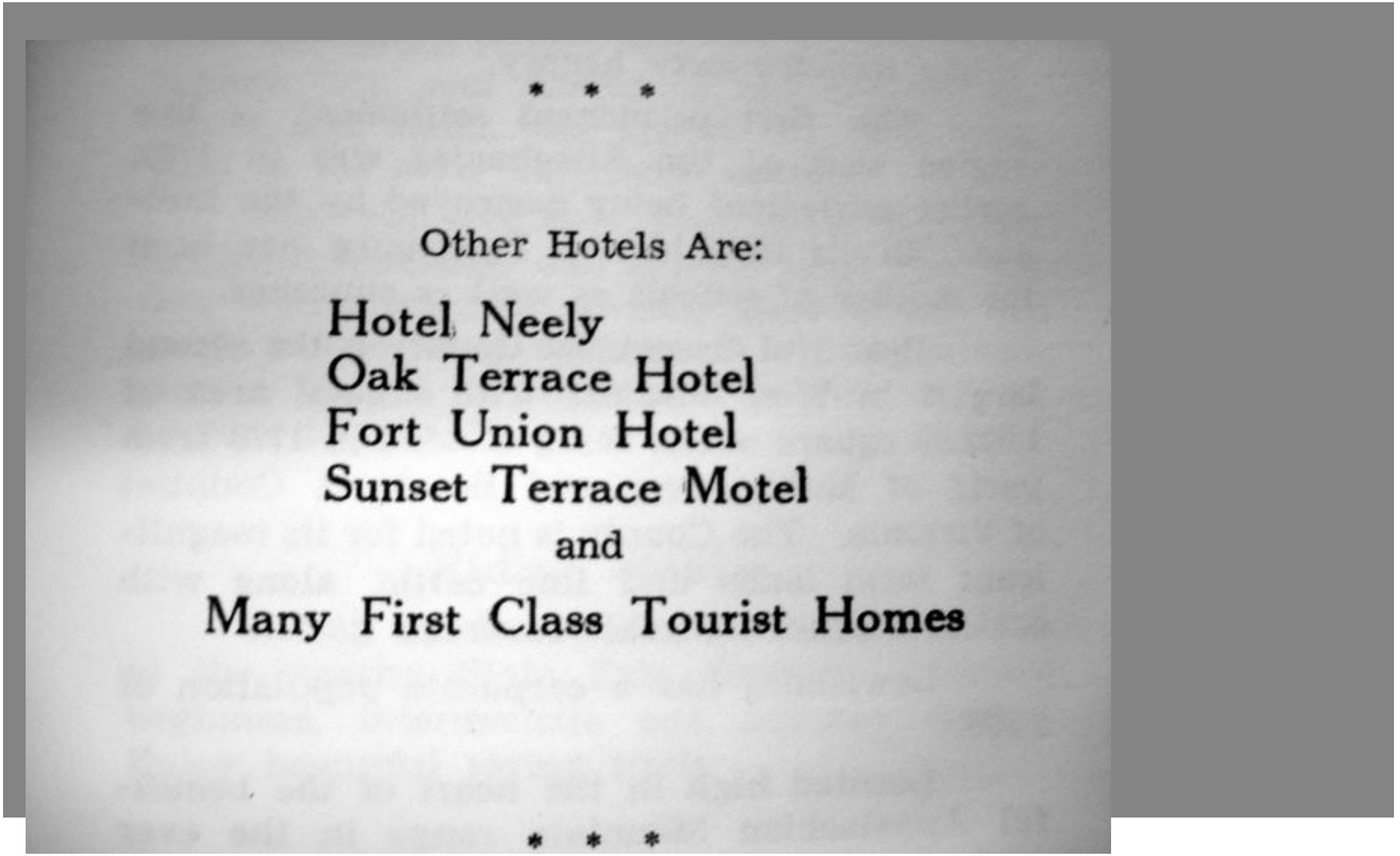

THINGS YOU
SHOULD SEE
AND KNOW
ABOUT
LEWISBURG,
WEST
VIRGINIA

General Lewis Hotel
Dates Back to 1790
Other Hotels Are:
Hotel Neely
Oak Terrace Hotel
Fort Union Hotel
Sunset Terrace Motel
and
Many First Class Tourist Homes
Lewisburg Chamber of Commerce
OFFICERS
EARL C. KOONTZ
PRESIDENT
POLLY RUBY
VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW W. MCLAUGHLIN, SECRETARY-TREASURER
DIRECTORS
MAYNARD JOHNSTON
RALPH KEIGHTLEY
W. J. KILLORAN
EARL KOONTZ
LUTHER E. MARTIN
ANDREW W. MCLAUGHLIN
POLLY RUBY
MARVIN VIA
R. A. WIERSTEINER


General Lewis Hotel
Dates Back to 1798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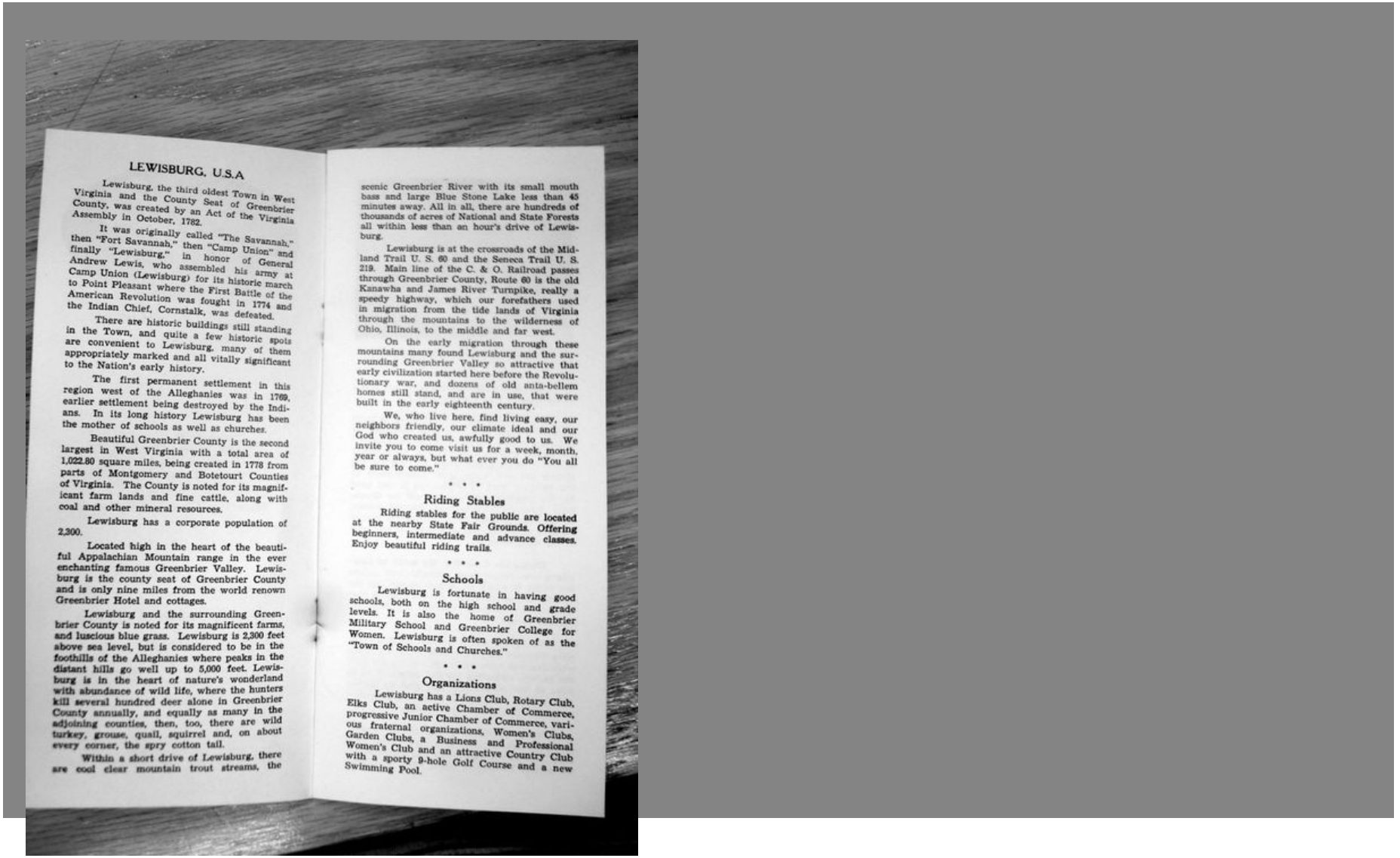


LEWISBURG, U.S.A

Lewisburg, the third oldest Town in West Virginia and the County Seat of Greenbrier County, was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in October, 1782.

It was originally called "The Savannah," then "Fort Savannah," then "Camp Union" and finally "Lewisburg," in honor of General Andrew Lewis, who assembled his army at Camp Union (Lewisburg) for its historic march to Point Pleasant where the First Battle of the American Revolution was fought in 1774 and the Indian Chief, Cornstalk, was defeated.

There are historic buildings still standing in the Town, and quite a few historic spots are convenient to Lewisburg, many of them appropriately marked and all vitally significant to the Nation's early history.

The first permanent settlement in this region west of the Alleghanies was in 1769, earlier settlement being destroyed by the Indians. In its long history Lewisburg has been the mother of schools as well as churches.

Beautiful Greenbrier County is the second largest in West Virginia with a total area of 1,022.80 square miles, being created in 1778 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt Counties of Virginia. The County is noted for its magnificant farm lands and fine cattle, along with coal and other mineral resources.

Lewisburg has a corporate population of 2,300.

Located high in the heart of the beautiful Appalachian Mountain range in the ever enchanting famous Greenbrier Valley. Lewisburg is the county seat of Greenbrier County and is only nine miles from the world renown Greenbrier Hotel and cottages.

Lewisburg and the surrounding Greenbrier County is noted for its magnificent farms, and luscious blue grass. Lewisburg is 2,300 feet above sea level, but is considered to be in the foothills of the Alleghanies where peaks in the distant hills go well up to 5,000 feet. Lewisburg is in the heart of nature's wonderland with abundance of wild life, where the hunters kill several hundred deer alone in Greenbrier County annually, and equally as many in the adjoining counties, then, too, there are wild turkey, grouse, quail, squirrel and, on about every corner, the spry cotton tail.

Within a short drive of Lewisburg, there are cool clear mountain trout streams, the scenic Greenbrier River with its small mouth bass and large Blue Stone Lake less than 45 minutes away. All in all, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of National and State Forests all within less than an hour's drive of Lewisburg.

Lewisburg is at the crossroads of the Midland Trail U. S. 60 and the Seneca Trail U. S. 219. Main line of the C. & O. Railroad passes through Greenbrier County, Route 60 is the old Kanawha and James River Turnpike, really a speedy highway, which our forefathers used in migration from the tide lands of Virginia through the mountains to the wilderness of Ohio, Illinois, to the middle and far west.

On the early migration through these mountains many found Lewisburg and the surrounding Greenbrier Valley so attractive that early civilization started here before the Revolutionary war, and dozens of old anta-bellem homes still stand, and are in use, that were built in the early eighteenth century.

We, who live here, find living easy, our neighbors friendly, our climate ideal and our God who created us, awfully good to us. We invite you to come visit us for a week, month, year or always, but what ever you do "You all be sure to come."

* * *

Riding Stables

Riding stables for the public are located at the nearby State Fair Grounds. Offering beginners, intermediate and advance classes. Enjoy beautiful riding trails.

* * *

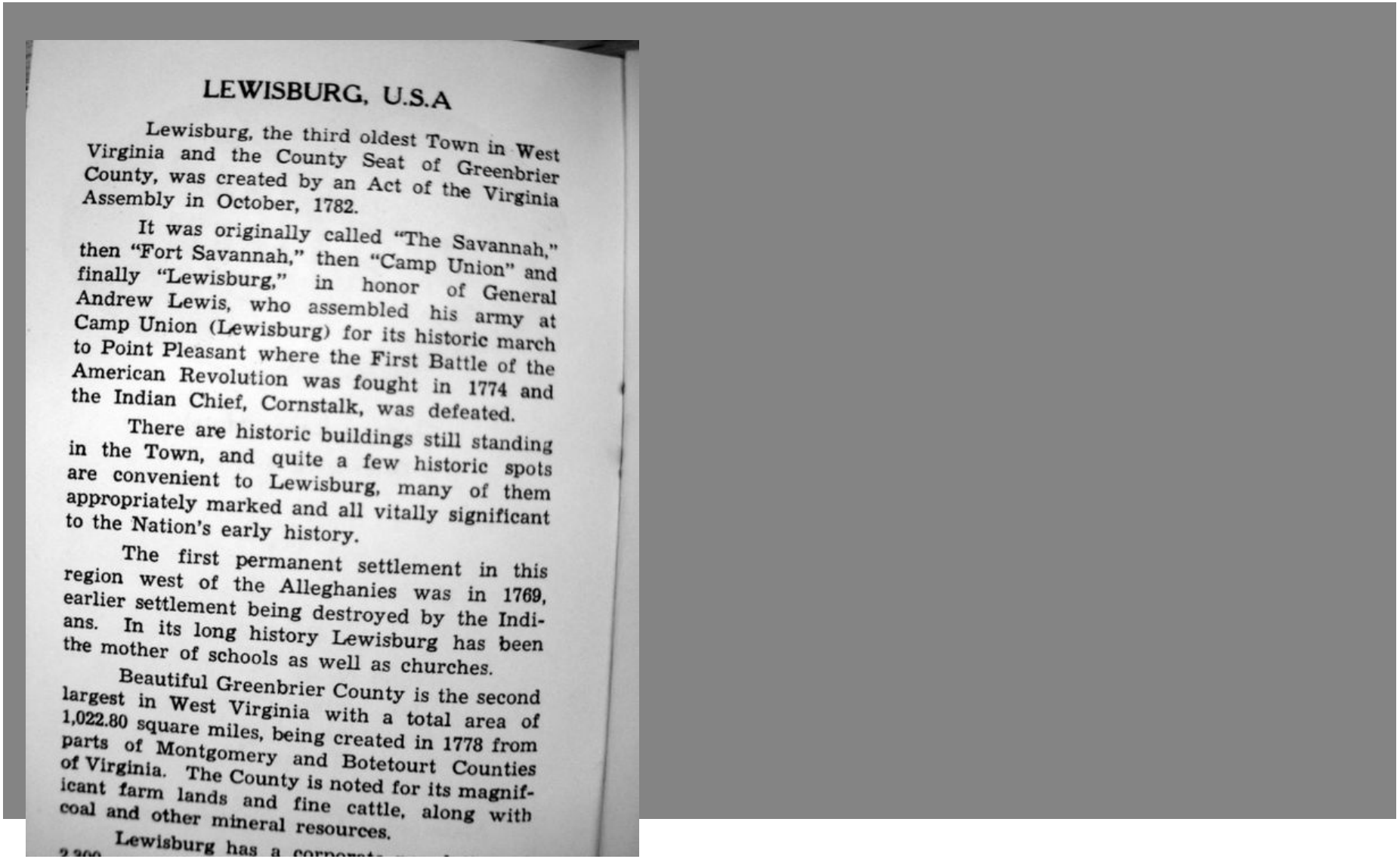
Schools

Lewisburg is fortunate in having good schools, both on the high school and grade levels. It is also the home of Greenbrier Military School and Greenbrier College for Women. Lewisburg is often spoken of as the "Town of Schools and Churches."

* * *

Organizations

Lewisburg has a Lions Club, Rotary Club, Elks Club, an active Chamber of Commerce, progressive Junior Chamber of Commerce, various fraternal organizations, Women's Clubs, Garden Clubs, a Business and Professional Women's Club and an attractive Country Club with a sporty 9-hole Golf Course and a new Swimming Pool.



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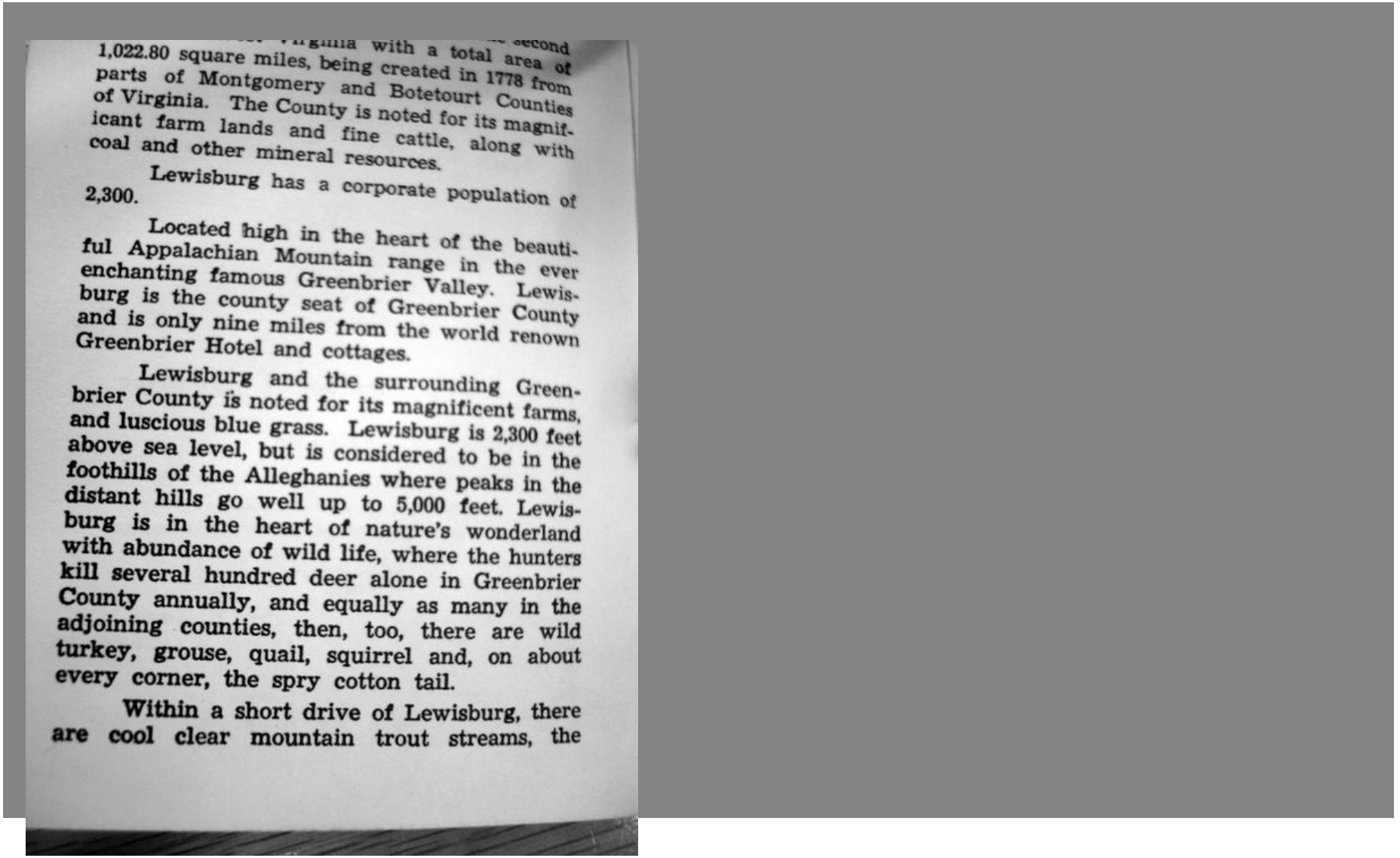

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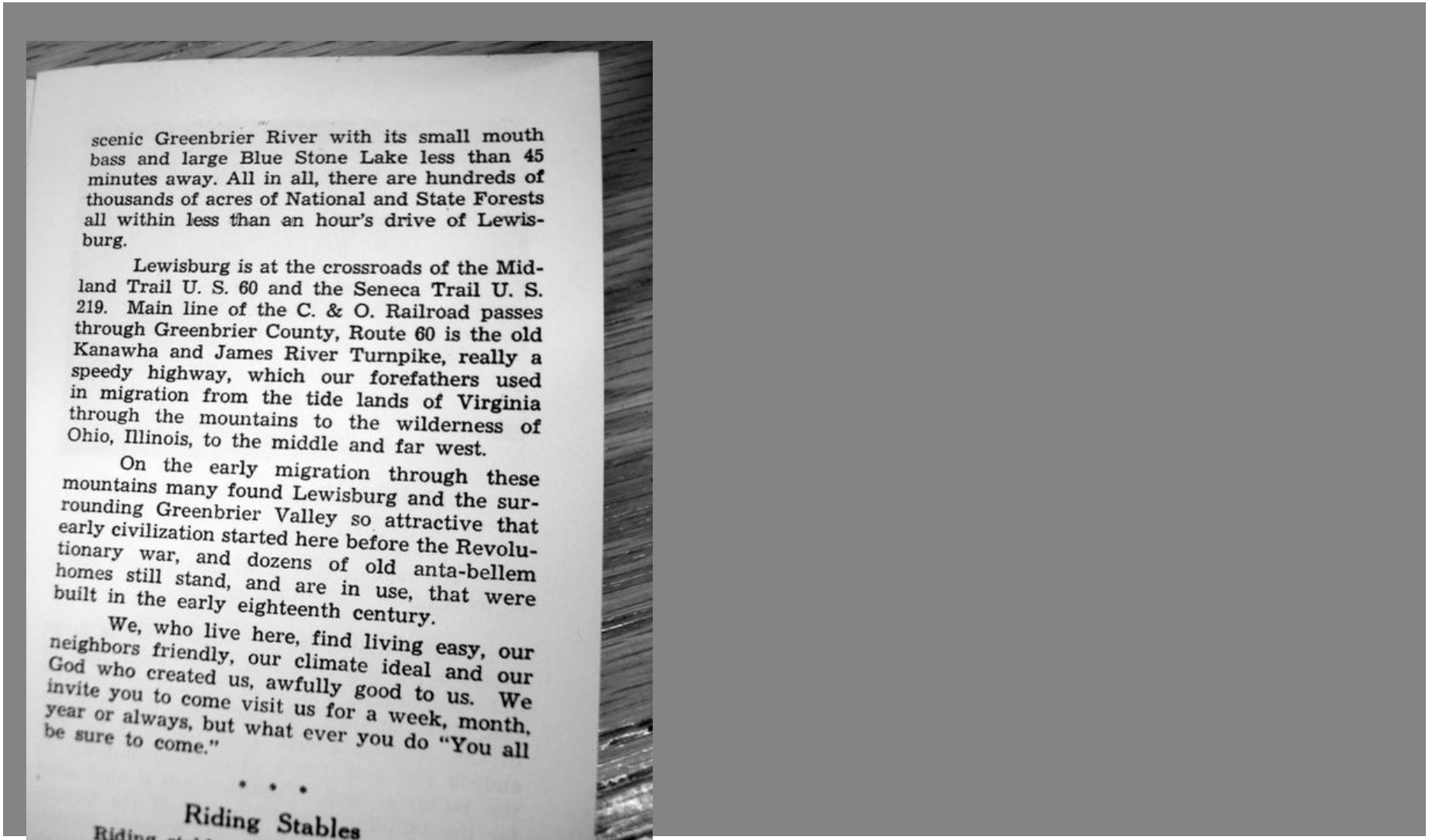


scenic Greenbrier River with its small mouth bass and large Blue Stone Lake less than 45 minutes away. All in all, there are hundreds of thousands of acres of National and State Forests all within less than an hour's drive of Lewisburg.

Lewisburg is at the crossroads of the Midland Trail U. S. 60 and the Seneca Trail U. S. 219. Main line of the C. & O. Railroad passes through Greenbrier County, Route 60 is the old Kanawha and James River Turnpike, really a speedy highway, which our forefathers used in migration from the tide lands of Virginia through the mountains to the wilderness of Ohio, Illinois, to the middle and far west.

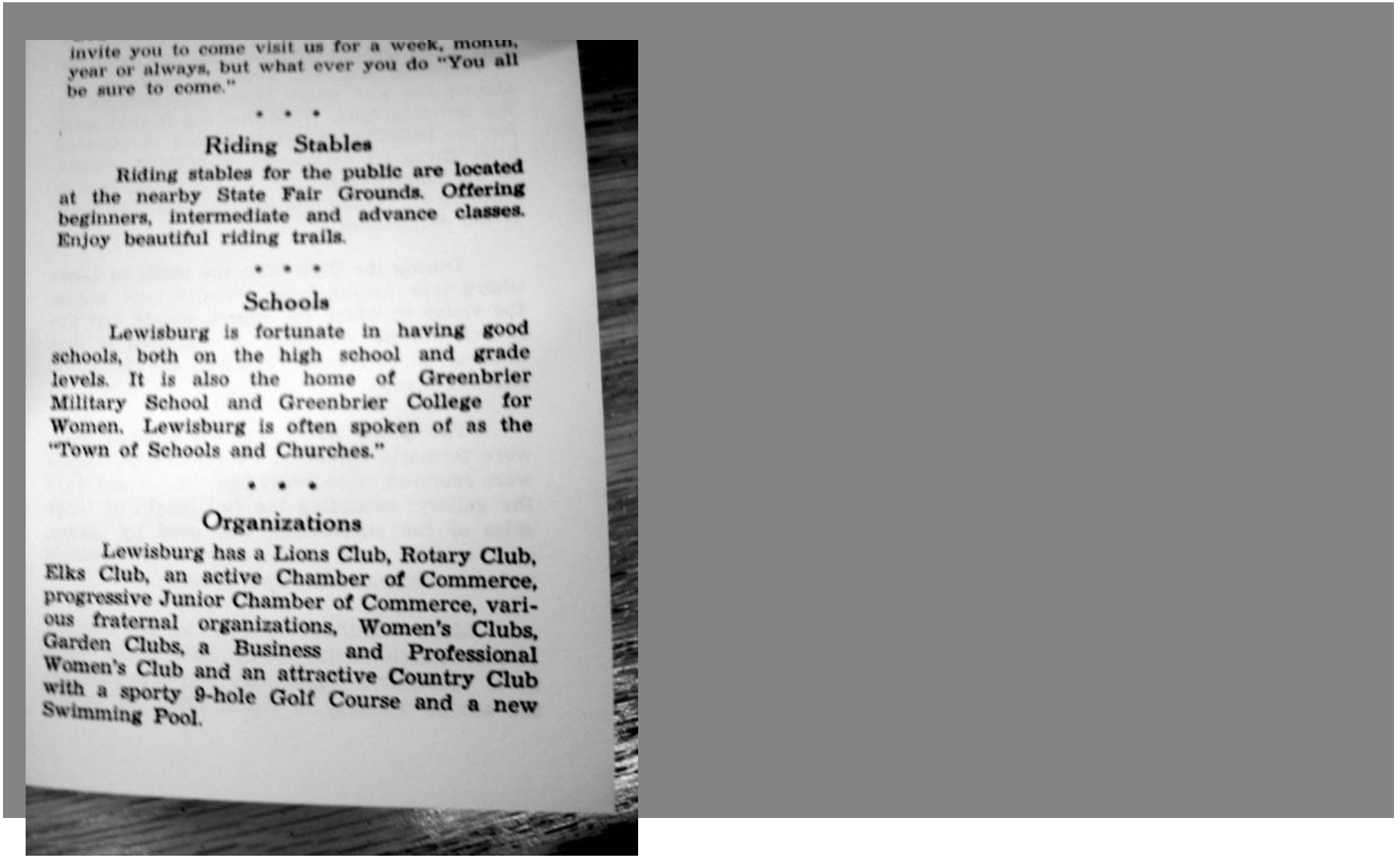
On the early migration through these mountains many found Lewisburg and the surrounding Greenbrier Valley so attractive that early civilization started here before the Revolutionary war, and dozens of old anta-bellem homes still stand, and are in use, that were built in the early eighteenth century.

We, who live here, find living easy, our neighbors friendly, our climate ideal and our God who created us, awfully good to us. We invite you to come visit us for a week, month, year or always, but what ever you do "You all be sure to come."

* * *

Riding Stables

Riding stables for the public are [illegible] at the nearby State [illegible]



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* * *

Riding Stables

Riding stables for the public are located at the nearby State Fair Grounds. Offering beginners, intermediate and advance classes. Enjoy beautiful riding trails.

* * *

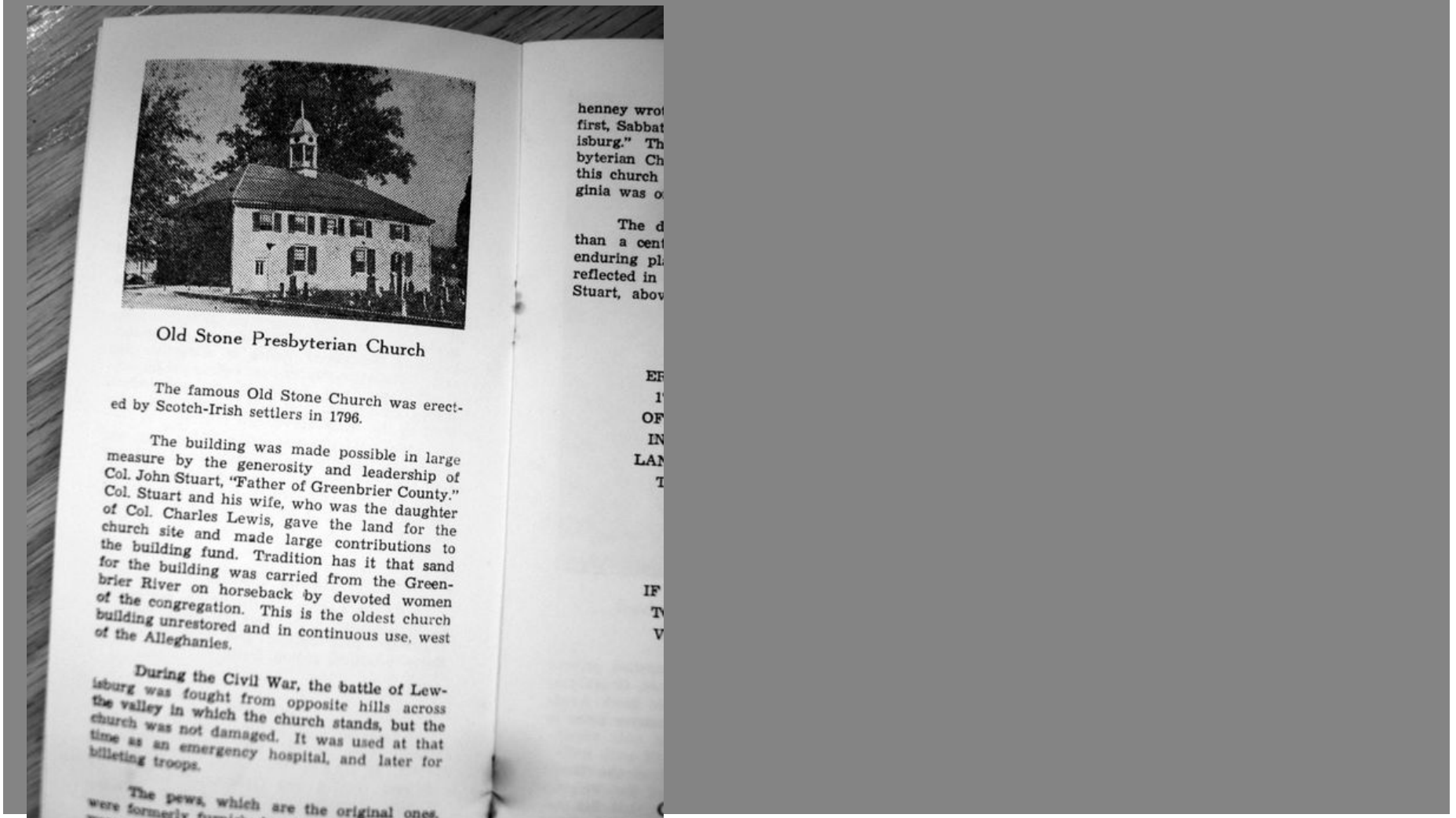
Schools

Lewisburg is fortunate in having good schools, both on the high school and grade levels. It is also the home of Greenbrier Military School and Greenbrier College for Women. Lewisburg is often spoken of as the "Town of Schools and Churches."

* * *

Organizations

Lewisburg has a Lions Club, Rotary Club, Elks Club, an active Chamber of Commerce, progressive Junior Chamber of Commerce, various fraternal organizations, Women's Clubs, Garden Clubs, a Business and Professional Women's Club and an attractive Country Club with a sporty 9-hole Golf Course and a new Swimming Pool.



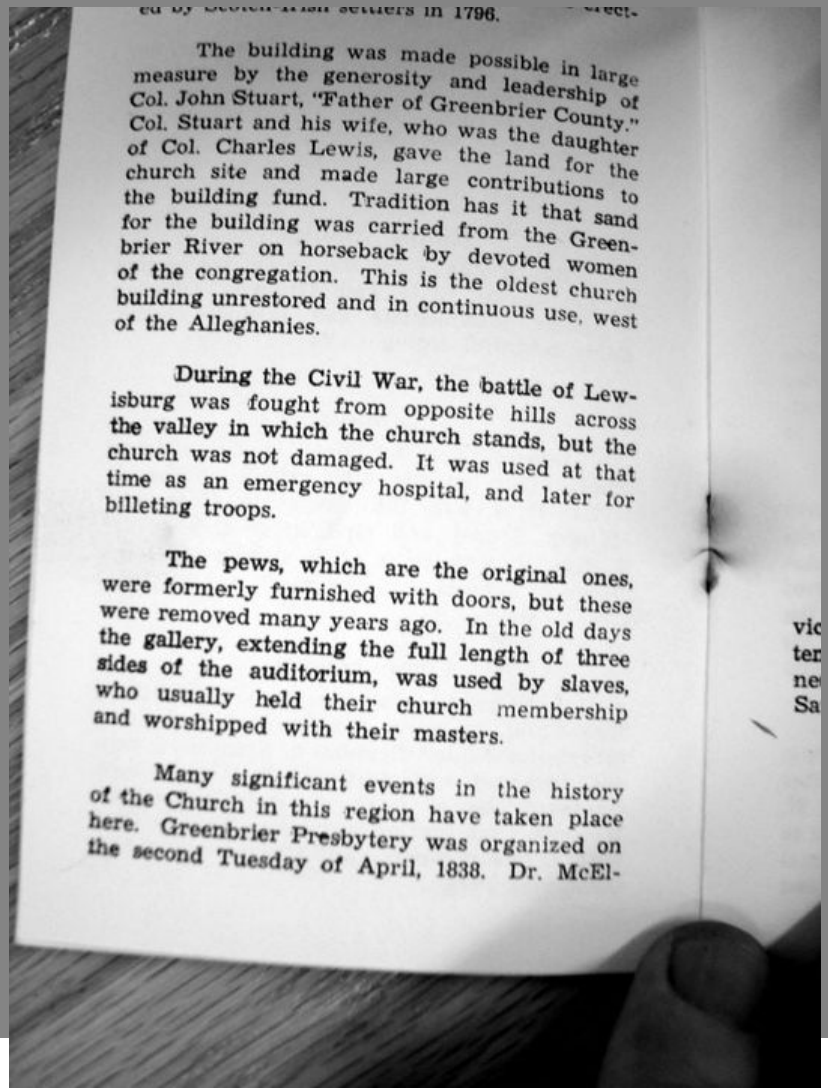
Old Stone Presbyterian Church

The famous Old Stone Church was erected by Scotch-Irish settlers in 1796.

The building was made possible in large measure by the generosity and leadership of Col. John Stuart, "Father of Greenbrier County." Col. Stuart and his wife, who was the daughter of Col. Charles Lewis, gave the land for the church site and made large contributions to the building fund. Tradition has it that sand for the building was carried from the Greenbrier River on horseback by devoted women of the congregation. This is the oldest church building unrestored and in continuous use, west of the Alleghanies.

During the Civil War, the battle of Lewisburg was fought from opposite hills across the valley in which the church stands, but the church was not damaged. It was used at that time as an emergency hospital, and later for billeting troops.

The pews, which are the original ones, were formerly furnished with doors, but these were removed many years ago. In the old days



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Many significant events in the history of the Church in this region have taken place here. Greenbrier Presbytery was organized on the second Tuesday of April, 1838. Dr. McEl-

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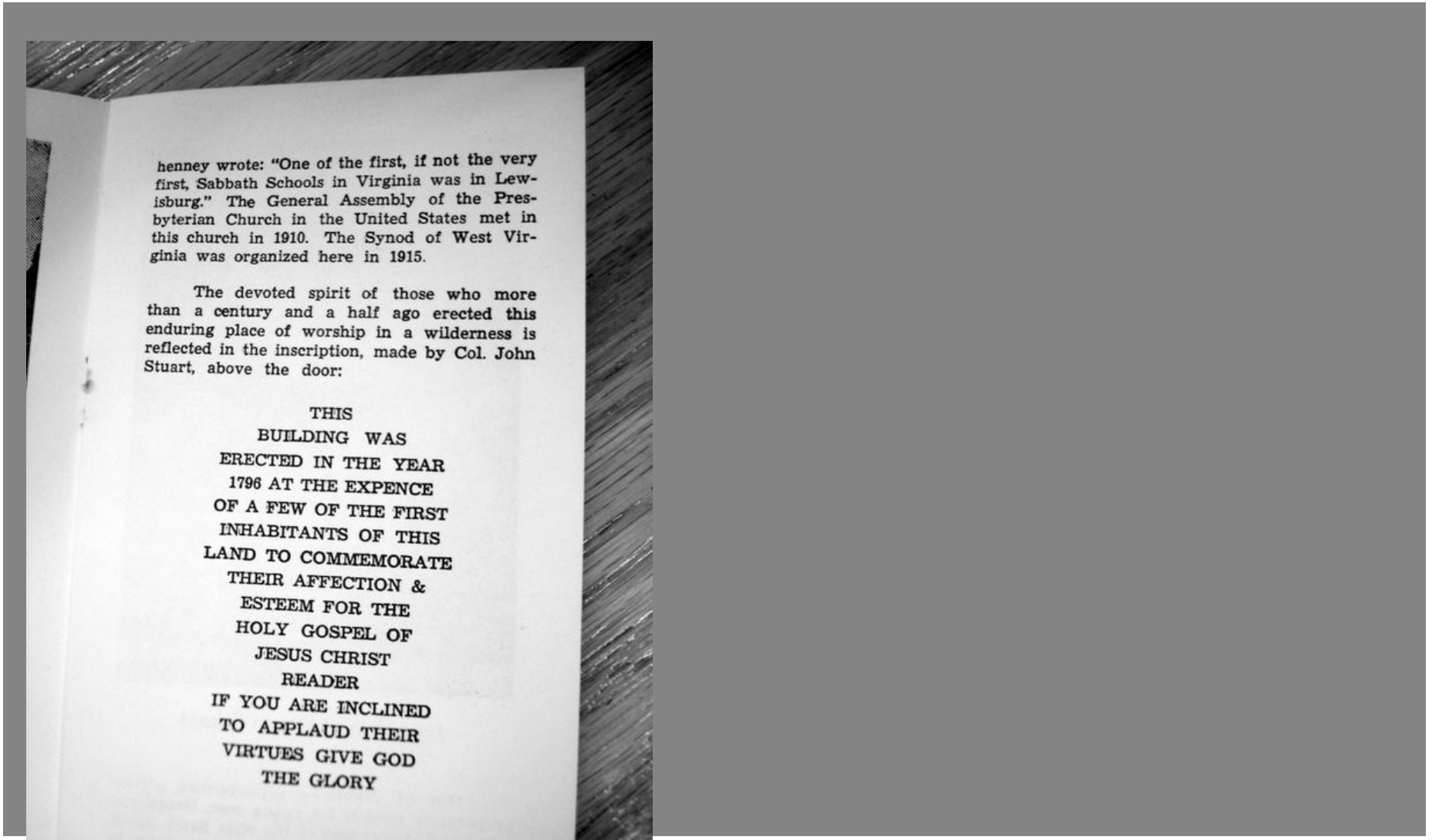

henney wrote: "One of the first, if not the very first, Sabbath Schools in Virginia was in Lewisburg." The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met in this church in 1910. The Synod of West Virginia was organized here in 1915.

The devoted spirit of those who more than a century and a half ago erected this enduring place of worship in a wilderness is reflected in the inscription, made by Col. John Stuart, above the door:

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OF A FEW OF THE FIRST
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IF YOU ARE INCLINED
TO APPLAUD THEIR
VIRTUES GIVE GOD
THE GLORY

* * *

THINGS YOU
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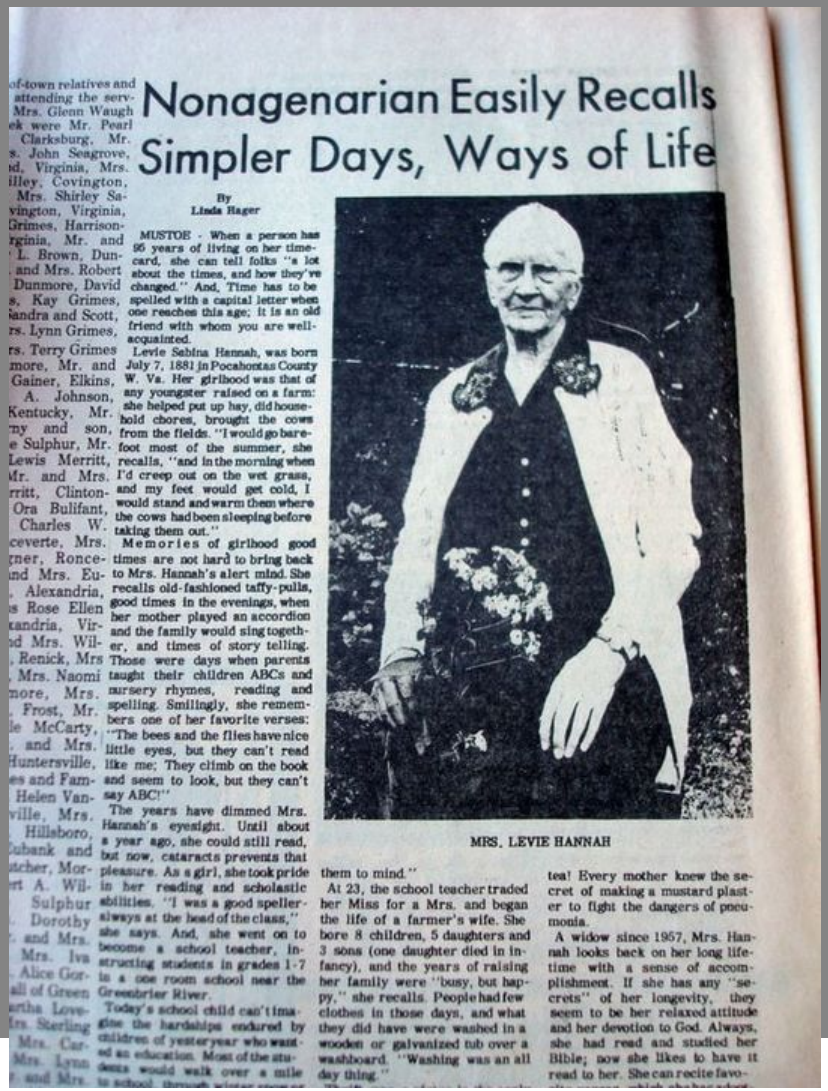
AND KNOW
ABOUT
LEWISBURG,
WEST
VIRGINIA

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Levie Hannah



of-town relatives and attending the serv- Mrs. Glenn Waugh ek were Mr. Pearl Clarksburg, Mr. s. John Seagrove, id, Virginia, Mrs. illey, Covington, Mrs. Shirley Sa- vington, Virginia, Grimes, Harrison- rginia, Mr. and L. Brown, Dun- and Mrs. Robert Dunmore, David s, Kay Grimes, andra and Scott, rs. Lynn Grimes, rs. Terry Grimes more, Mr. and Gainer, Elkins, A. Johnson, Kentucky, Mr. ny and son, e Sulphur, Mr. Lewis Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. rritt, Clinton- Ora Bulifant, Charles W. ceverte, Mrs. ner, Ronce- nd Mrs. Eu- Alexandria, s Rose Ellen xandria, Vir- d Mrs. Wil- Renick, Mrs Mrs. Naomi more, Mrs. Frost, Mr. le McCarty, and Mrs. Huntersville, es and Fam- Helen Van- ville, Mrs. Hillsboro, ubank and tcher, Mor- rt A. Wil- Sulphur Dorothy and Mrs. Mrs. Iva Alice Gor- all of Green rtha Love- rs. Sterling Mrs. Car- Mrs. Lynn and Mrs.

Nonagenarian Easily Recalls Simpler Days, Ways of Life

By Linda Hager

MUSTOE - When a person has 95 years of living on her time-card, she can tell folks "a lot about the times, and how they've changed." And, Time has to be spelled with a capital letter when one reaches this age; it is an old friend with whom you are well-acquainted.

Levie Sabina Hannah, was born July 7, 1881 in Pocahontas County W. Va. Her girlhood was that of any youngster raised on a farm: she helped put up hay, did house-hold chores, brought the cows from the fields. "I would go bare-foot most of the summer, she recalls, "and in the morning when I'd creep out on the wet grass, and my feet would get cold, I would stand and warm them where the cows had been sleeping before taking them out."

Memories of girlhood good times are not hard to bring back to Mrs. Hannah's alert mind. She recalls old-fashioned taffy-pulls, good times in the evenings, when her mother played an accordion and the family would sing toget-er, and times of story telling. Those were days when parents taught their children ABCs and nursery rhymes, reading and spelling. Smilingly, she remem-bers one of her favorite verses: "The bees and the flies have nice little eyes, but they can't read like me; They climb on the book and seem to look, but they can't say ABC!"

The years have dimmed Mrs. Hannah's eyesight. Until about a year ago, she could still read, but now, cataracts prevents that pleasure. As a girl, she took pride in her reading and scholastic abilities. "I was a good speller-always at the head of the class," she says. And, she went on to become a school teacher, in-structing students in grades 1-7 in a one room school near the Greenbrier River.

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A widow since 1957, Mrs. Han-nah looks back on her long life-time with a sense of accom-plishment. If she has any "se-crets" of her longevity, they seem to be her relaxed attitude and her devotion to God. Always, she had read and studied her Bible; now she likes to have it read to her. She can recite favo-

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Old home remedies were that day's substitute for the corner drug store of patent medicine. When children had a cough or sore throat, a mixture of honey and butter would soothe and pacify. Then, there were other, less pleasant remedies for other ailments-castor oil and camimile tea! Every mother knew the secret of making a mustard plaster to fight the dangers of pneumonia.

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Recently, when she celebrated her 95th birthday, she received congratulations from President Ford. Her children beam with pride over their Mom. Two of her daughters are well known to local residents; Hazel Corbett and Ethel High. Other children are Lucille Lahti, Fred Hannah and Warren Hannah. Marjorie Collins, another daughter, is deceased.

— THE RECORDER

Tiny Raindrops

Little tiny raindrops
Where will you fall
Upon the fields of grain
Or on forests green and tall
Will you kiss the roses
Sweetly as you trickle down
Or tease a fallen leaf
On the sidewalks of our town
Will you push up daisies
Or splash into a pool
Will you leap upon my window sill
Or chase children home from school
Little tiny raindrops
Playing hide and seek
Underneath the mushrooms
That have sprung a leak
Where will you go?
Once you have fallen from the sky
Please take me along with you
So, I can find out why
You always seem so friendly
Even on cloudy days,
Little tiny raindrops
I love your sunny ways.

Kim Waugh is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge O. Waugh, Manassas, Va., and the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Arbogast, of Mill-Point and Ben Waugh, of Summersville.

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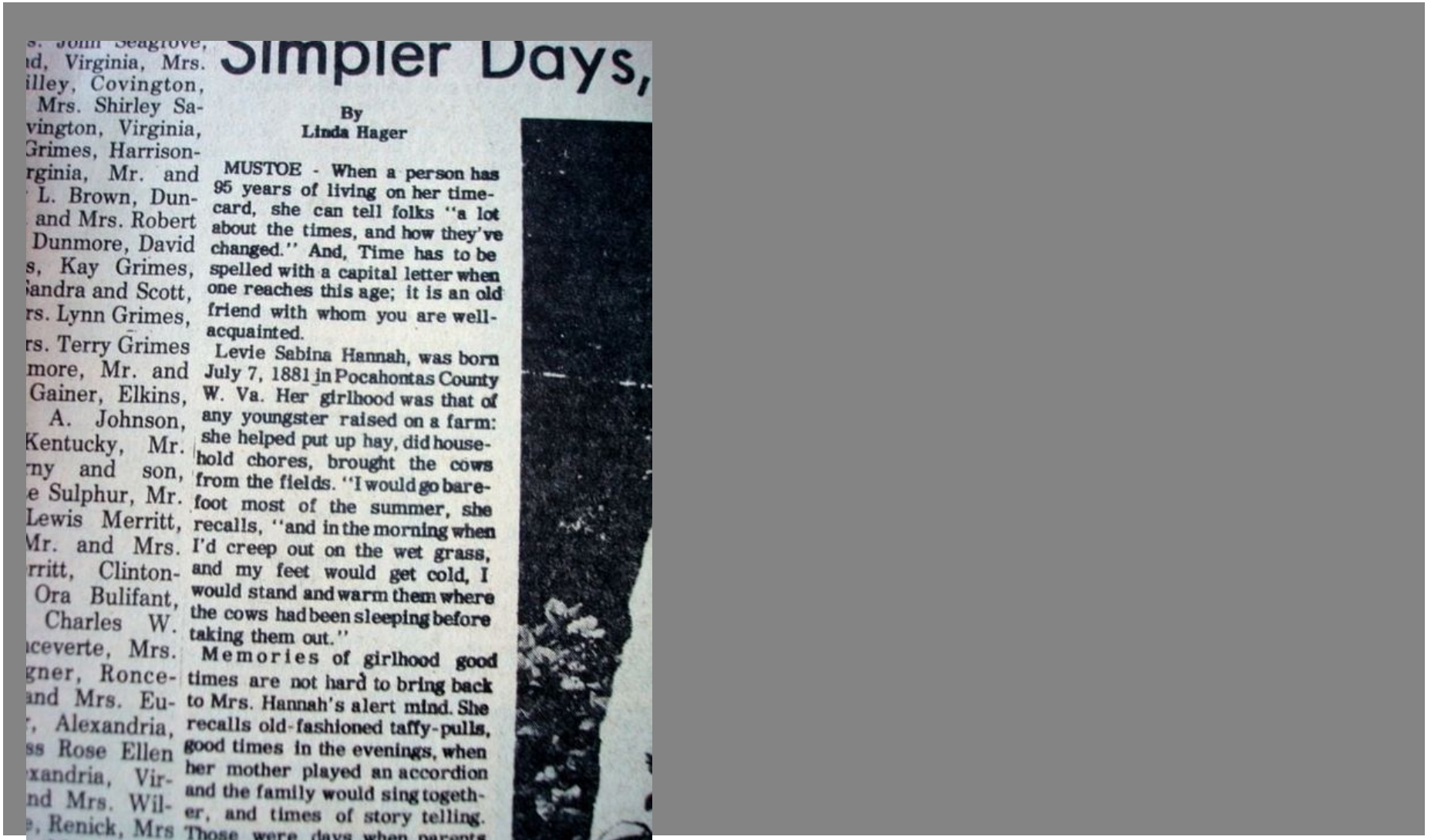
—Ann Coffman Fry

Sales Every Tuesday
Pocahontas Producers
Cooperative Association, Inc.
MARLINTON ..... WEST VIRGINIA
Livestock Auction
YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED

Anglers Roost Sport Shop



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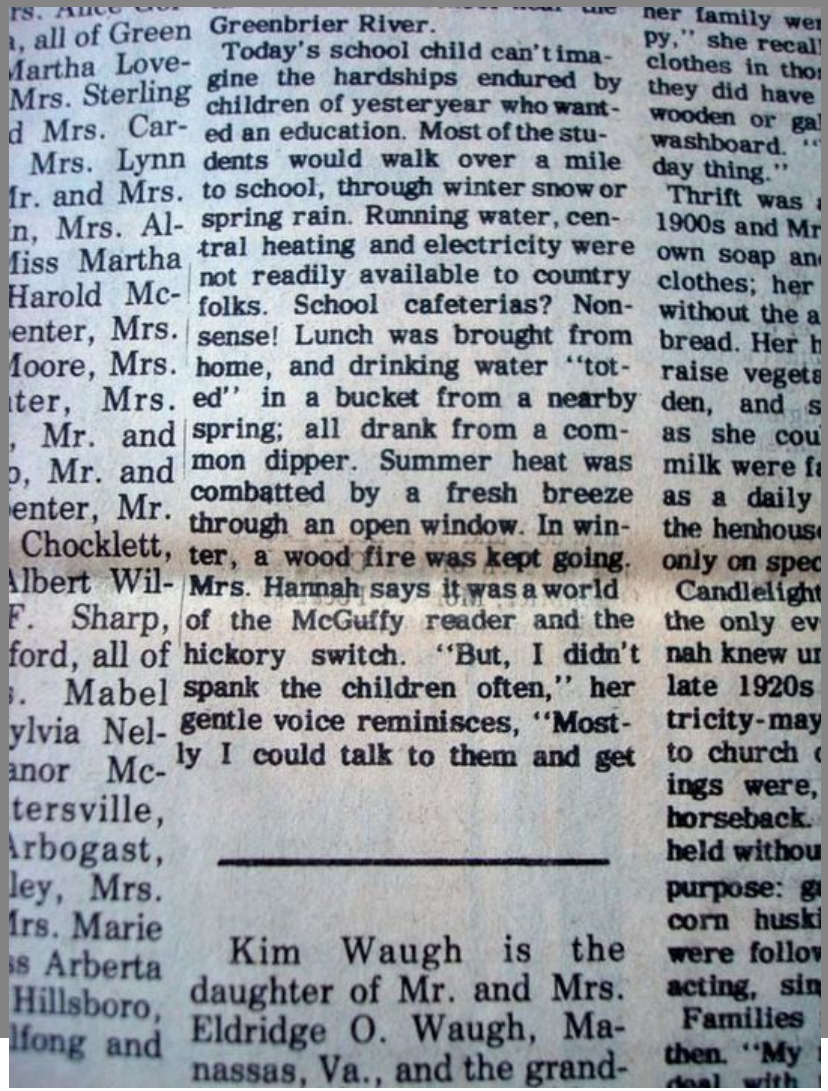

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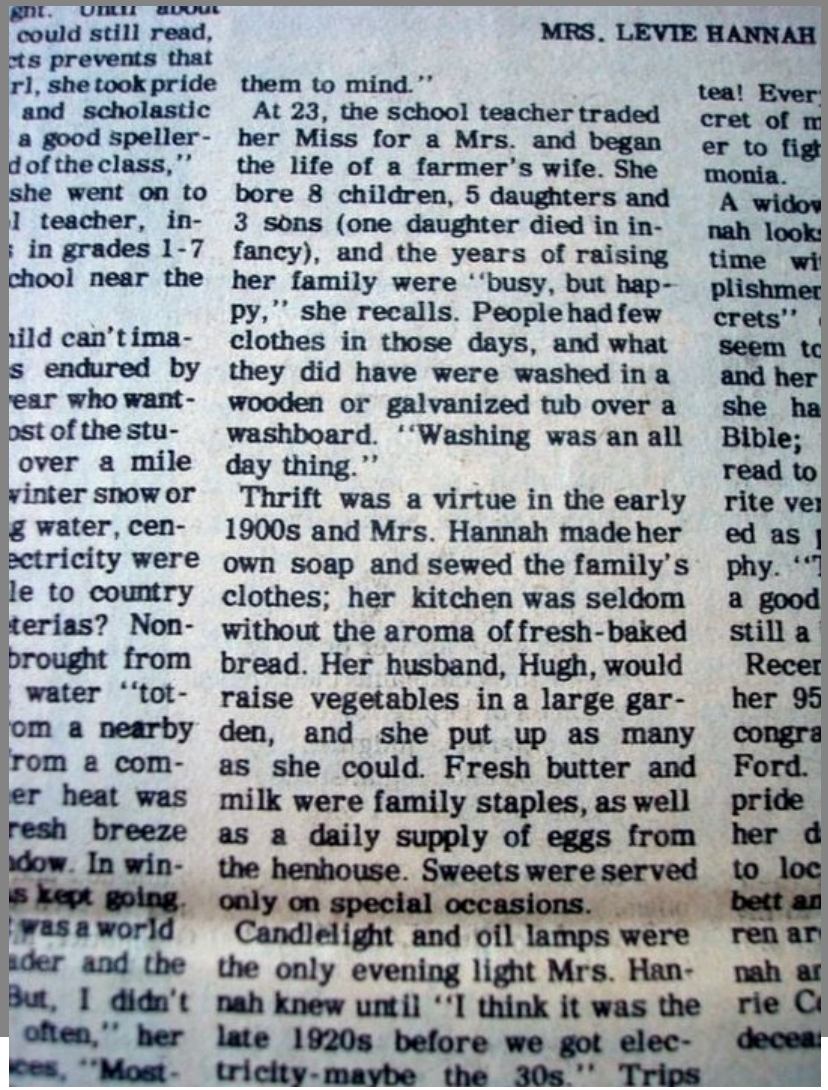

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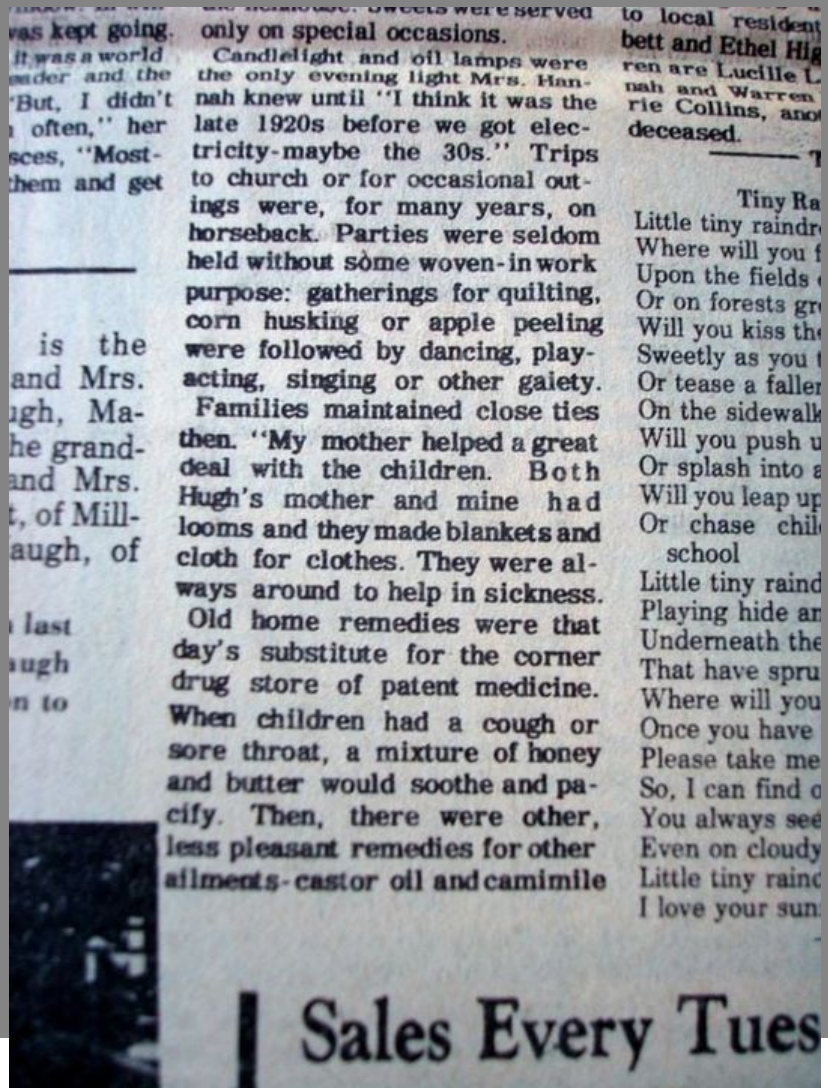

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Families maintained close ties then. "My mother helped a great deal with the children. Both Hugh's mother and mine had looms and they made blankets and cloth for clothes. They were always around to help in sickness.

Old home remedies were that day's substitute for the corner drug store of patent medicine. When children had a cough or sore throat, a mixture of honey and butter would soothe and pacify. Then, there were other, less pleasant remedies for other ailments-castor oil and camimile

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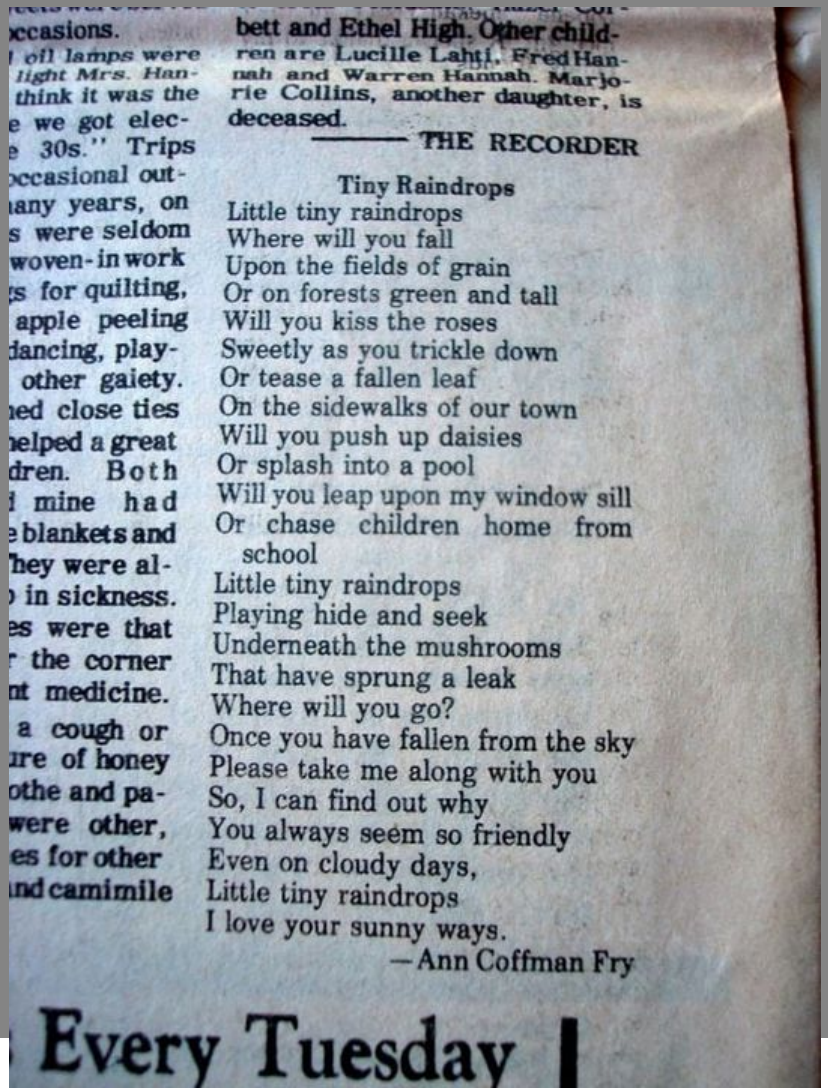
——— THE RECORDER

Tiny Raindrops



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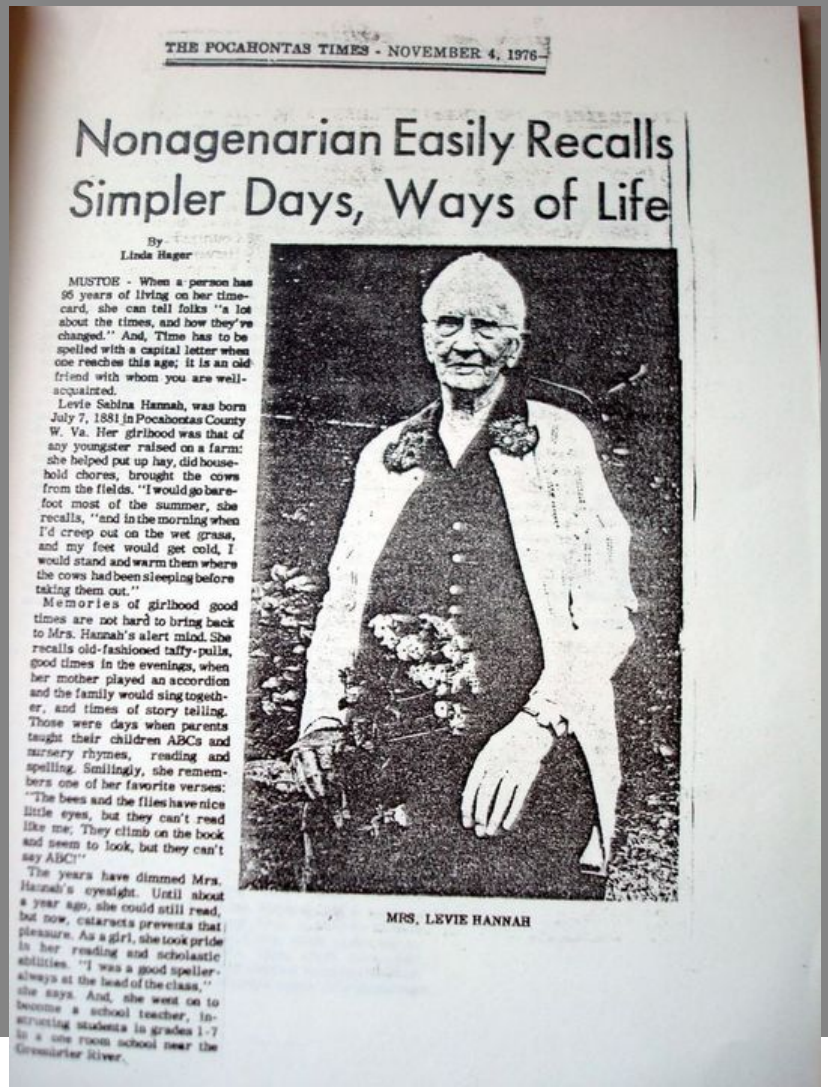
— THE RECORDER

Tiny Raindrops

Little tiny raindrops
Where will you fall
Upon the fields of grain
Or on forests green and tall
Will you kiss the roses
Sweetly as you trickle down
Or tease a fallen leaf
On the sidewalks of our town
Will you push up daisies
Or splash into a pool
Will you leap upon my window sill
Or chase children home from school
Little tiny raindrops
Playing hide and seek
Underneath the mushrooms
That have sprung a leak
Where will you go?
Once you have fallen from the sky
Please take me along with you
So, I can find out why
You always seem so friendly
Even on cloudy days,
Little tiny raindrops
I love your sunny ways.

—Ann Coffman Fry

Every Tuesday



THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - NOVEMBER 4, 1976

Nonagenarian Easily Recalls Simpler Days, Ways of Life

By Linda Hager

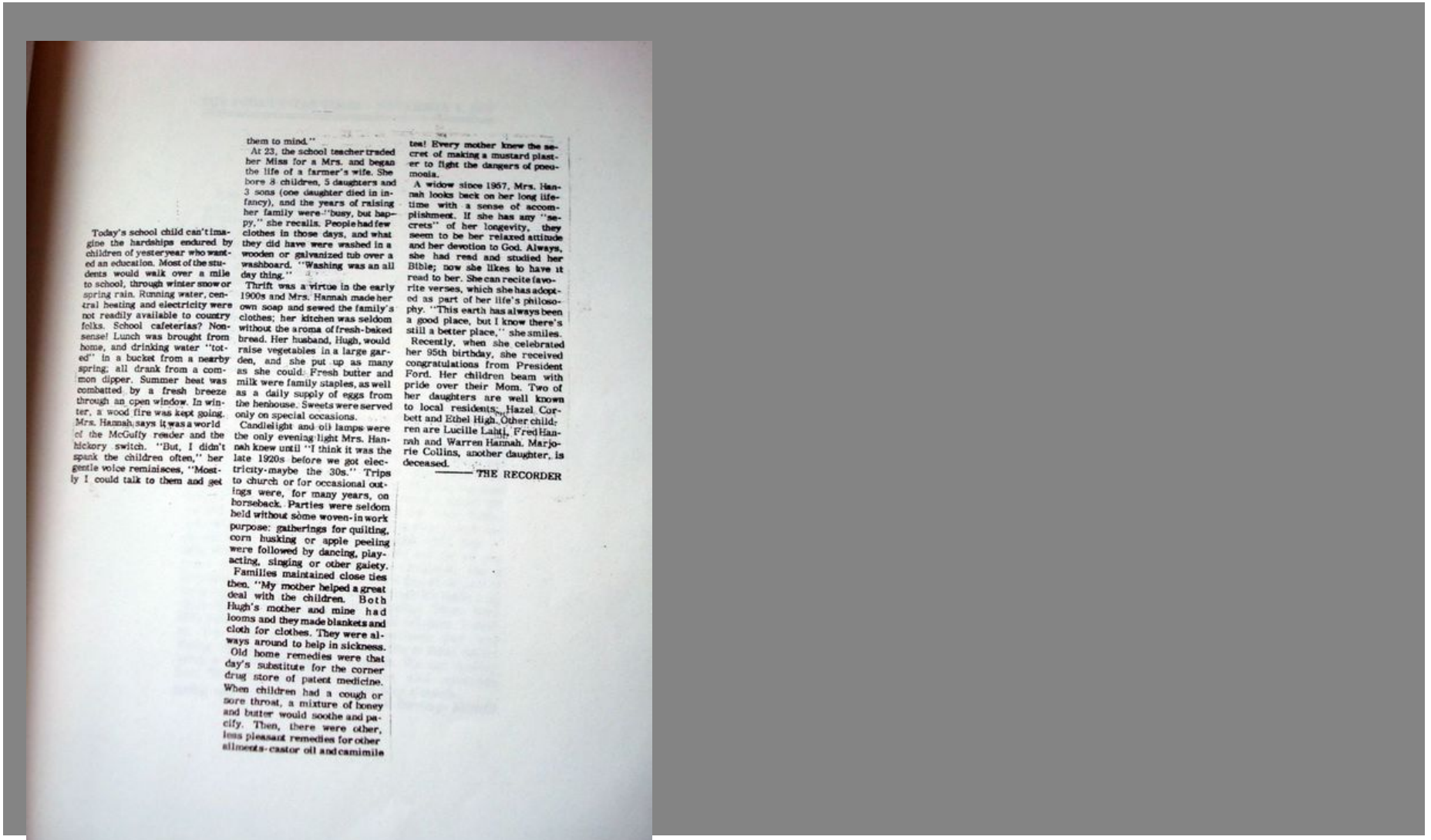
MUSTOE - When a person has 95 years of living on her time-card, she can tell folks "a lot about the times, and how they've changed." And, Time has to be spelled with a capital letter when one reaches this age; it is an old friend with whom you are well-acquainted.

Levie Sabina Hannah, was born July 7, 1881 in Pocahontas County W. Va. Her girlhood was that of any youngster raised on a farm: she helped put up hay, did household chores, brought the cows from the fields. "I would go barefoot most of the summer, she recalls, "and in the morning when I'd creep out on the wet grass, and my feet would get cold, I would stand and warm them where the cows had been sleeping before taking them out."

Memories of girlhood good times are not hard to bring back to Mrs. Hannah's alert mind. She recalls old-fashioned taffy-pulls, good times in the evenings, when her mother played an accordion and the family would sing together, and times of story telling. Those were days when parents taught their children ABCs and nursery rhymes, reading and spelling. Smilingly, she remembers one of her favorite verses: "The bees and the flies have nice little eyes, but they can't read like me; They climb on the book and seem to look, but they can't say ABC!"

The years have dimmed Mrs. Hannah's eyesight. Until about a year ago, she could still read, but now, cataracts prevents that pleasure. As a girl, she took pride in her reading and scholastic abilities. "I was a good speller-always at the head of the class," she says. And, she went on to become a school teacher, instructing students in grades 1-7 in a one room school near the Greenbrier River.

MRS. LEVIE HANNAH



Today's school child can't imagine the hardships endured by children of yesteryear who wanted an education. Most of the students would walk over a mile to school, through winter snow or spring rain. Running water, central heating and electricity were not readily available to country folks. School cafeterias? Nonsense! Lunch was brought from home, and drinking water "toted" in a bucket from a nearby spring; all drank from a common dipper. Summer heat was combatted by a fresh breeze through an open window. In winter, a wood fire was kept going. Mrs. Hannah says it was a world of the McGuffy reader and the hickory switch. "But, I didn't spank the children often," her gentle voice reminisces, "Mostly I could talk to them and get them to mind."

At 23, the school teacher traded her Miss for a Mrs. and began the life of a farmer's wife. She bore 8 children, 5 daughters and 3 sons (one daughter died in infancy), and the years of raising her family were "busy, but happy," she recalls. People had few clothes in those days, and what they did have were washed in a wooden or galvanized tub over a washboard. "Washing was an all day thing."

Thrift was a virtue in the early 1900s and Mrs. Hannah made her own soap and sewed the family's clothes; her kitchen was seldom without the aroma of fresh-baked bread. Her husband, Hugh, would raise vegetables in a large garden, and she put up as many as she could. Fresh butter and milk were family staples, as well as a daily supply of eggs from the henhouse. Sweets were served only on special occasions.

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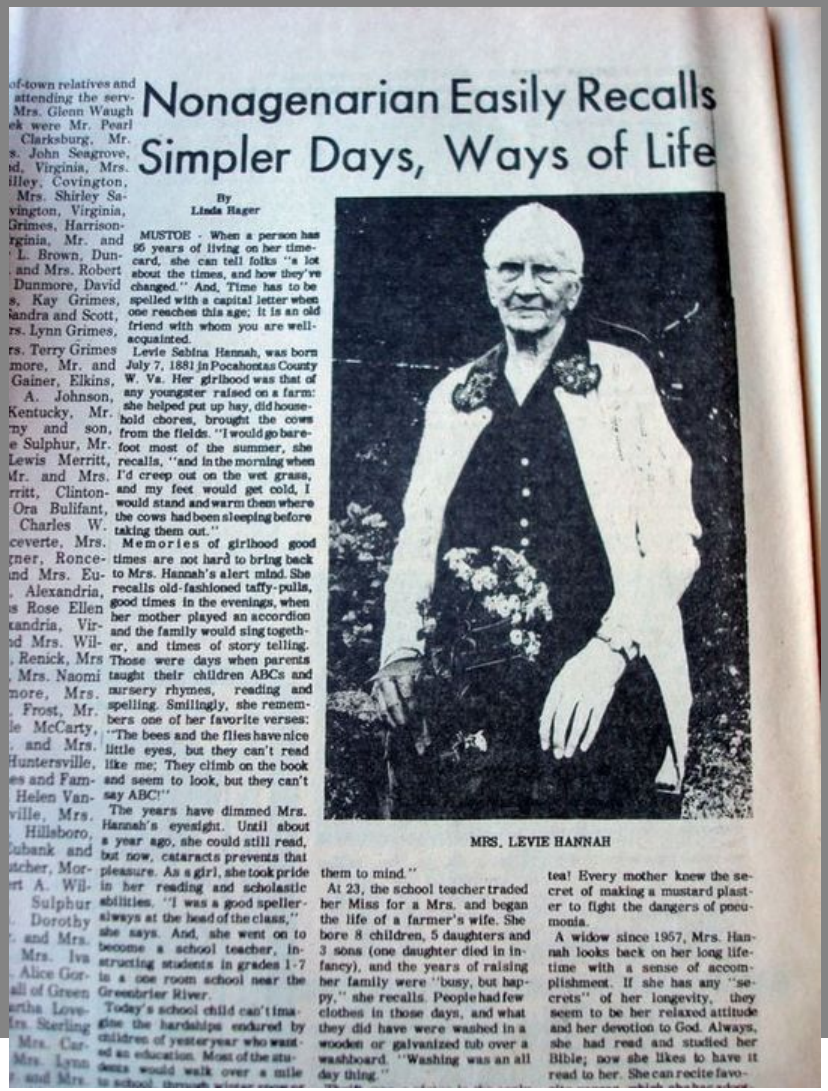

of-town relatives and attending the serv- Mrs. Glenn Waugh ek were Mr. Pearl Clarksburg, Mr. s. John Seagrove, id, Virginia, Mrs. illey, Covington, Mrs. Shirley Sa- vington, Virginia, Grimes, Harrison- rginia, Mr. and L. Brown, Dun- and Mrs. Robert Dunmore, David s, Kay Grimes, andra and Scott, rs. Lynn Grimes, rs. Terry Grimes more, Mr. and Gainer, Elkins, A. Johnson, Kentucky, Mr. ny and son, e Sulphur, Mr. Lewis Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. rritt, Clinton- Ora Bulifant, Charles W. ceverte, Mrs. ner, Ronce- nd Mrs. Eu- Alexandria, s Rose Ellen xandria, Vir- d Mrs. Wil- Renick, Mrs Mrs. Naomi more, Mrs. Frost, Mr. le McCarty, and Mrs. Huntersville, es and Fam- Helen Van- ville, Mrs. Hillsboro, ubank and tcher, Mor- rt A. Wil- Sulphur Dorothy and Mrs. Mrs. Iva Alice Gor- all of Green rtha Love- rs. Sterling Mrs. Car- Mrs. Lynn and Mrs.

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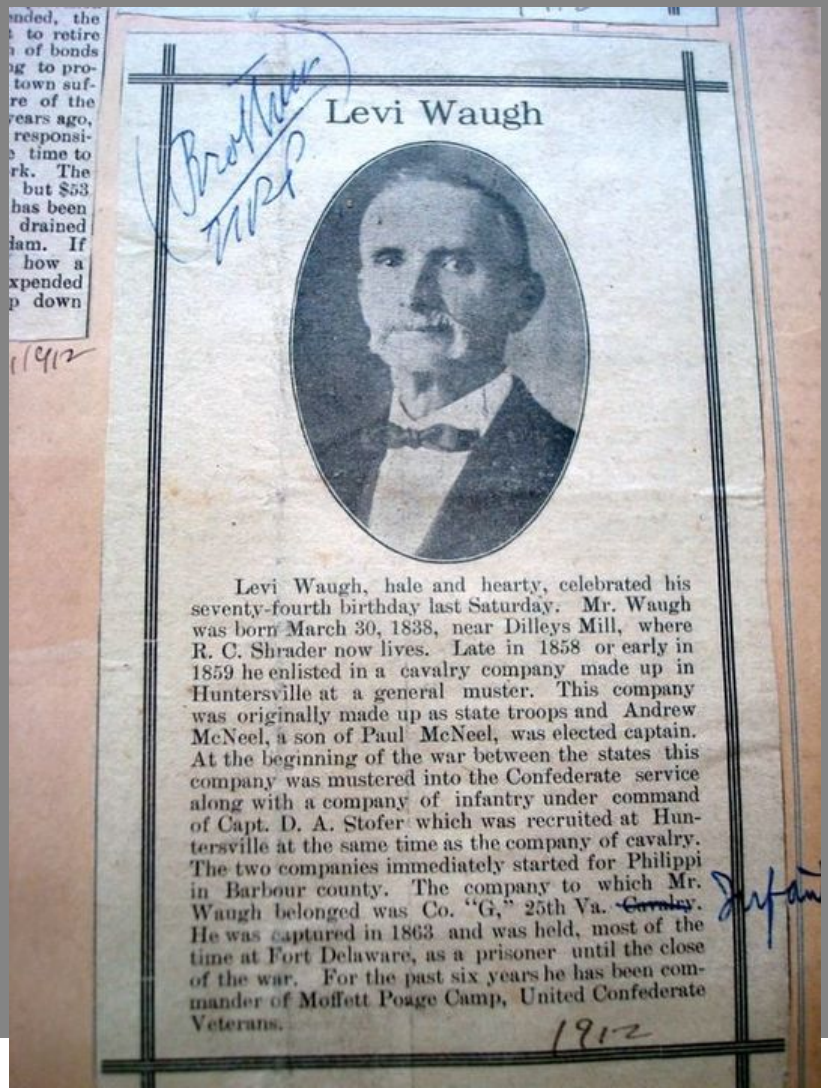
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Levi Waugh



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Levi Waugh

Brother Vet

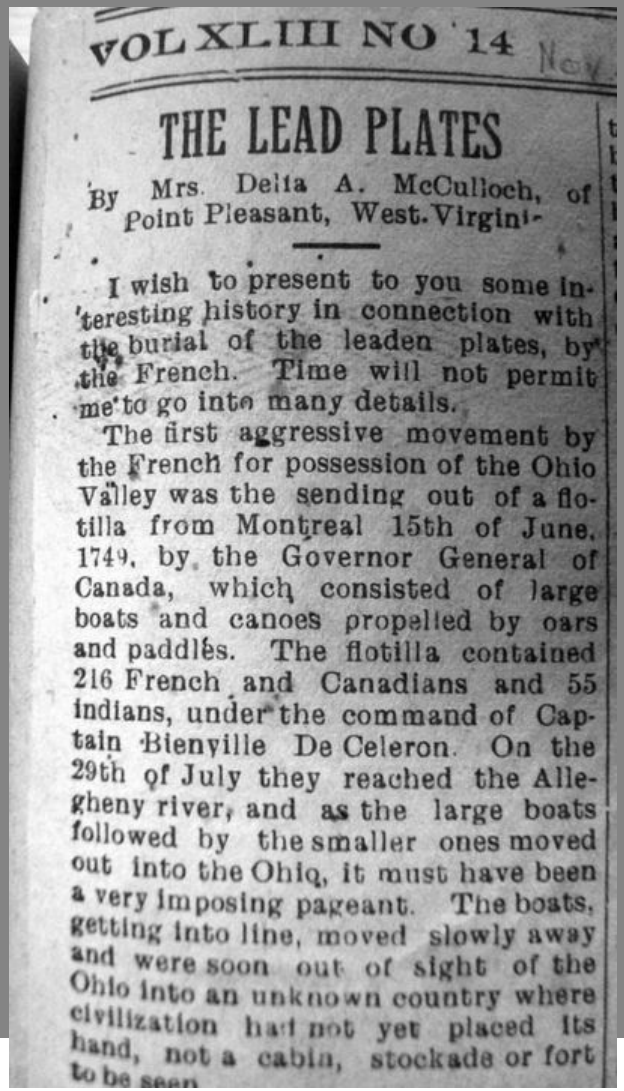
Levi Waugh, hale and hearty, celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday last Saturday. Mr. Waugh was born March 30, 1838, near Dilleys Mill, where R. C. Shrader now lives. Late in 1858 or early in 1859 he enlisted in a cavalry company made up in Huntersville at a general muster. This company was originally made up as state troops and Andrew McNeel, a son of Paul McNeel, was elected captain. At the beginning of the war between the states this company was mustered into the Confederate service along with a company of infantry under command of Capt. D. A. Stofer which was recruited at Huntersville at the same time as the company of cavalry. The two companies immediately started for Philippi in Barbour county. The company to which Mr. Waugh belonged was Co. "G," 25th Va. ~~Cavalry~~. He was captured in 1863 and was held, most of the time at Fort Delaware, as a prisoner until the close of the war. For the past six years he has been commander of Moffett Poage Camp, United Confederate Veterans.

1912

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Lead Plates



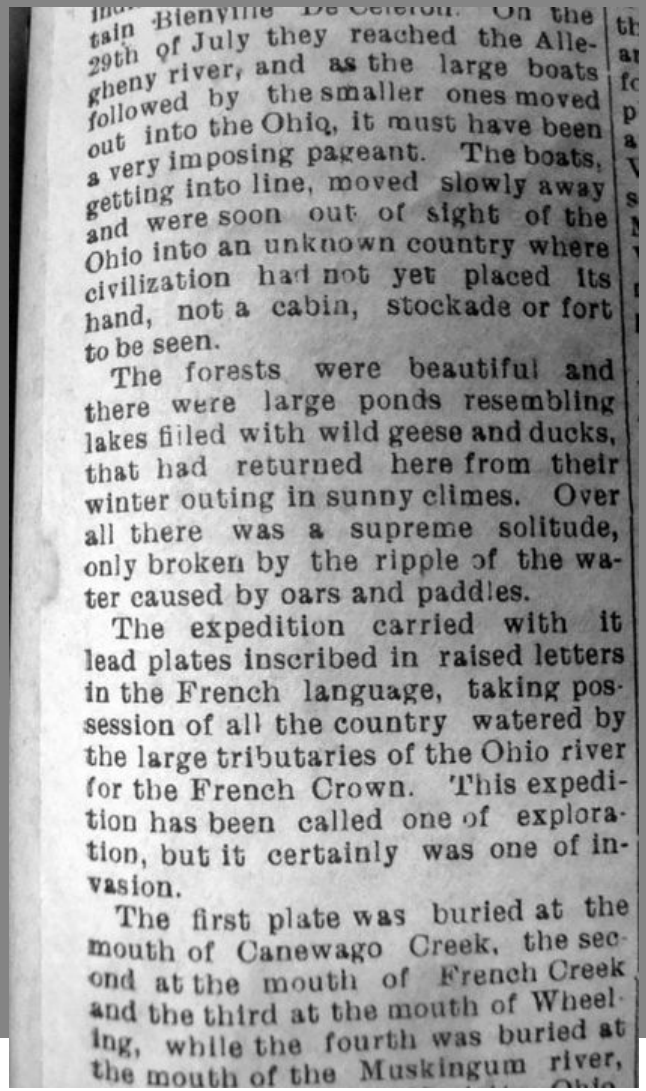
VOL XLIII NO 14

THE LEAD PLATES

By Mrs. Delia A. McCulloch, of Point Pleasant, West. Virgini-

I wish to present to you some interesting history in connection with the burial of the leaden plates, by the French. Time will not permit me to go into many details.

The first aggressive movement by the French for possession of the Ohio Valley was the sending out of a flotilla from Montreal 15th of June, 1749, by the Governor General of Canada, which consisted of large boats and canoes propelled by oars and paddles. The flotilla contained 216 French and Canadians and 55 Indians, under the command of Captain Bienville De Celeron. On the 29th of July they reached the Allegheny river, and as the large boats followed by the smaller ones moved out into the Ohio, it must have been a very imposing pageant. The boats, getting into line, moved slowly away and were soon out of sight of the Ohio into an unknown country where civilization had not yet placed its hand, not a cabin, stockade or fort to be seen



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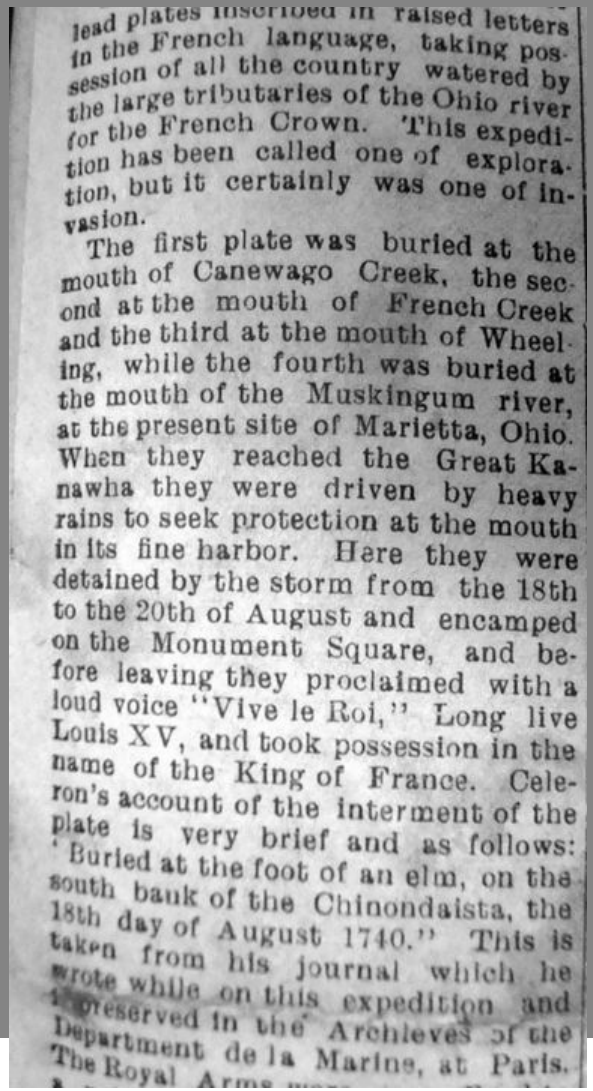
The forests were beautiful and there were large ponds resembling lakes filled with wild geese and ducks, that had returned here from their winter outing in sunny climes. Over all there was a supreme solitude, only broken by the ripple of the water caused by oars and paddles.

The expedition carried with it lead plates inscribed in raised letters in the French language, taking possession of all the country watered by the large tributaries of the Ohio river for the French Crown. This expedition has been called one of exploration, but it certainly was one of invasion.

The first plate was buried at the mouth of Canewago Creek, the second at the mouth of French Creek and the third at the mouth of Wheeling, while the fourth was buried at the mouth of the Muskingum river,



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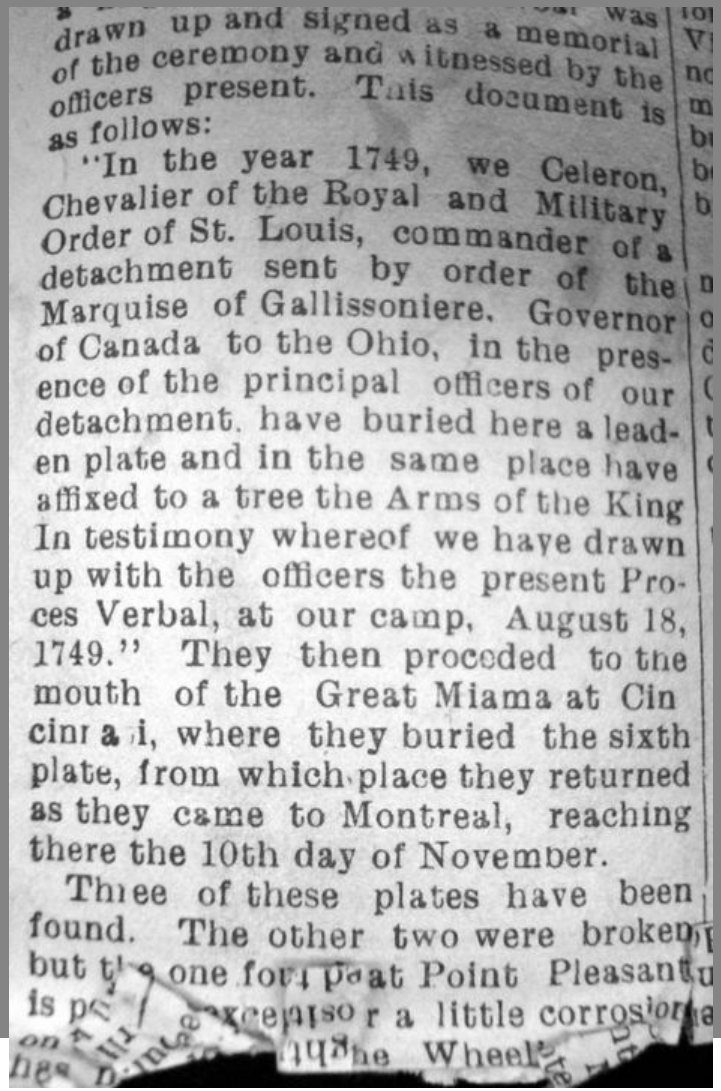
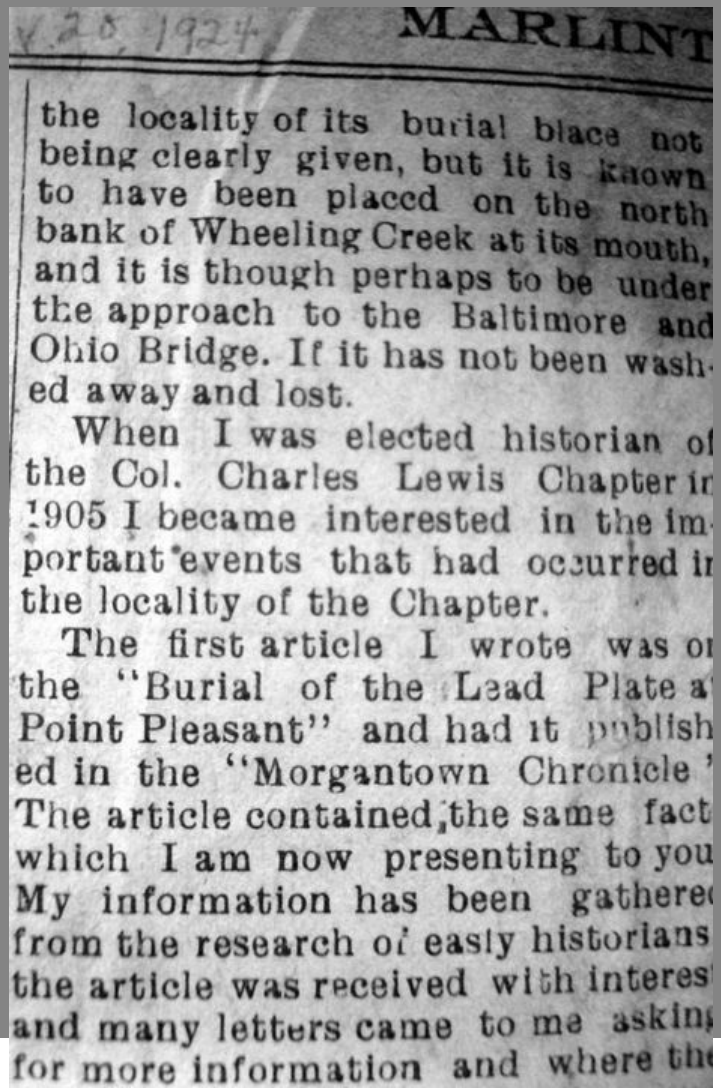
The first plate was buried at the mouth of Canewago Creek, the second at the mouth of French Creek and the third at the mouth of Wheeling, while the fourth was buried at the mouth of the Muskingum river, at the present site of Marietta, Ohio. When they reached the Great Kanawha they were driven by heavy rains to seek protection at the mouth in its fine harbor. Here they were detained by the storm from the 18th to the 20th of August and encamped on the Monument Square, and before leaving they proclaimed with a loud voice "Vive le Roi," Long live Louis XV, and took possession in the name of the King of France. Celeron's account of the interment of the plate is very brief and as follows: 'Buried at the foot of an elm, on the south bank of the Chinondaista, the 18th day of August 1740." This is taken from his journal which he wrote while on this expedition and is preserved in the Archieves of the Department de la Marine, at Paris. The Royal Arms



drawn up and signed as a memorial of the ceremony and witnessed by the officers present. This document is as follows:

"In the year 1749, we Celeron, Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, commander of a detachment sent by order of the Marquise of Gallissoniere. Governor of Canada to the Ohio, in the presence of the principal officers of our detachment. have buried here a leaden plate and in the same place have affixed to a tree the Arms of the King In testimony whereof we have drawn up with the officers the present Proces Verbal, at our camp, August 18, 1749." They then proceded to the mouth of the Great Miama at Cincinnati, where they buried the sixth plate, from which place they returned as they came to Montreal, reaching there the 10th day of November.

Three of these plates have been found. The other two were broken, but the one found at Point Pleasant is perfect except for a little corrosion on the Wheel

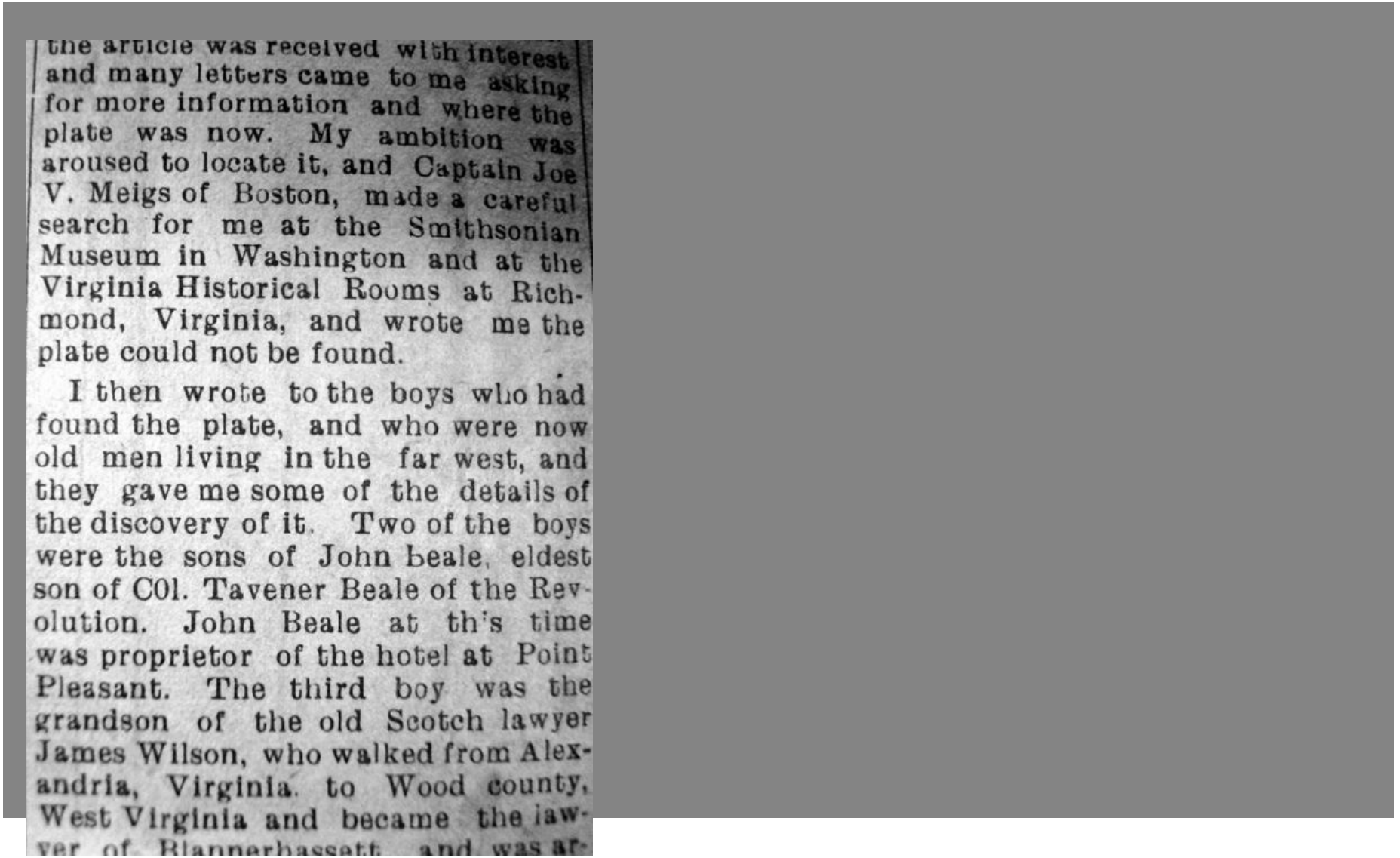


MARLINT

the locality of its burial blace not being clearly given, but it is known to have been placed on the north bank of Wheeling Creek at its mouth, and it is though perhaps to be under the approach to the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge. If it has not been washed away and lost.

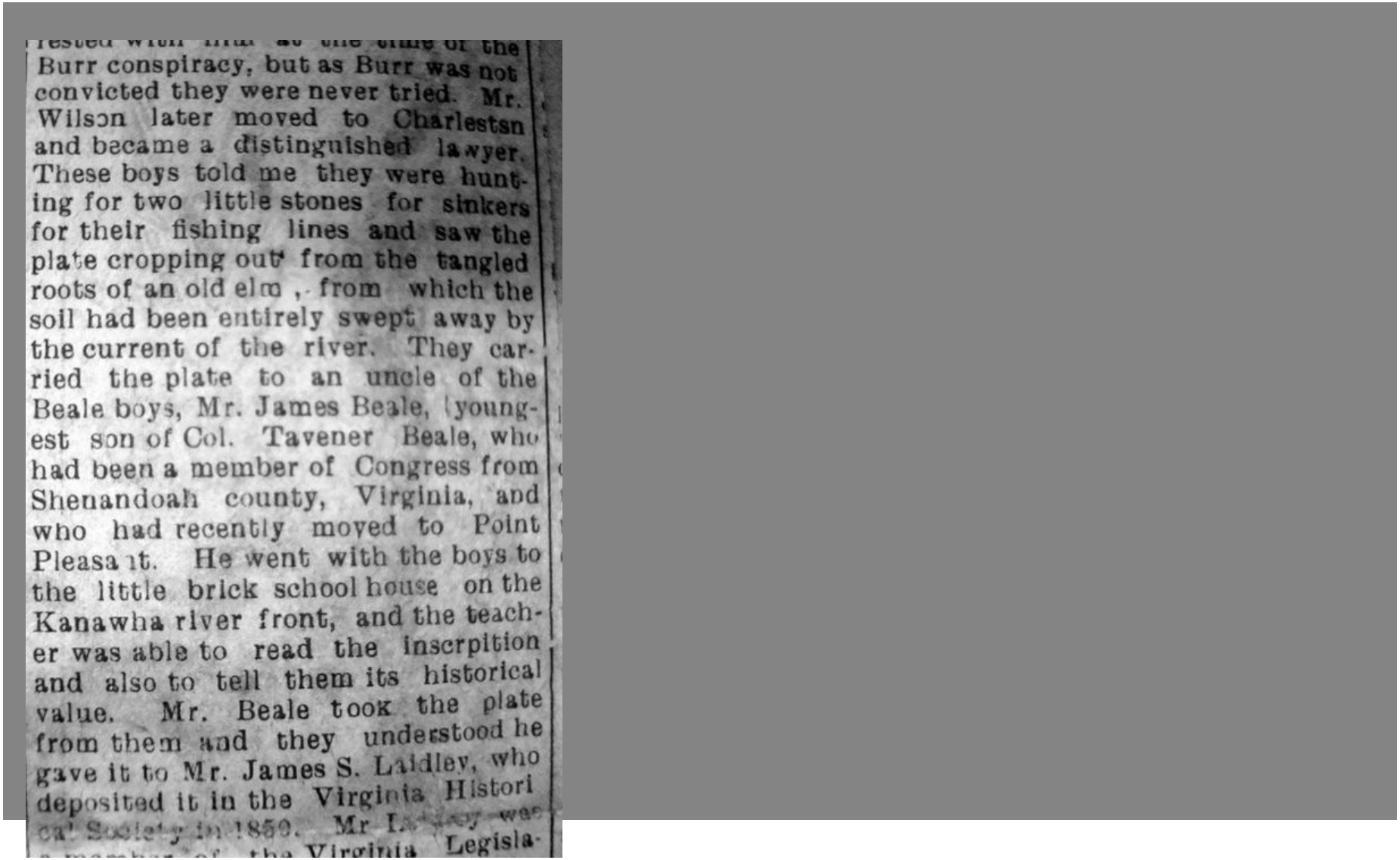
When I was elected historian of the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter in 1905 I became interested in the important events that had occurred in the locality of the Chapter.

The first article I wrote was on the "Burial of the Lead Plate at Point Pleasant" and had it publish ed in the "Morgantown Chronicle" The article contained the same fact which I am now presenting to you My information has been gathered from the research of easly historians the article was received with interest and many letters came to me asking for more information and where the

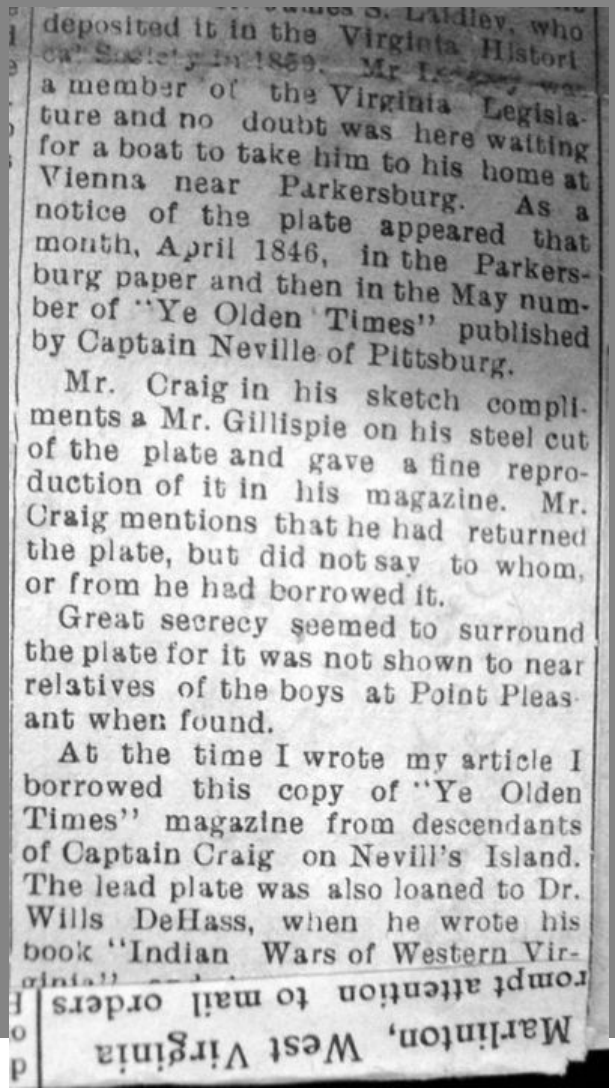


the article was received with interest and many letters came to me asking for more information and where the plate was now. My ambition was aroused to locate it, and Captain Joe V. Meigs of Boston, made a careful search for me at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington and at the Virginia Historical Rooms at Richmond, Virginia, and wrote me the plate could not be found.

I then wrote to the boys who had found the plate, and who were now old men living in the far west, and they gave me some of the details of the discovery of it. Two of the boys were the sons of John beale, eldest son of C0l. Tavener Beale of the Revolution. John Beale at th's time was proprietor of the hotel at Point Pleasant. The third boy was the grandson of the old Scotch lawyer James Wilson, who walked from Alexandria, Virginia to Wood county, West Virginia and became the lawyer of Blannerhassett and was ar-



rested with him at the time of the Burr conspiracy, but as Burr was not convicted they were never tried. Mr. Wilson later moved to Charlestsn and became a distinguished lawyer. These boys told me they were hunting for two little stones for sinkers for their fishing lines and saw the plate cropping out from the tangled roots of an old elm, from which the soil had been entirely swept away by the current of the river. They carried the plate to an uncle of the Beale boys, Mr. James Beale, (youngest son of Col. Tavener Beale, who had been a member of Congress from Shenandoah county, Virginia, and who had recently moved to Point Pleasant. He went with the boys to the little brick school house on the Kanawha river front, and the teacher was able to read the inscrpition and also to tell them its historical value. Mr. Beale took the plate from them and they understood he gave it to Mr. James S. Laidley, who deposited it in the Virginia Historical Society in 1850. Mr. Laidley was a member of the Virginia Legisla-



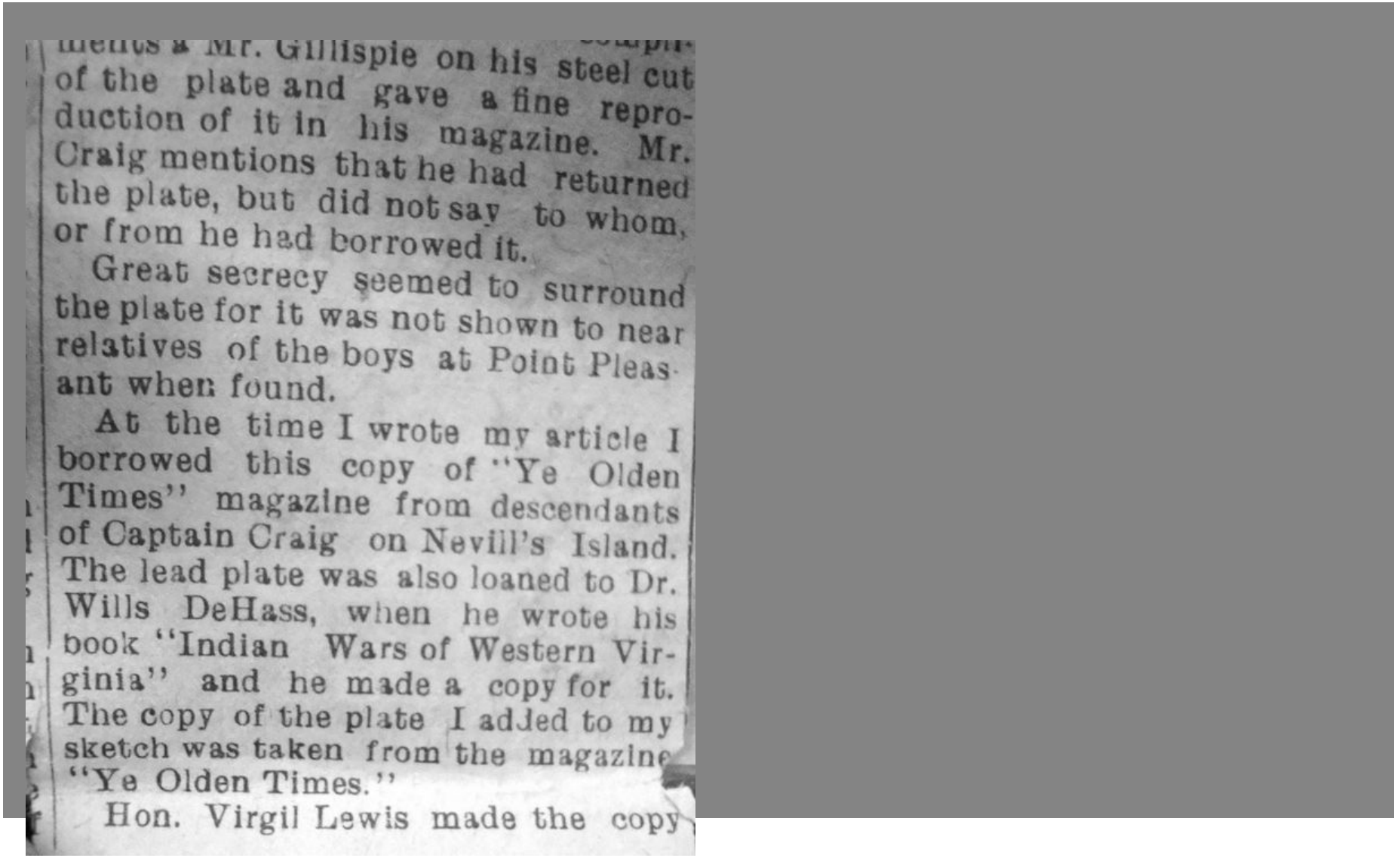
deposited it in the Virginia Histori
ca[illegible] Society in 1859. Mr [illegible] was
a member of the Virginia Legisla-
ture and no doubt was here waiting
for a boat to take him to his home at
Vienna near Parkersburg. As a
notice of the plate appeared that
month, April 1846, in the Parkers-
burg paper and then in the May num-
ber of "Ye Olden Times" published
by Captain Neville of Pittsburg.

Mr. Craig in his sketch compli-
ments a Mr. Gillispie on his steel cut
of the plate and gave a fine repro-
duction of it in his magazine. Mr.
Craig mentions that he had returned
the plate, but did not say to whom,
or from he had borrowed it.

Great secrecy seemed to surround
the plate for it was not shown to near
relatives of the boys at Point Pleas-
ant when found.

At the time I wrote my article I
borrowed this copy of "Ye Olden
Times" magazine from descendants
of Captain Craig on Nevill's Island.
The lead plate was also loaned to Dr.
Wills DeHass, when he wrote his
book "Indian Wars of Western Vir-
[illegible]

Marlinton, West Virginia
Prompt attention to mail orders

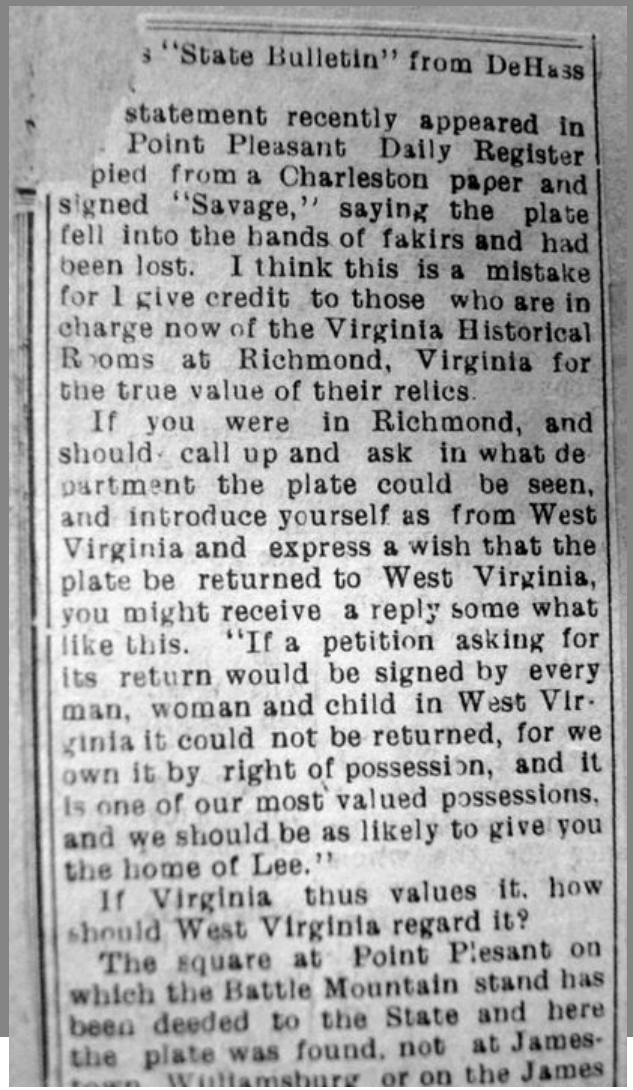


ments a Mr. Gillispie on his steel cut of the plate and gave a fine reproduction of it in his magazine. Mr. Craig mentions that he had returned the plate, but did not say to whom, or from he had borrowed it.

Great secrecy seemed to surround the plate for it was not shown to near relatives of the boys at Point Pleasant when found.

At the time I wrote my article I borrowed this copy of "Ye Olden Times" magazine from descendants of Captain Craig on Nevill's Island. The lead plate was also loaned to Dr. Wills DeHass, when he wrote his book "Indian Wars of Western Virginia" and he made a copy for it. The copy of the plate I added to my sketch was taken from the magazine "Ye Olden Times."

Hon. Virgil Lewis made the copy



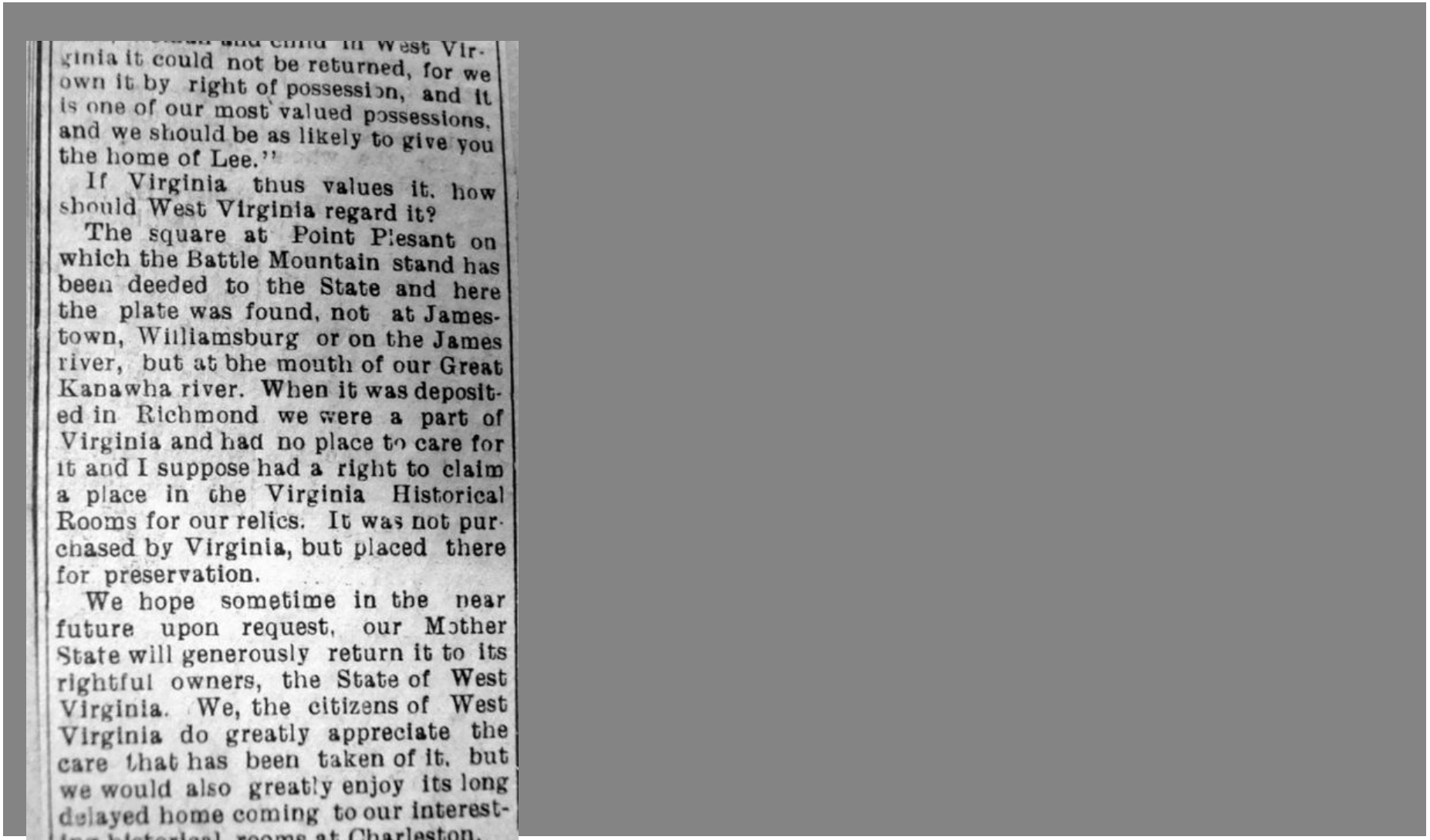
s "State Bulletin" from DeHass

statement recently appeared in Point Pleasant Daily Register pied from a Charleston paper and signed "Savage," saying the plate fell into the hands of fakirs and had been lost. I think this is a mistake for I give credit to those who are in charge now of the Virginia Historical Rooms at Richmond, Virginia for the true value of their relics.

If you were in Richmond, and should call up and ask in what department the plate could be seen, and introduce yourself as from West Virginia and express a wish that the plate be returned to West Virginia, you might receive a reply some what like this. "If a petition asking for its return would be signed by every man, woman and child in West Virginia it could not be returned, for we own it by right of possession, and it is one of our most valued possessions, and we should be as likely to give you the home of Lee."

If Virginia thus values it, how should West Virginia regard it?

The square at Point Plesant on which the Battle Mountain stand has been deeded to the State and here the plate was found, not at James-



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If Virginia thus values it, how should West Virginia regard it?

The square at Point Plesant on which the Battle Mountain stand has been deeded to the State and here the plate was found, not at Jamestown, Williamsburg or on the James river, but at bhe mouth of our Great Kanawha river. When it was deposited in Richmond we were a part of Virginia and had no place to care for it and I suppose had a right to claim a place in the Virginia Historical Rooms for our relics. It was not purchased by Virginia, but placed there for preservation.

We hope sometime in the near future upon request, our Mother State will generously return it to its rightful owners, the State of West Virginia. We, the citizens of West Virginia do greatly appreciate the care that has been taken of it, but we would also greatly enjoy its long delayed home coming to our interesting historical rooms at Charleston.

VOL XLIII NO 14

THE LEAD PLATES

By Mrs. Delia A. McCulloch, of Point Pleasant, West. Virgini-

I wish to present to you some interesting history in connection with the burial of the leaden plates, by the French. Time will not permit me to go into many details.

The first aggressive movement by the French for possession of the Ohio Valley was the sending out of a flotilla from Montreal 15th of June, 1749, by the Governor General of Canada, which consisted of large boats and canoes propelled by oars and paddles. The flotilla contained 216 French and Canadians and 55 Indians, under the command of Captain Bienville De Celeron. On the 29th of July they reached the Allegheny river, and as the large boats followed by the smaller ones moved out into the Ohio, it must have been a very imposing pageant. The boats, getting into line, moved slowly away and were soon out of sight of the Ohio into an unknown country where civilization had not yet placed its hand, not a cabin, stockade or fort to be seen

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Lead Mine in Greenbrier County

Yesterday And Today—

Lead Mine Lost In Greenbrier County?

By SHIRLEY DONNELLY

Back in the days of the Civil War when shortages of munitions occurred in the Confederate Army there was a lead mine in Greenbrier County that was worked for lead for bullets to be used in Confederate muskets.

Legend has it that this mine was in a cave in the heart of one of the mountains near Lewisburg. It was first discovered in the early pioneer days when the backwoodsmen frequently resorted to the vein for bullets for use in their long-barrell, muzzle-loading rifles.

AS THE SOUTH was not a manufacturing center, the blockade established by the United States Navy at the outset of hostilities in 1861 caused a shortage of war supplies. It was at this point that some of the southern sympathizers remembered the existence of the Greenbrier County mine.

The mine was immediately reopened and the ore packed on mules over the mountains to points where it was manufactured into Confederate minie balls and other bullets.

THE MISSILES manufactured from this lead greatly helped in the early days of the fratricidal conflict. But after Appomattox the location of the mine was lost again.

Later when methods of mining were evolved which made profitable the working of small per cent mines, the search began for this lead mine in Greenbrier. However, it was not found.

About 50 years ago it was rumored that there was only one man alive who knew the exact location of the lode. Story was that he did not have the wherewithal to purchase the land whereon the mine is located, so refused to divulge information as to where the lead mine was.

A VEIN OF LEAD was discovered at what was then known as Upland in Summers County early in 1921.

This find recalled the story of the lead mine in the hills near Lewisburg. Since Summers County borders on Greenbrier it was speculated that the Summers vein found by Messrs. Jones and Thompson was but a continuation of the Greenbrier vein.

As this is written from a note made 46 years ago and never added to, the sequel of the Summers County discovery is unknown at this time in 1968.

ANOTHER STORY of 40 years ago concerned a silver mine that was reputedly found in the Gauley Mountain region upstream from Gauley Bridge. It was supposedly high on the mountainside above Gauley River. The discovery was reported made at the time of the Civil War. Those who knew of the vein of precious metal became casualties of the battlefields.

Presumably, the silver mine is still there and awaits a finder!

Frequently someone asks me if I have every heard of that mine. It used to be mentioned in the Fayette County papers but it has been many a blue moon since it was last mentioned.

Perhaps some rover with a sensitive metal detector, might be lucky enough to come upon this silver mine and make himself rich. In these days when silver coins are vanishing, a silver mine might become a paying proposition.

SPEAKING OF vanishing American things, consider the old-time wooden nail keg. Back in the days before nails were shipped in from Japan and other nations, nails made in this country were shipped to hardware dealers in small wooden kegs. Staves in the wooden kegs were made of oak timber and left rough, as a general rule.

Nowadays a wooden nail keg is a couriosity. With the coming of heavy cardboard nails are packed and shipped in paper boxes. Thus the wooden nail keg has become an antique. It is occasionally found on sale in antique stores among bizarre articles of past generations. People buy the wooden nail kegs and cover them with basted cotton and padding now. Then they are used as seats.

Recently I saw a college student who is working on a master's degree using one of those wooden nail kegs as a typewriter desk! It was about the right height for the rather short girl.

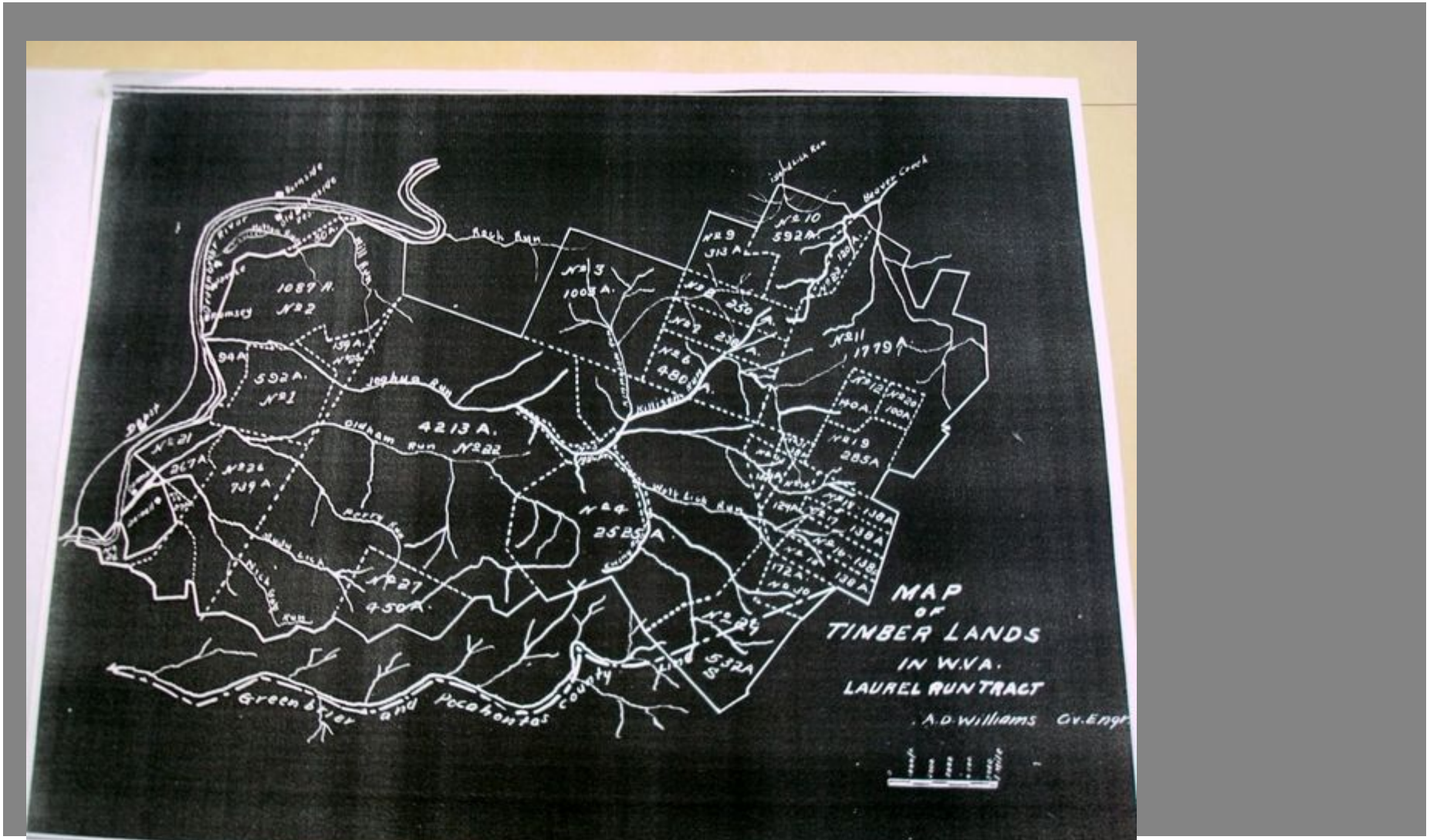
HOW OFTEN IS a wooden box of any kind found nowadays? Corrugated cardboard—thanks to Thomas Jefferson for coming up with the idea of deriving added strength from corrugation of metal and paper—has supplanted the use of wood for boxes.

They used to make wooden churns for the family farm. But who ever saw, or has a wooden churn in the 20th Century? They are prized as collectors items and rarely found any more.

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Laurel Run Plat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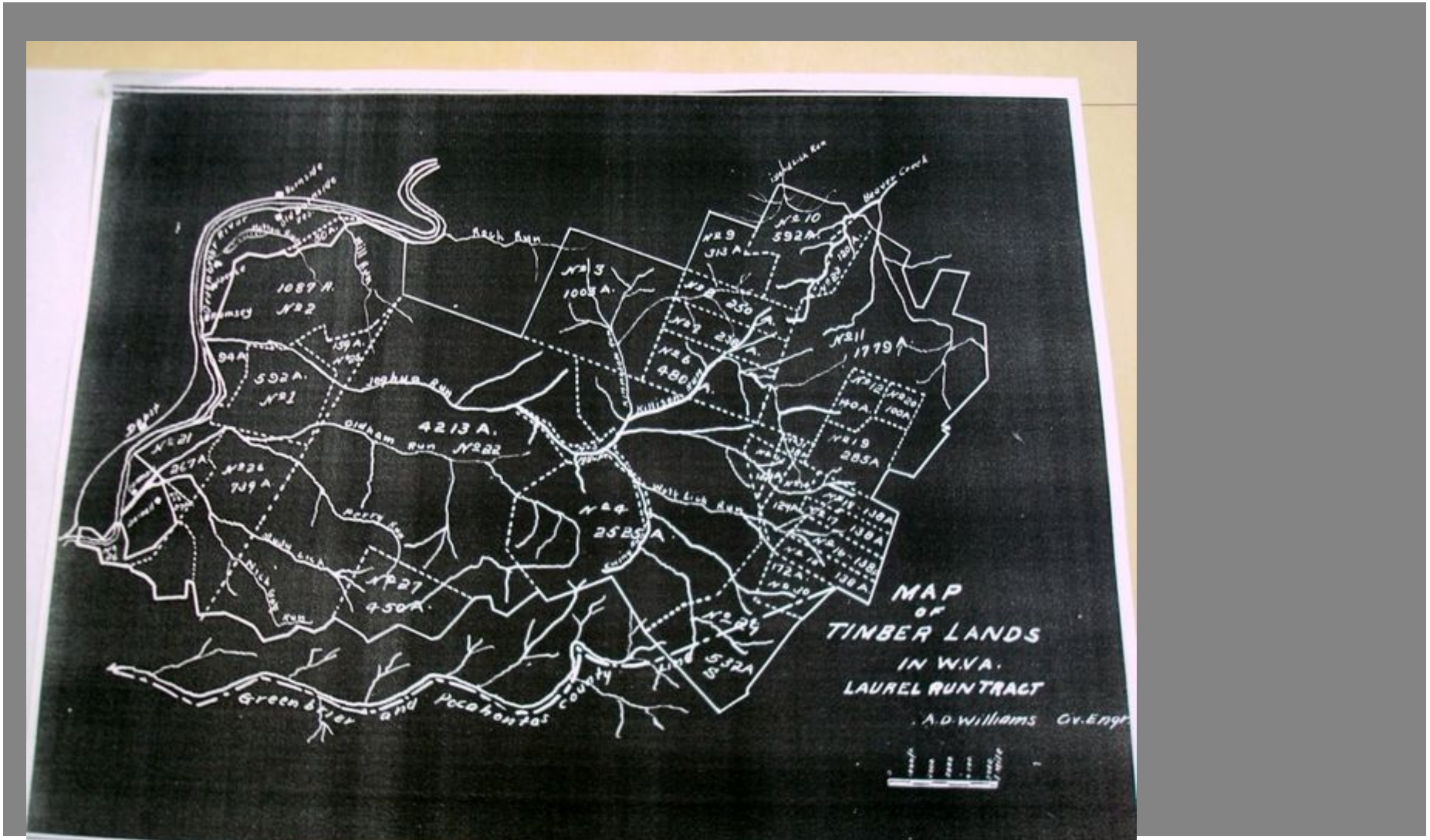
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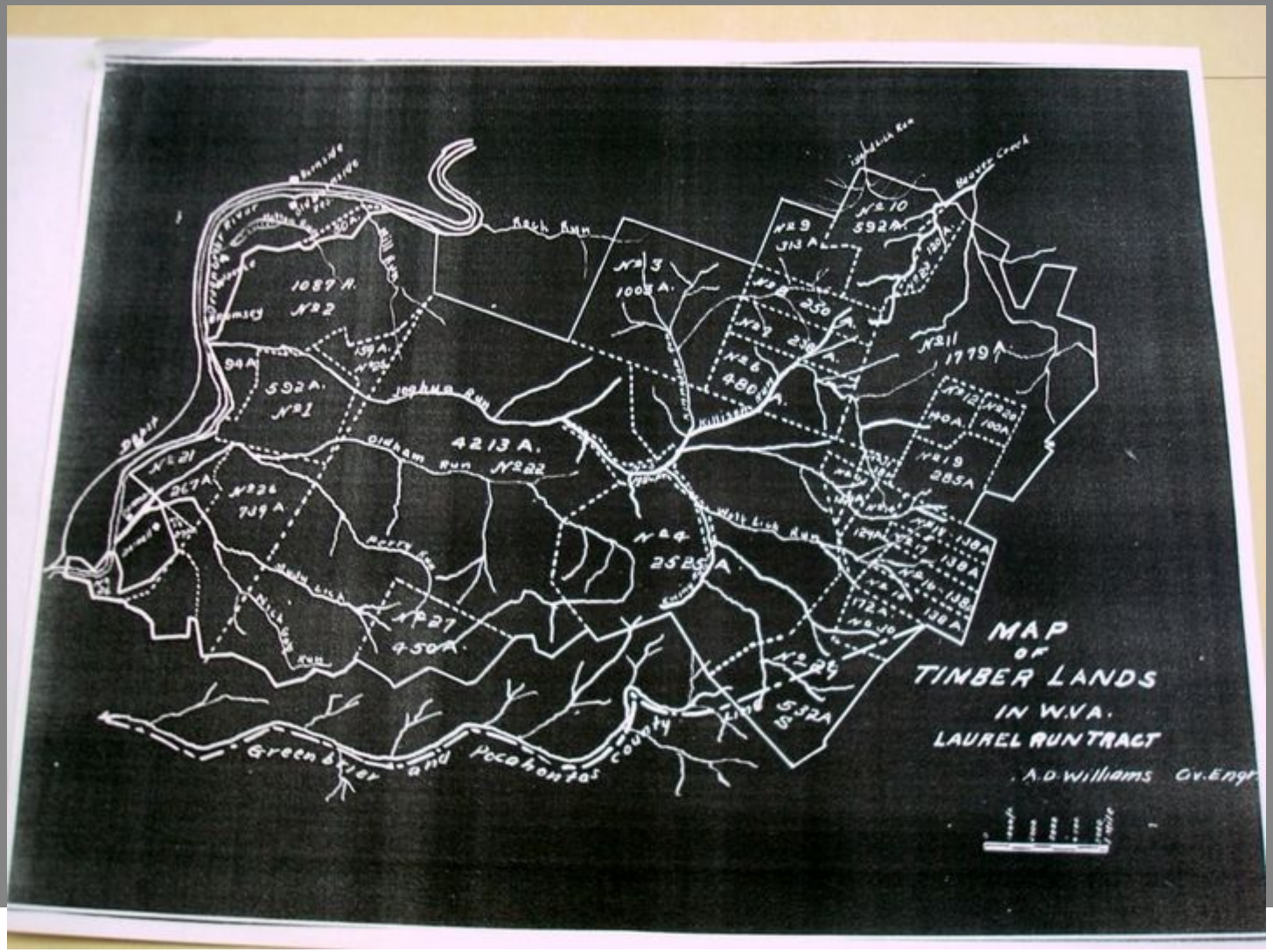
Oldham Run
Meadow Creek


MAP
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Oldham Run
Laurel Run
Beech Run
Dogwood Run
Wolf Lick Run
Rocky Run
Mill Creek
Mill Run
Greenbrier River
Bunnside
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2525 A.
450 A.
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View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Last of the Handset Newspapers

Last of Hand-set Newspapers

Pocahontas Times

BOB KITTLE

MARLINTON, W.VA.—After 10 o'clock on most nights, the only lights still burning in this sleepy town emanate from a cluttered newspaper office on Second Avenue.

Inside, Jane Price Sharp is putting out America's last hand-set newspaper—the Pocahontas Times, a weekly which has remained virtually unchanged since 1892, when the country editor's grandfather, a Confederate army veteran, established the first press here.

"Grandpa was a man who believed everyone ought to have something to read," Mrs. Sharp said of the Presbyterian minister who served as a chaplain to Southern troops, and edited the Times until 1905.

At 56, Mrs. Sharp and her six employes are among the last practitioners of a dying art—setting newspaper type by hand. The task is a slow and tedious one, requiring every letter, punctuation mark and space to be placed in rows on galleys of heavy metal type.

But like most aspects of this remote farming community, the newspaper's practices are dictated by tradition. And although the Times has given in to some modern ways, its front page will be set by hand forever, Mrs. Sharp says.

"We've kept setting type by hand for so many years because that's the way my father and grandfather put out the paper. That's just the way it's always been done," Mrs. Sharp explained.

About the turn of the century, Mrs. Sharp's grandfather William T. Price, a prolific writer and fiery preacher, invested in a modern Linotype press—the kind used in most newspapers until recent years.

"But the press broke down so often that they sent it back after just a few weeks and returned to hand-set type," said Bill McNeil, Mrs. Sharp's nephew and the man employed by the Times, which, until last week, had been published solely by women for more than a decade.

"At least when they were setting type by hand, they didn't have to worry about everybody breaking down at once," Mrs. Sharp added.

Today the front page of the Times is printed on a 1911 vintage Babcock flatbed press. Originally driven by steam power, the aging machine is operated by an electric motor which frequently requires manual assistance to keep going.

Newspaper-sized sheets are fed by hand into the press, which is particularly cantankerous in cold weather, at a rate of about 1,000 pages an hour.

"In the old days, they really had to stoke the pot-belly stove to keep the press going," McNeil noted.

But Mrs. Sharp added, "The old press is a pretty sturdy animal. She doesn't require much maintenance."

Only two pages of each edition of the Times are printed on the flatbed press. The other six to 10 pages are printed in Lewisburg on a modern off-set operation.

About 22 hours of continuous press time would be required to print all 5,600 copies of the newspaper on the old press, McNeil said.

The Times earned its fame as a country newspaper during the first half of this century, when Mrs. Sharp's father, Calvin Price, was at the helm.

During the 52 years he edited the weekly, Price became a well-known conservationist and author. His popular field notes and stories about panthers which roamed the Pocahontas County mountains became an institution to thousands of West Virginians.

In 1954, Calvin Price State Forest at Dunmore was dedicated to the long-time editor and publisher who suffered a fatal heart attack three years later while operating the press in his tiny newspaper office.

"At the time, I had never run the press or done any of that kind of work," said Mrs. Sharp, who went to work alongside her father in 1944, after her husband Basil was killed in battle in Germany.

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(Continued on Page 29)

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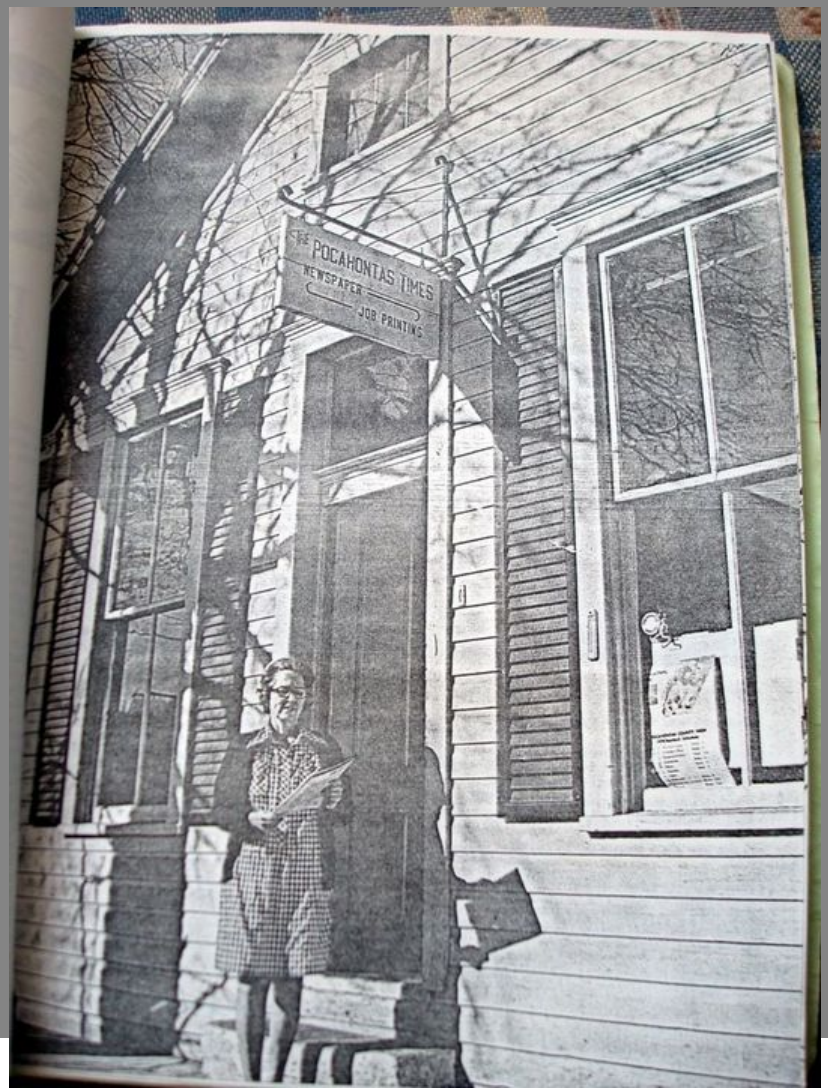
THE POCAHONTAS TIMES
NEWSPAPER
JOB PRINTING

Pocahontas Times... (Continued from Page 10)

Bill McNeil, handsetting type for the Pocahontas Times

Mrs. Sharp, the editor, at her press

PHOTOS BY BILL TIERNAN

ver missed a week, so I rolled up my sleeves and went o work. At the time, I had no idea whether we'd still be re a year later," the gray-haired Mrs. Sharp said.

Like the newspaper, the office of the Times looks nd about like it did when it was built in 1901, McNeil, d, said.

Aging calendars and nostalgic photographs line the alls, and the rows of dusty books at one end of the ooden structure have remained undisturbed for ecades, McNeil added.

Among the volumes collected by preceding editors re the Official Records of the Civil War, and the 1895 dition of Encyclopedia Britannica.

The front office of the Times houses a wealth of mericana which began to accumulate at the turn of the entury, when Marlinton residents made plans to estab- sh a museum there.

The museum never materialized, but a disarray of relics, including Indian artifacts and Civil War weaponry, still graces the cluttered room.

During the years the Times chronicled fires and floods which struck this rural county, the population dwindled, but the newspaper's circulation increased.

Today, the Times has readers in every state and half a dozen foreign countries, where Pocahontas County servicemen are stationed.

"Wherever residents of the county went, the Times went too," Mrs. Sharp said.

During quieter moments, the country editor reflects proudly on the historic legacy left to her by Calvin Price. "Of course, I'm not the writer daddy was. But that doesn't bother me. Most of the time I don't have time to think about it. I just pitch in and do what has to be done," she concluded.

—Reprinted from THE CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL

29

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View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Lady Zendik

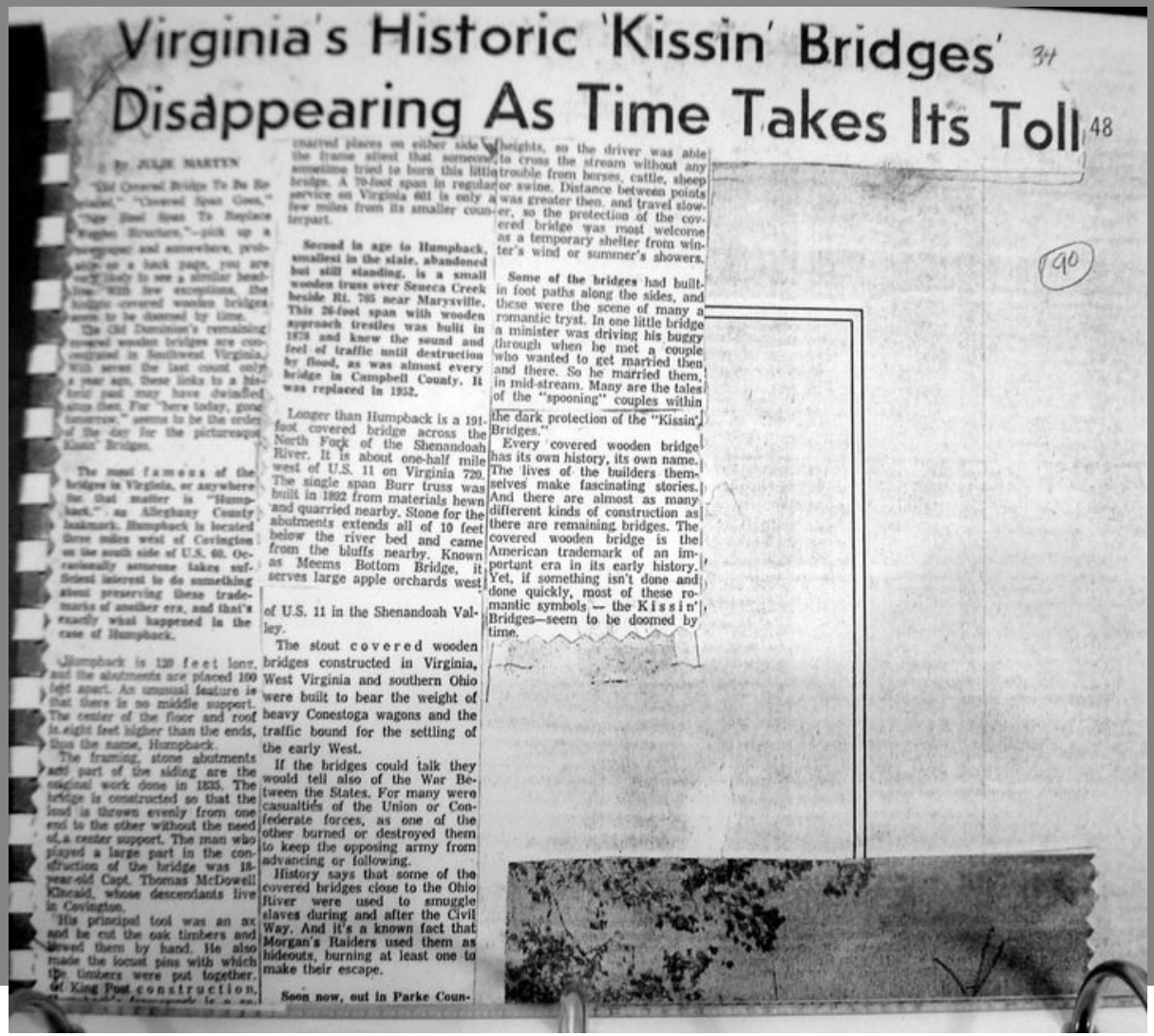
Zendik Gardens
Come to Town

Zendik Gardens
Come to Town

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Kissing Bridges



Virginia's Historic 'Kissin' Bridges' Disappearing As Time Takes Its Toll

By JULIE MARTYN

"Old Covered Bridge To Be Re-located," "Covered Span Goes," "New Steel Span To Replace Wooden Structure,"—pick up a newspaper and somewhere, probably on a back page, you are sure likely to see a similar headline. With few exceptions, the bridges covered wooden bridges seem to be doomed by time.

The Old Dominion's remaining covered wooden bridges are concentrated in Southwest Virginia. With seven the last count only a year ago, these links to a historic past may have dwindled since then. For "here today, gone tomorrow," seems to be the order of the day for the picturesque Kissin' Bridges.

The most famous of the bridges in Virginia, or anywhere for that matter is "Humpback," an Alleghany County landmark. Humpback is located three miles west of Covington on the south side of U.S. 60. Occasionally someone takes sufficient interest to do something about preserving these trademarks of another era, and that's exactly what happened in the case of Humpback.

Humpback is 130 feet long and the abutments are placed 100 feet apart. An unusual feature is that there is no middle support. The center of the floor and roof is eight feet higher than the ends, thus the name, Humpback.

The framing, stone abutments and part of the siding are the original work done in 1835. The bridge is constructed so that the load is thrown evenly from one end to the other without the need of a center support. The man who played a large part in the construction of the bridge was 18-year-old Capt. Thomas McDowell Kincaid, whose descendants live in Covington.

His principal tool was an ax and he cut the oak timbers and shaved them by hand. He also made the locust pins with which the timbers were put together. Of King Post construction,

[illegible] carved places on either side of the frame attest that someone sometime tried to burn this little bridge. A 70-foot span in regular service on Virginia 601 is only a few miles from its smaller counterpart.

Second in age to Humpback, smallest in the state, abandoned but still standing, is a small wooden truss over Seneca Creek beside Rt. 705 near Marysville. This 26-foot span with wooden approach trestles was built in 1878 and knew the sound and feel of traffic until destruction by flood, as was almost every bridge in Campbell County. It was replaced in 1952.

Longer than Humpback is a 191-foot covered bridge across the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. It is about one-half mile west of U.S. 11 on Virginia 720. The single span Burr truss was built in 1892 from materials hewn and quarried nearby. Stone for the abutments extends all of 10 feet below the river bed and came from the bluffs nearby. Known as Meems Bottom Bridge, it serves large apple orchards west of U.S. 11 in the Shenandoah Valley.

The stout covered wooden bridges constructed in Virginia, West Virginia and southern Ohio were built to bear the weight of heavy Conestoga wagons and the traffic bound for the settling of the early West.

If the bridges could talk they would tell also of the War Between the States. For many were casualties of the Union or Confederate forces, as one of the other burned or destroyed them to keep the opposing army from advancing or following.

History says that some of the covered bridges close to the Ohio River were used to smuggle slaves during and after the Civil War. And it's a known fact that Morgan's Raiders used them as hideouts, burning at least one to make their escape.

Soon now, out in Parke Coun-

heights, so the driver was able to cross the stream without any trouble from horses, cattle, sheep or swine. Distance between points was greater then, and travel slower, so the protection of the covered bridge was most welcome as a temporary shelter from winter's wind or summer's showers.

Some of the bridges had built-in foot paths along the sides, and these were the scene of many a romantic tryst. In one little bridge a minister was driving his buggy through when he met a couple who wanted to get married then and there. So he married them, in mid-stream. Many are the tales of the "spooning" couples within the dark protection of the "Kissin' Bridges."

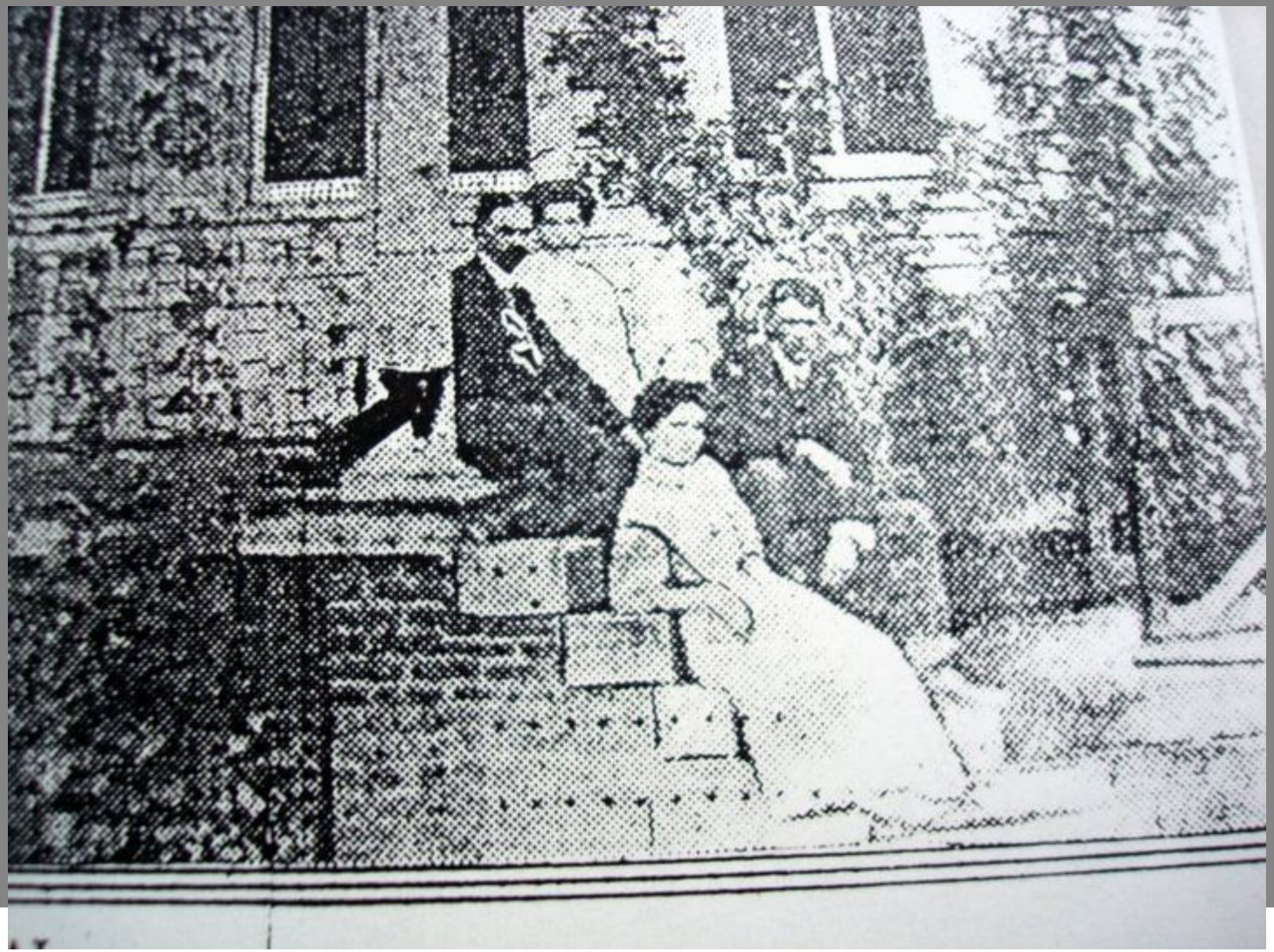
Every covered wooden bridge has its own history, its own name. The lives of the builders themselves make fascinating stories. And there are almost as many different kinds of construction as there are remaining bridges. The covered wooden bridge is the American trademark of an important era in its early history. Yet, if something isn't done and done quickly, most of these romantic symbols — the Kissin' Bridges—seem to be doomed by time.

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Killing of Dr. Howard's Wife

covery later of the body of the woman, with neck dislocated; one
should know something of the romance of the Marlinton Hospital.
Frances Robertson was head nurse at the hospital some six
years ago. Deft of hand, tender of heart, and with a smile for the
convalescent and the seriously ill, she endeared herself to practically
every man, woman and child in Marlinton. She came of a fine old
(Continued on Seventh Page.)
MARLINTON HOSPITAL
MARLINTON HOSPITAL.
Dr. Oliver Arnold Howard, Who Is Held for Murder, Is Seated on Top Step. Arrow Points to Him.
SHINGTON SENDS
SES TO BORDER
Troops Sent Against
Raiders in "Big Bend"
WOMAN WHO
OFFICER CO



WAS SLAIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE MARTYR?

Good Samaritan of Marlinton Dead, While Her Husband Denies Murder Charge.

(Continued from First Page.)

Virginia family, the Robertsons, near Fincastle, who in the earlier days were among the feudal barons of the State. The idea of serving humanity appealed to Miss Robertson when scarcely more than a girl and a career as a nurse, at Marlinton, enlisted her.

Marlinton is in the West Virginia lumber region. Its people are wholesome, hard-working and in some cases well-to-do. The town lies in Pocahontas county, the county claims to export more lumber than any other east of the Mississippi.

Marlinton welcomed to its hospital the Virginia girl with a tact for nursing the sick and ministering to the afflicted, no matter what their trials might be. At the hospital and throughout the village she became a modern Good Samaritan, responding cheerfully to every call whether from rich or poor. She was untiring in her acts of service. Marlinton has its aristocrats, but she won them as well as the family of the lumberjack.

All Took an Interest in Hospital Romance.

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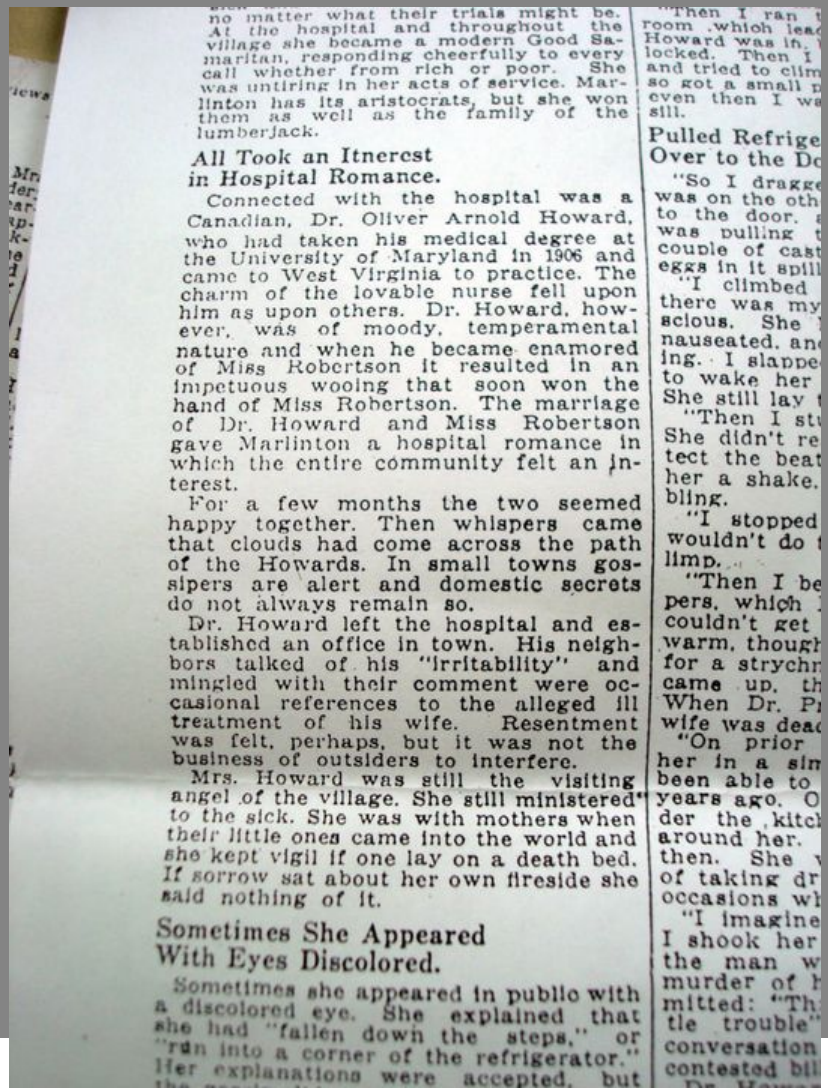

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All Took an Itnerest in Hospital Romance.

Connected with the hospital was a Canadian, Dr. Oliver Arnold Howard, who had taken his medical degree at the University of Maryland in 1906 and came to West Virginia to practice. The charm of the lovable nurse fell upon him as upon others. Dr. Howard, however, was of moody, temperamental nature and when he became enamored of Miss Robertson it resulted in an impetuous wooing that soon won the hand of Miss Robertson. The marriage of Dr. Howard and Miss Robertson gave Marlinton a hospital romance in which the entire community felt an interest.

For a few months the two seemed happy together. Then whispers came that clouds had come across the path of the Howards. In small towns gossipers are alert and domestic secrets do not always remain so.

Dr. Howard left the hospital and established an office in town. His neighbors talked of his "irritability" and mingled with their comment were occasional references to the alleged ill treatment of his wife. Resentment was felt, perhaps, but it was not the business of outsiders to interfere.

Mrs. Howard was still the visiting angel of the village. She still ministered to the sick. She was with mothers when their little ones came into the world and she kept vigil if one lay on a death bed. If sorrow sat about her own fireside she said nothing of it.

Sometimes She Appeared With Eyes Discolored.

Sometimes she appeared in public with a discolored eye. She explained that she had "fallen down the steps," or "run into a corner of the refrigerator." Her explanations were accepted, but

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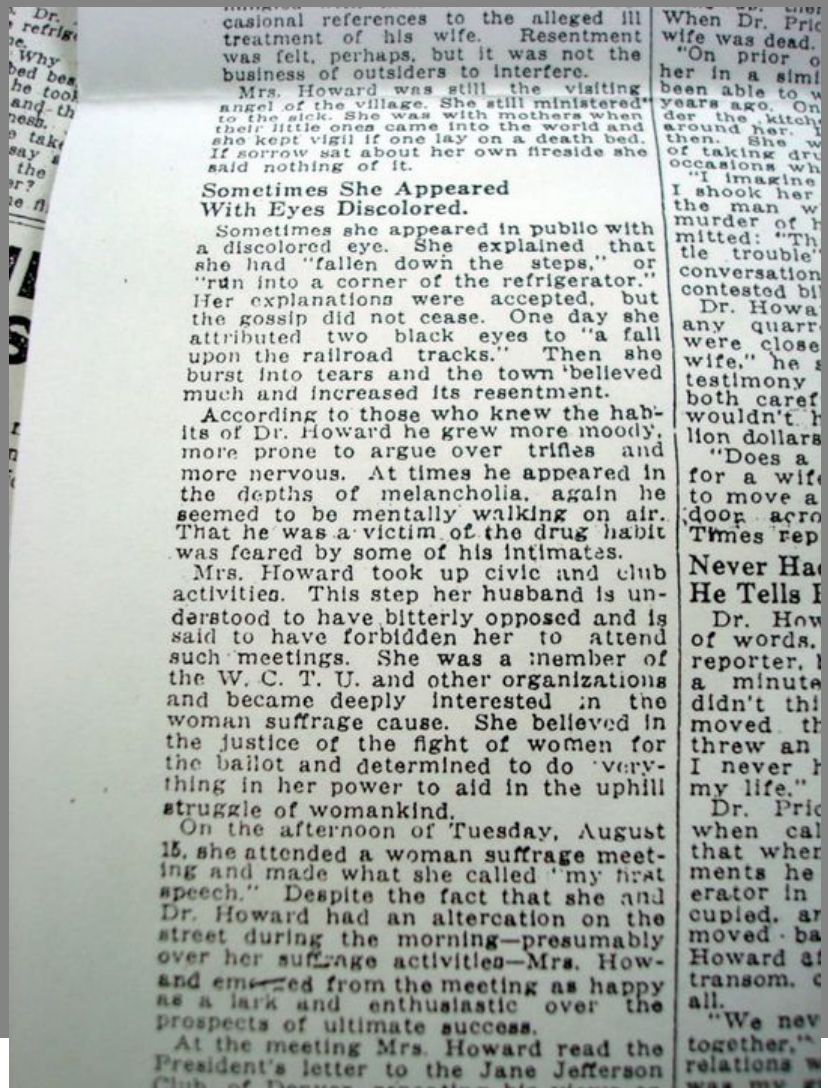

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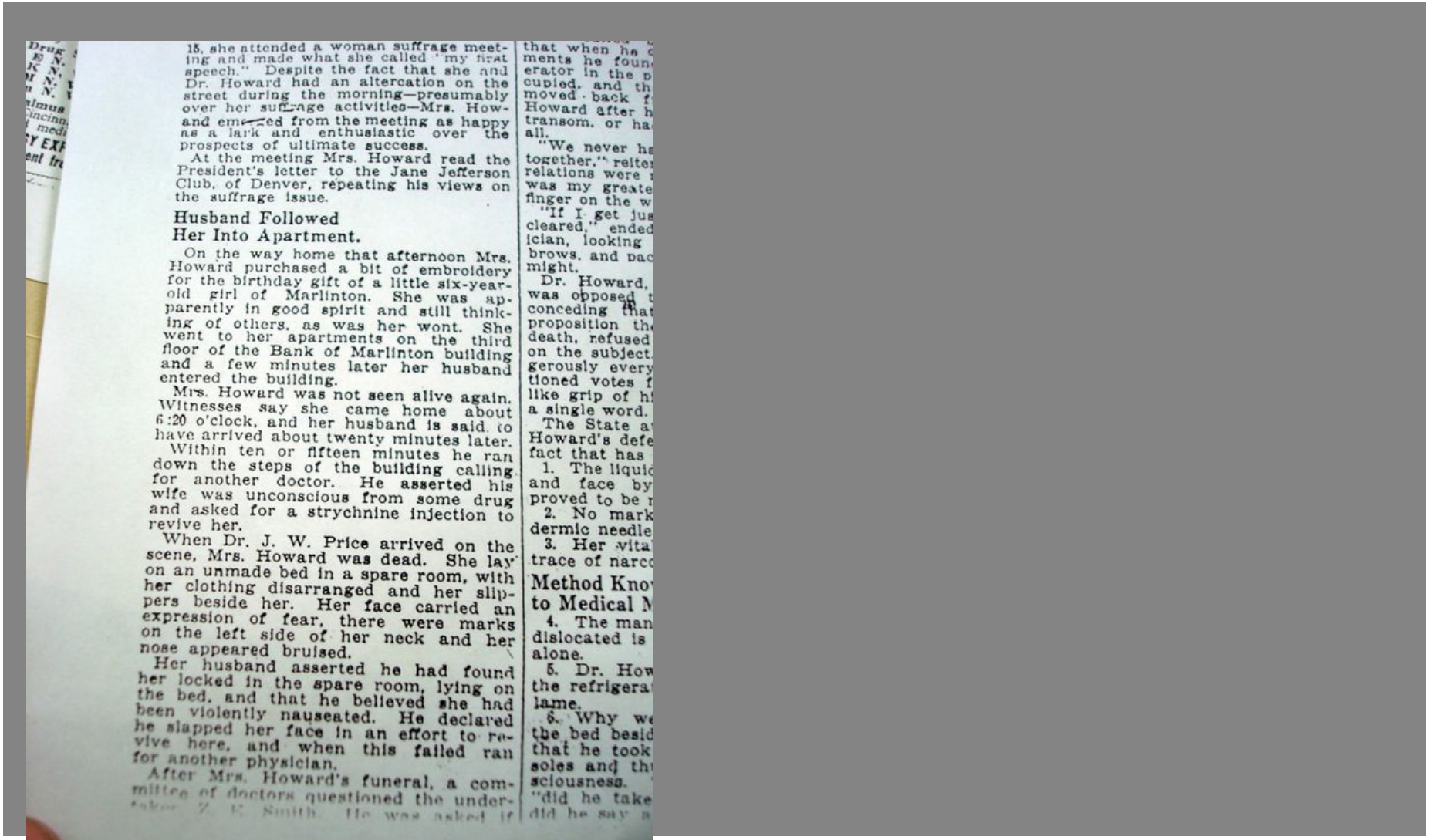
According to those who knew the habits of Dr. Howard he grew more moody, more prone to argue over trifles and more nervous. At times he appeared in the depths of melancholia, again he seemed to be mentally walking on air. That he was a victim of the drug habit was feared by some of his intimates.

Mrs. Howard took up civic and club activities. This step her husband is understood to have bitterly opposed and is said to have forbidden her to attend such meetings. She was a member of the W. C. T. U. and other organizations and became deeply interested in the woman suffrage cause. She believed in the justice of the fight of women for the ballot and determined to do everything in her power to aid in the uphill struggle of womankind.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, August 15, she attended a woman suffrage meeting and made what she called "my first speech." Despite the fact that she and Dr. Howard had an altercation on the street during the morning—presumably over her suffrage activities—Mrs. Howard emerged from the meeting as happy as a lark and enthusiastic over the prospects of ultimate success.

At the meeting Mrs. Howard read the President's letter to the Jane Jefferson



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At the meeting Mrs. Howard read the President's letter to the Jane Jefferson Club, of Denver, repeating his views on the suffrage issue.

Husband Followed Her Into Apartment.

On the way home that afternoon Mrs. Howard purchased a bit of embroidery for the birthday gift of a little six-year-old girl of Marlinton. She was apparently in good spirit and still thinking of others, as was her wont. She went to her apartments on the third floor of the Bank of Marlinton building and a few minutes later her husband entered the building.

Mrs. Howard was not seen alive again. Witnesses say she came home about 6:20 o'clock, and her husband is said to have arrived about twenty minutes later.

Within ten or fifteen minutes he ran down the steps of the building calling for another doctor. He asserted his wife was unconscious from some drug and asked for a strychnine injection to revive her.

When Dr. J. W. Price arrived on the scene, Mrs. Howard was dead. She lay on an unmade bed in a spare room, with her clothing disarranged and her slippers beside her. Her face carried an expression of fear, there were marks on the left side of her neck and her nose appeared bruised.

Her husband asserted he had found her locked in the spare room, lying on the bed, and that he believed she had been violently nauseated. He declared he slapped her face in an effort to revive here, and when this failed ran for another physician.

After Mrs. Howard's funeral, a committee of doctors questioned the under-

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University Hospital, conducted the inquest and directed its method. He stated that he had never in his medical reading found a case where a similar method was used, and asserted that it was likely to mark a distinct advance in criminal medical methodology.

The evidence brought out by the reflected light was absolutely convincing to the physicians that Mrs. Howard's death had been caused by the grasp of a powerful right hand on her throat, which by a sudden jerk dislocated her brain at the top vertebra, and caused her immediate death. The coroner's jury, which had returned its first verdict Wednesday afternoon, was brought together again, shown the hand-print, and modified its previous verdict saying that Mrs. Howard came to her death "probably by the hand of Oliver A. Howard."

The next step was the arrest of Dr. Howard. He put up a strong plea of innocence, alleging that he had found his wife unconscious from the use of some narcotic.

Dr. Howard made the following statement to a Times representative, which was declared by S. H. Sharp, prosecuting attorney of Pocahontas county, to be at wide variance of his other stories:

"When I got home I went up to my room, between 6:30 and 7 p. m.; there was no one there. I thought my wife must have gone uptown. After five minutes I walked out into the hall to a dark-room bedroom across the hall. First I tried the door. It was locked. Then I stood on a chair, looked over the transom, and saw Mrs. Howard huddled up on the bed.

"Then I ran through another dark room which leads into the room Mrs. Howard was in, but that door, too, was locked. Then I ran back to the chair and tried to climb over. I couldn't, and so got a small pail tub and a box. But even then I was unable to reach the sill.

Pulled Refrigerator Over to the Door.

"So I dragged a refrigerator, which was on the other side of the hall, across to the door, and climbed over. As I was pulling the refrigerator over, a couple of ...

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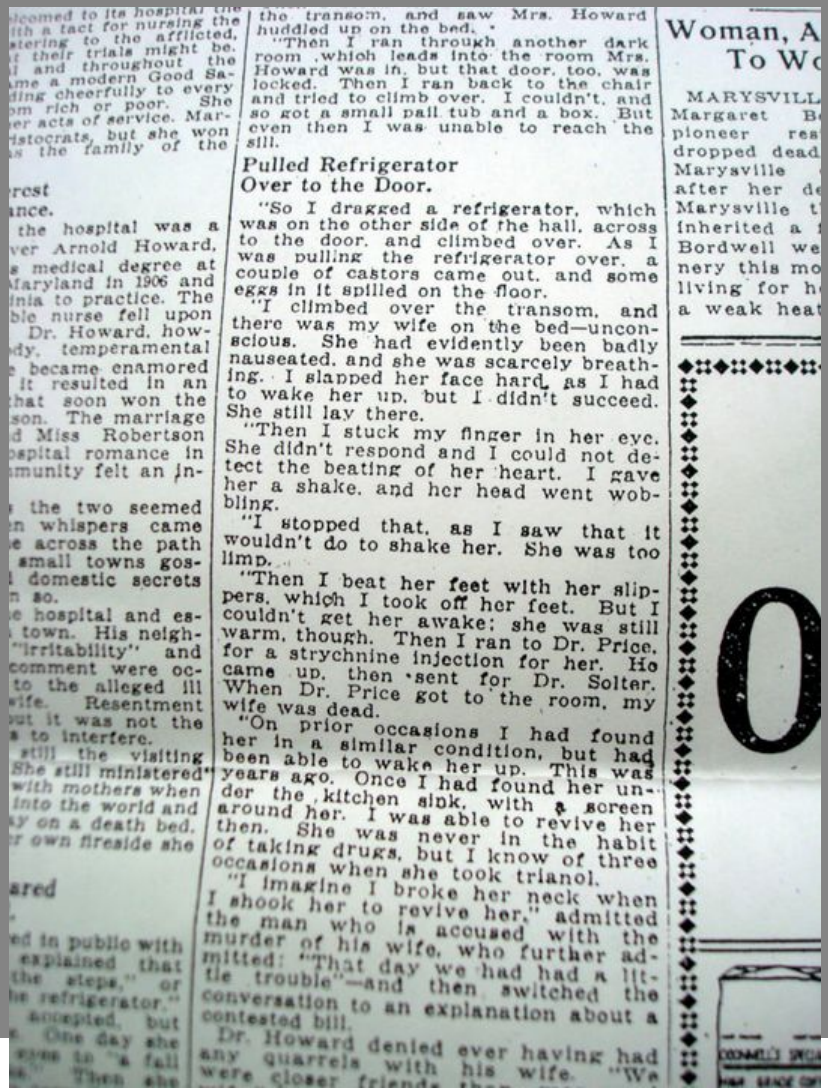

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"So I dragged a refrigerator, which was on the other side of the hall, across to the door, and climbed over. As I was pulling the refrigerator over, a couple of castors came out, and some eggs in it spilled on the floor.

"I climbed over the transom, and there was my wife on the bed—unconscious. She had evidently been badly nauseated, and she was scarcely breathing. I slapped her face hard, as I had to wake her up, but I didn't succeed. She still lay there.

"Then I stuck my finger in her eye. She didn't respond and I could not detect the beating of her heart. I gave her a shake, and her head went wobbling.

"I stopped that, as I saw that it wouldn't do to shake her. She was too limp.

"Then I beat her feet with her slippers, which I took off her feet. But I couldn't get her awake; she was still warm, though. Then I ran to Dr. Price, for a strychnine injection for her. He came up, then sent for Dr. Solter. When Dr. Price got to the room, my wife was dead.

"On prior occasions I had found her in a similar condition, but had been able to wake her up. This was years ago. Once I had found her under the kitchen sink, with a screen around her. I was able to revive her then. She was never in the habit of taking drugs, but I know of three occasions when she took trianol.

"I imagine I broke her neck when I shook her to revive her," admitted the man who is accused with the murder of his wife, who further admitted: "That day we had had a little trouble"—and then switched the conversation to an explanation about a contested bill.

Dr. Howard denied ever having had any quarrels with his wife. "We

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Dr. Howard denied ever having had any quarrels with his wife. "We were closer friends than man and wife," he said, despite the damaging testimony of those who had observed both carefully for five years, "and I wouldn't have killed her for a million dollars."

"Does a man who is running for aid for a wife who is almost dead stop to move a refrigerator back from the door across the hall?" asked The Times representative.

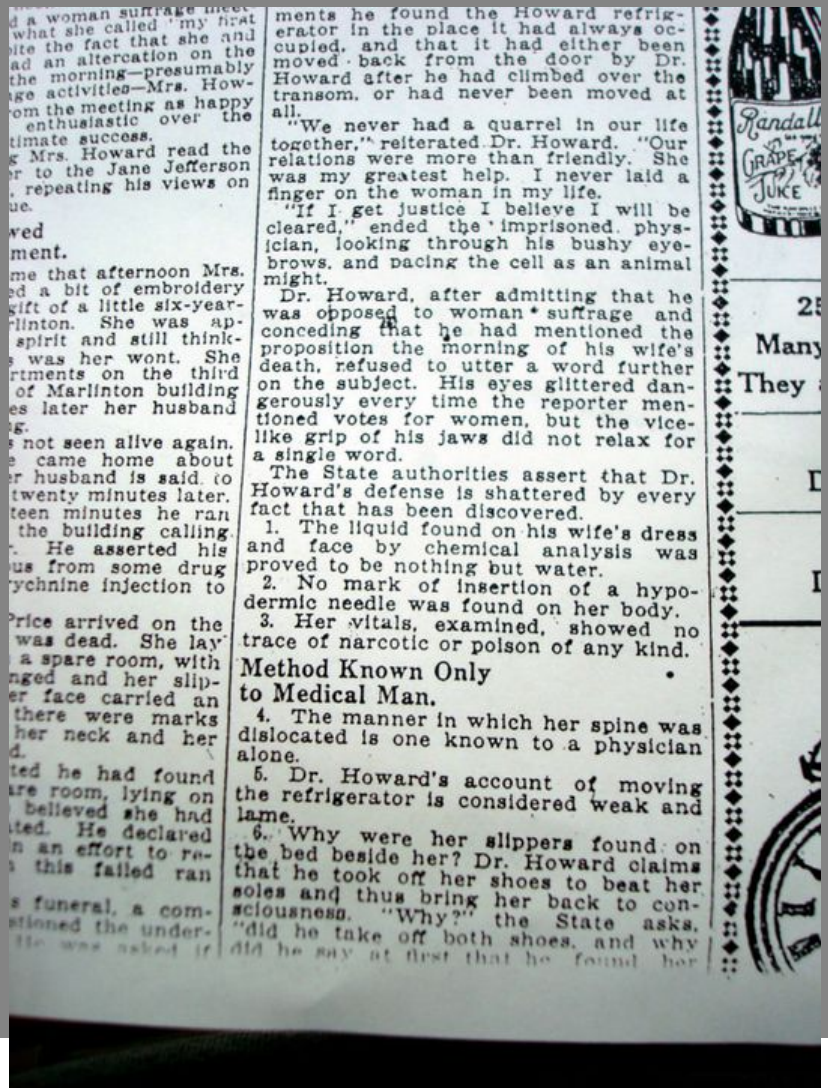
Never Had a Quarrel, He Tells Reporter.

Dr. Howard halted his rapid flow of words, looked malignantly at the reporter, buried his head in his hands a minute and then answered: "I didn't think she was so bad off. I moved the refrigerator back, and threw an egg or two into a slop can. I never had a quarrel with her in my life," he persisted.

Dr. Price, who had come to aid when called by Dr. Howard, said that when he came up to the apartments he found the Howard refrigerator in the place it had always occupied, and that it had either been moved back from the door by Dr. Howard after he had climbed over the transom, or had never been moved at all.

"We never had a quarrel in our life together," reiterated Dr. Howard. "Our relations were more than friendly. She was my greatest help. I never laid a finger on the woman in my life.

"If I get justice I believe I will be cleared," ended the imprisoned physician, looking through his bushy eyebrows, and pacing the cell as an animal



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Dr. Howard, after admitting that he was opposed to woman suffrage and conceding that he had mentioned the proposition the morning of his wife's death, refused to utter a word further on the subject. His eyes glittered dangerously every time the reporter mentioned votes for women, but the vice-like grip of his jaws did not relax for a single word.

The State authorities assert that Dr. Howard's defense is shattered by every fact that has been discovered.

1. The liquid found on his wife's dress and face by chemical analysis was proved to be nothing but water.

2. No mark of insertion of a hypodermic needle was found on her body.

3. Her vitals, examined, showed no trace of narcotic or poison of any kind.

Method Known Only to Medical Man.

4. The manner in which her spine was dislocated is one known to a physician alone.

5. Dr. Howard's account of moving the refrigerator is considered weak and lame.

6. Why were her slippers found on the bed beside her? Dr. Howard claims that he took off her shoes to beat her soles and thus bring her back to consciousness. "Why?" the State asks. "did he take off both shoes, and why did he say at first that he found her

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p. m., when Mrs. Howard came in, and 6:35 when her husband came in, how could she have taken any drug, not by hypodermic and not able to be detected in the stomach, that would have caused her death?

8. Could a slap on the face intended to revive one produce scars able to be seen after three days as clearly as a black cloud on an azure day?

In support of the contention that it was a premeditated murder many citizens of Marlinton tell that Dr. Howard had shown them how easy it was to kill a person by a proper grasp of the neck.

"I'll show you how easy it is to choke a man to death," W. J. Yeager, a prominent resident of Marlinton claims Dr. Howard said to him, and straightway proceeded to demonstrate by a grasp of the neck identical with that which is claimed by the State to have killed Mrs. Howard. He put his hand on Yeager's face, with thumb on the nose, and contracted the muscles of his hand. Two other men of Marlinton made a statement that Dr. Howard had shown them the same method of death.

And today pacing behind a double padlock at the Pocahontas jail Oliver Arnold Howard, wild-eyed, with dishevelled hair, protests his innocence, though the net seems tightening about him, and the prosecuting attorney calls it a matter of hours until a full confession of guilt is made by Dr. Howard.

"I swear by the Almighty God above that I never touched a hair of her head in my life."

Woman, Aged 79, Forced To Word, Drops Dead

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Margaret Bordwell, seventy-nine, pioneer resident of Marysville, dropped dead while at work in the Marysville cannery. Two hours after her death the news reached

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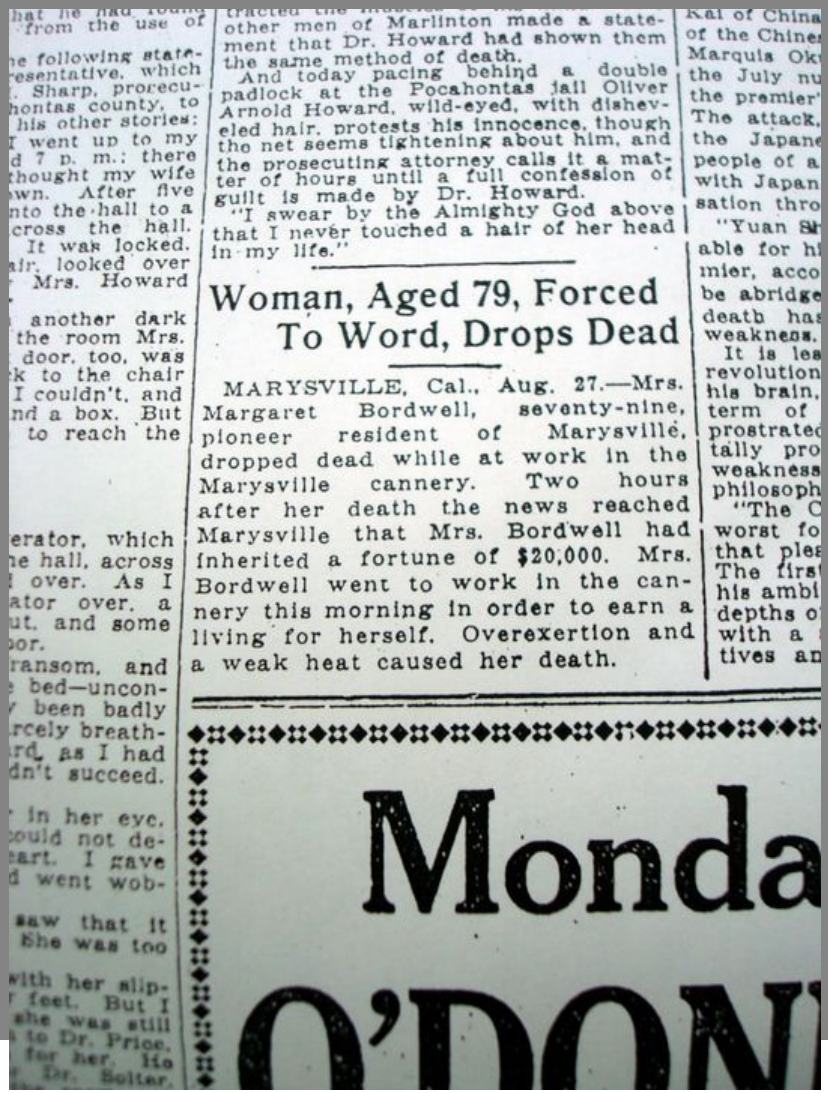

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Frances Robertson was head nurse at the hospital some six years ago. Deft of hand, tender of heart, and with a smile for the convalescent and the seriously ill, she endeared herself to practically every man, woman and child in Marlinton. She came of a fine old
(Continued on Seventh Page.)
MARLINTON HOSPITAL.
MARLINTON HOSPITAL.
Dr. Oliver Arnold Howard, Who Is Held for Murder, Is Seated on Top Step. Arrow Points to Him.
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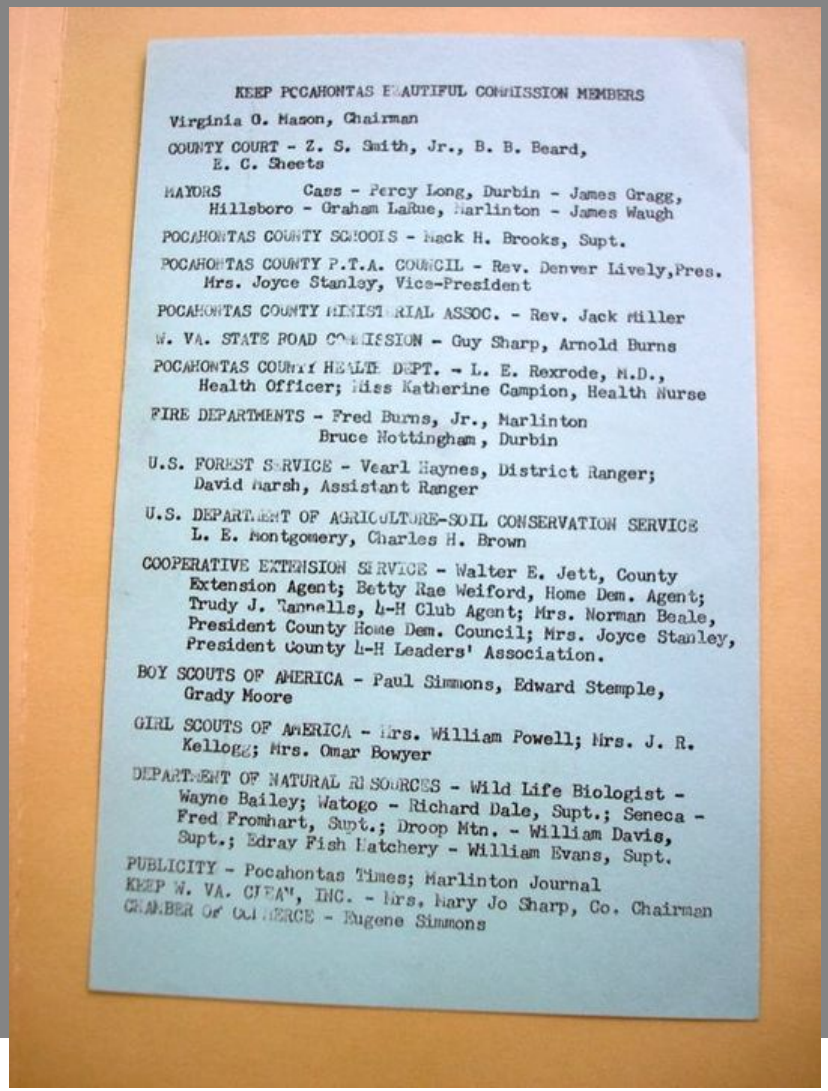
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Keep Pocahontas Beautiful



KEEP POCAHONTAS BEAUTIFUL COMMISSION MEMBERS

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COUNTY COURT - Z. S. Smith, Jr., B. B. Beard, E. C. Sheets

MAYORS Cass - Percy Long, Durbin - James Gragg, Hillsboro - Graham LaRue, Marlinton - James Waugh

POCAHONTAS COUNTY SCHOOLS - Mack H. Brooks, Supt.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY P.T.A. COUNCIL - Rev. Denver Lively, Pres. Mrs. Joyce Stanley, Vice-President

POCAHONTAS COUNTY MINISTERIAL ASSOC. - Rev. Jack Miller

W. VA. STATE ROAD COMMISSION - Guy Sharp, Arnold Burns

POCAHONTAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPT. - L. E. Rexrode, M.D., Health Officer; Miss Katherine Campion, Health Nurse

FIRE DEPARTMENTS - Fred Burns, Jr., Marlinton
Bruce Nottingham, Durbin

U.S. FOREST SERVICE - Vearl Haynes, District Ranger; David Marsh, Assistant Ranger

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
L. E. Montgomery, Charles H. Brown

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE - Walter E. Jett, County Extension Agent; Betty Rae Weiford, Home Dem. Agent; Trudy J. Tannells, 4-H Club Agent; Mrs. Norman Beale, President County Home Dem. Council; Mrs. Joyce Stanley, President County 4-H Leaders' Association.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA - Paul Simmons, Edward Stemple, Grady Moore

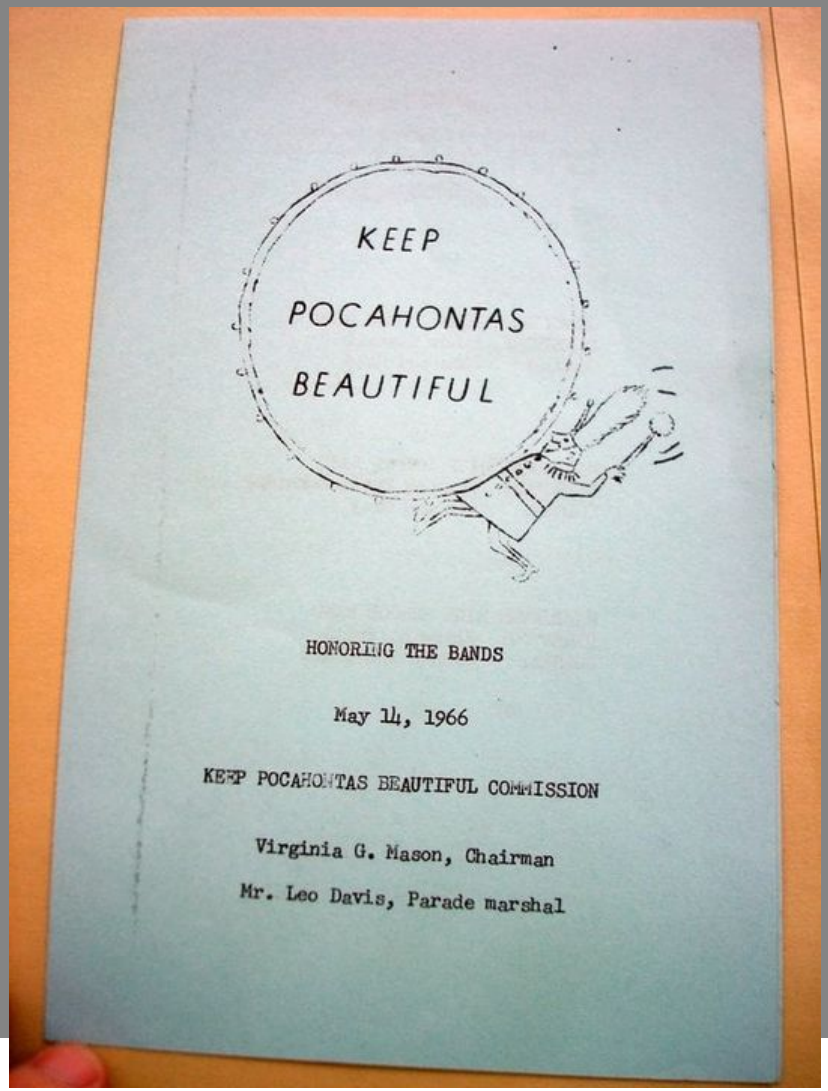
GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA - Mrs. William Powell; Mrs. J. R. Kellogg; Mrs. Omar Bowyer

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - Wild Life Biologist - Wayne Bailey; Watoga - Richard Dale, Supt.; Seneca - Fred Fromhart, Supt.; Droop Mtn. - William Davis, Supt.; Edray Fish Hatchery - William Evans, Supt.

PUBLICITY - Pocahontas Times; Marlinton Journal

KEEP W. VA. CLEAN, INC. - Mrs. Mary Jo Sharp, Co. Chairman

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - Eugene Simmons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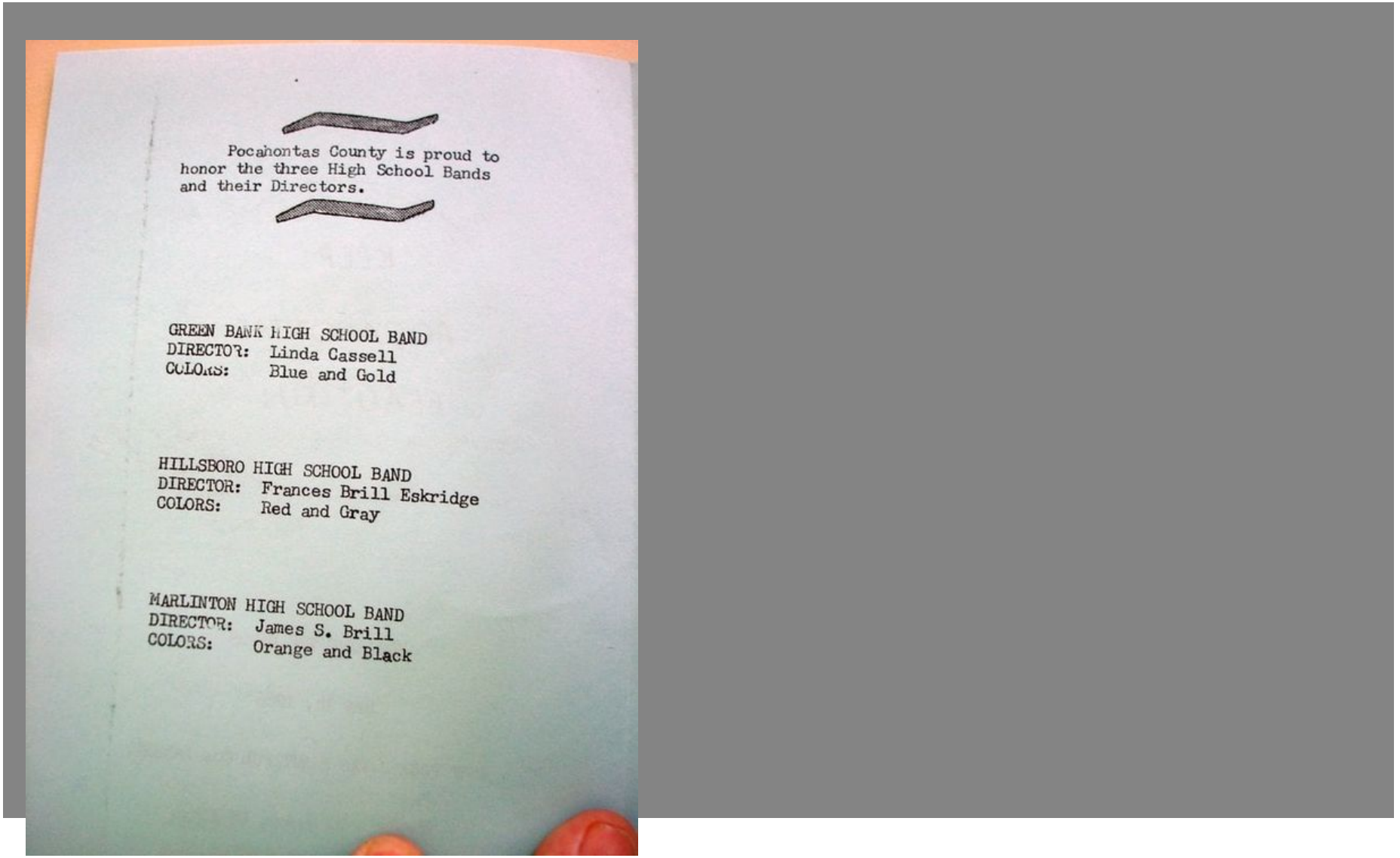
POCAHONTAS
BEAUTIFUL
HONORING THE BANDS
May 14, 1966
KEEP POCAHONTAS BEAUTIFUL COMMISSION
Virginia G. Mason, Chairman
Mr. Leo Davis, Parade marshal

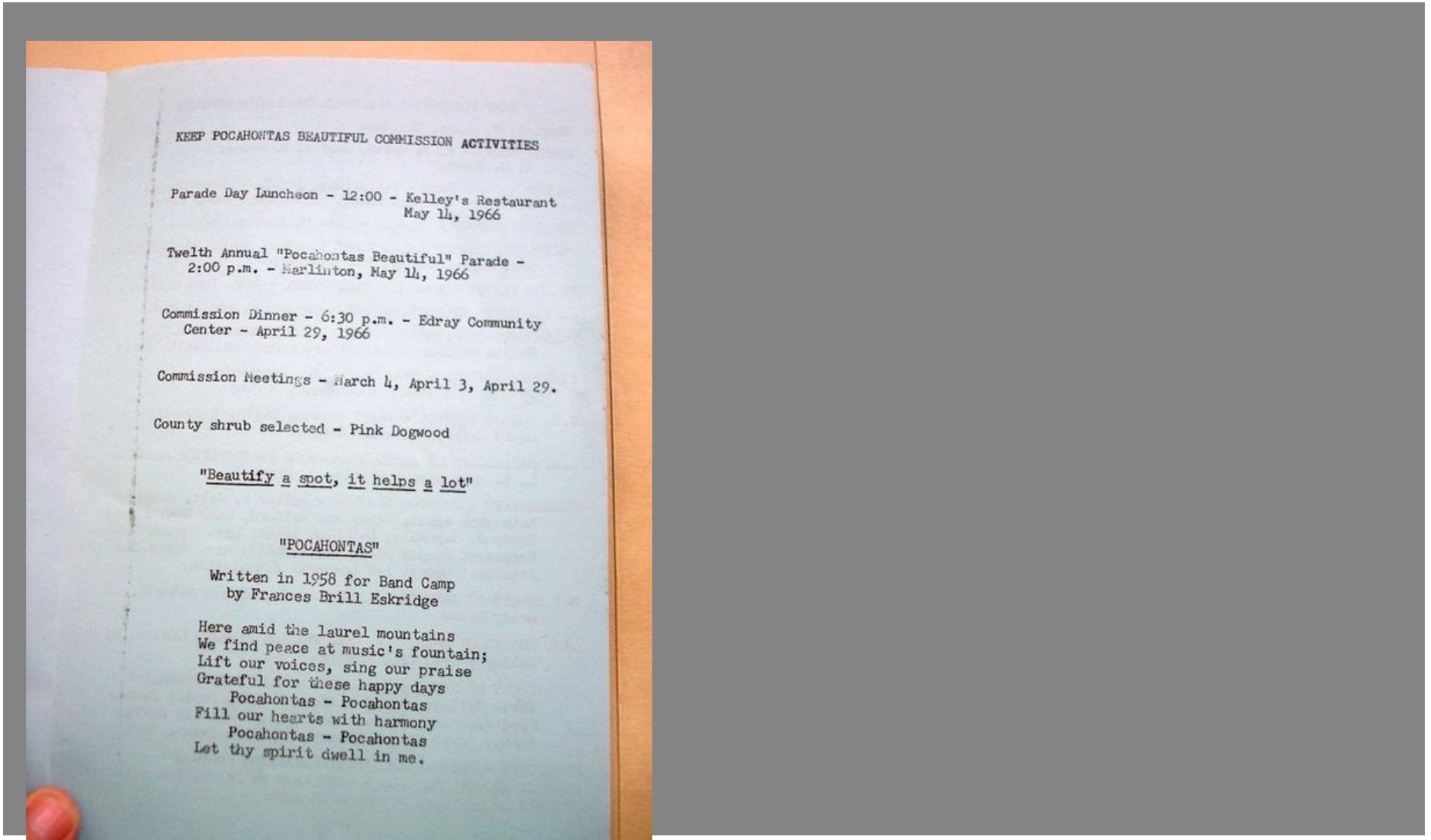


Pocahontas County is proud to
honor the three High School Bands
and their Directors.

GREEN BANK HIGH SCHOOL BAND
DIRECTOR: Linda Cassell
COLORS: Blue and Gold

HILLSBORO HIGH SCHOOL BAND
DIRECTOR: Frances Brill Eskridge
COLORS: Red and Gray

MARLINTON HIGH SCHOOL BAND
DIRECTOR: James S. Brill
COLORS: Orange and Black



KEEP POCAHONTAS BEAUTIFUL COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Parade Day Luncheon - 12:00 - Kelley's Restaurant
May 14, 1966

Twelth Annual "Pocahontas Beautiful" Parade -
2:00 p.m. - Marlinton, May 14, 1966

Commission Dinner - 6:30 p.m. - Edray Community
Center - April 29, 1966

Commission Meetings - March 4, April 3, April 29.

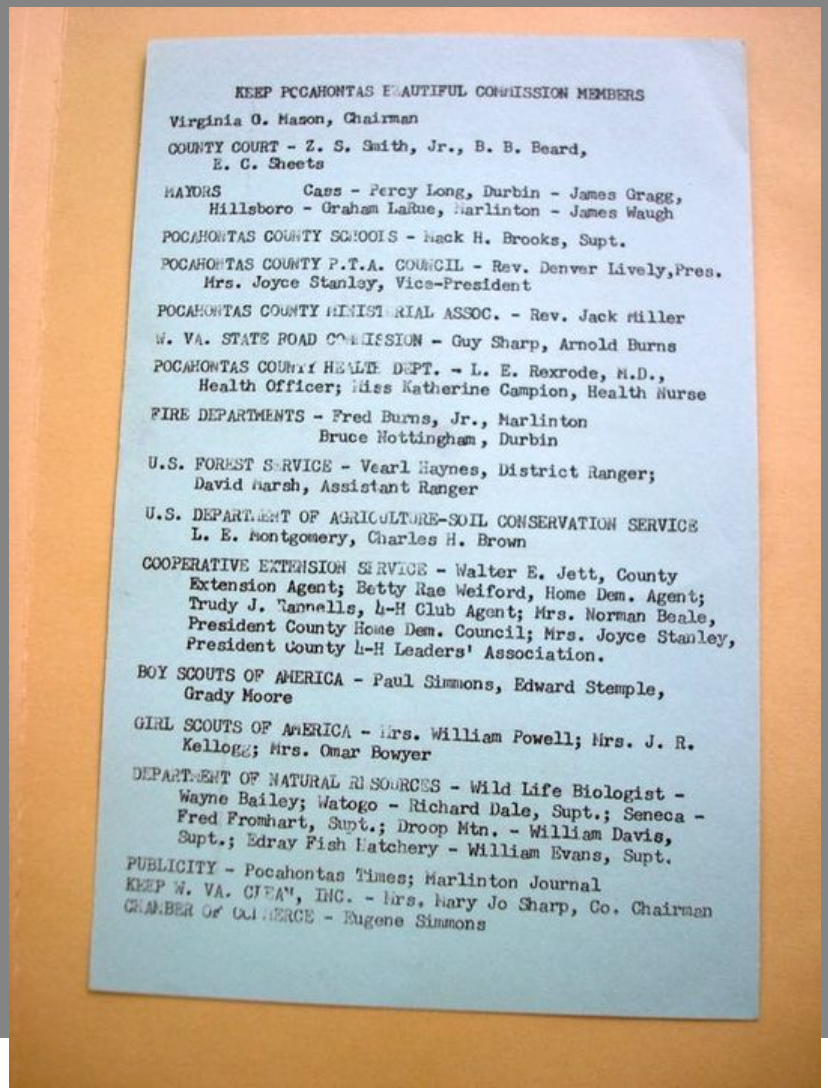
County shrub selected - Pink Dogwood

"Beautify a spot, it helps a lot"

"POCAHONTAS"

Written in 1958 for Band Camp
by Frances Brill Eskridge

Here amid the laurel mountains
We find peace at music's fountain;
Lift our voices, sing our praise
Grateful for these happy days
Pocahontas - Pocahontas
Fill our hearts with harmony
Pocahontas - Pocahontas
Let thy spirit dwell in me.



KEEP POCAHONTAS BEAUTIFUL COMMISSION MEMBERS

Virginia O. Mason, Chairman

COUNTY COURT - Z. S. Smith, Jr., B. B. Beard, E. C. Sheets

MAYORS Cass - Percy Long, Durbin - James Gragg, Hillsboro - Graham LaRue, Marlinton - James Waugh

POCAHONTAS COUNTY SCHOOLS - Mack H. Brooks, Supt.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY P.T.A. COUNCIL - Rev. Denver Lively, Pres. Mrs. Joyce Stanley, Vice-President

POCAHONTAS COUNTY MINISTERIAL ASSOC. - Rev. Jack Miller

W. VA. STATE ROAD COMMISSION - Guy Sharp, Arnold Burns

POCAHONTAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPT. - L. E. Rexrode, M.D., Health Officer; Miss Katherine Campion, Health Nurse

FIRE DEPARTMENTS - Fred Burns, Jr., Marlinton
Bruce Nottingham, Durbin

U.S. FOREST SERVICE - Vearl Haynes, District Ranger; David Marsh, Assistant Ranger

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE L. E. Montgomery, Charles H. Brown

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE - Walter E. Jett, County Extension Agent; Betty Rae Weiford, Home Dem. Agent; Trudy J. Tannells, 4-H Club Agent; Mrs. Norman Beale, President County Home Dem. Council; Mrs. Joyce Stanley, President County 4-H Leaders' Association.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA - Paul Simmons, Edward Stemple, Grady Moore

GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA - Mrs. William Powell; Mrs. J. R. Kellogg; Mrs. Omar Bowyer

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - Wild Life Biologist - Wayne Bailey; Watoga - Richard Dale, Supt.; Seneca - Fred Fromhart, Supt.; Droop Mtn. - William Davis, Supt.; Edray Fish Hatchery - William Evans, Supt.

PUBLICITY - Pocahontas Times; Marlinton Journal

KEEP W. VA. CLEAN, INC. - Mrs. Mary Jo Sharp, Co. Chairman

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - Eugene Simmons

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Jr. Miss

EEK — NOVEMBER, 1976
ime for Thanksgiving
ayPsalm 67.1-7
.. Luke 2.22-52
. Psalm 68.1-35
2 Corinthians ... 2.1-17
Deuteronomy ... 28.1-14
2 Corinthians ... 9.1-15
Psalm 107.1-22
Colossians 3.1-17
Psalm 100.1-5
Thessalonians 5.1-24
saiah 12.1-6
lebrews 13.1-15
aiah 42.1-16
ilippians 4.1-13
hesians 5.1-21
Timothy 4.1-16
elation 7.1-17

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merican Bible Society.

EPARTMENT OF
ESOURCES
IVISION
G SEASONS*

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PEGGY HOVATTER

Junior Miss Pageant

On Saturday evening, November 20, at 7:30 p. m. in Carnegie Hall in Lewisburg, the Region 12 Junior Miss Program will be held. The program will include high school senior girls from Fayette, Greenbrier, Monroe and Pocahontas Counties.

One of two girls representing Pocahontas County High School will be Peggy Ann Hovatter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Hovatter, of Green Bank.

Miss Hovatter hopes to attend Fairmont State College and enter the field of teaching. While in school Peggy has been a cheerleader, a member of the Pep Club, National Honor Society, FHA, Student Council and singing group. She enjoys walking, reading, all sports and loves the outdoors.

The other representative from Pocahontas County High School in the Region 12 Junior Miss Program will be Mona Dee Vance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Vance.

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Miss Pageant

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With Psychology as her favorite subject, Mona hopes to attend Marshall University and hopes for a career in Civil Law.

Mona enjoys swimming, handicrafts, archery, horseback riding, hiking, football and basketball.

Among her high school honors, clubs and awards are the Physical Education award, National Junior Honor Society, Student Council, varsity cheerleader award, drama award, Pep Club, drama club, Future Homemakers, Future Business Leaders, National Honor Society, President of PALS and the History Club.

Her talent presentation will be two puppets performing a song and guitar skit.

The Junior Miss contestants will be judged in five

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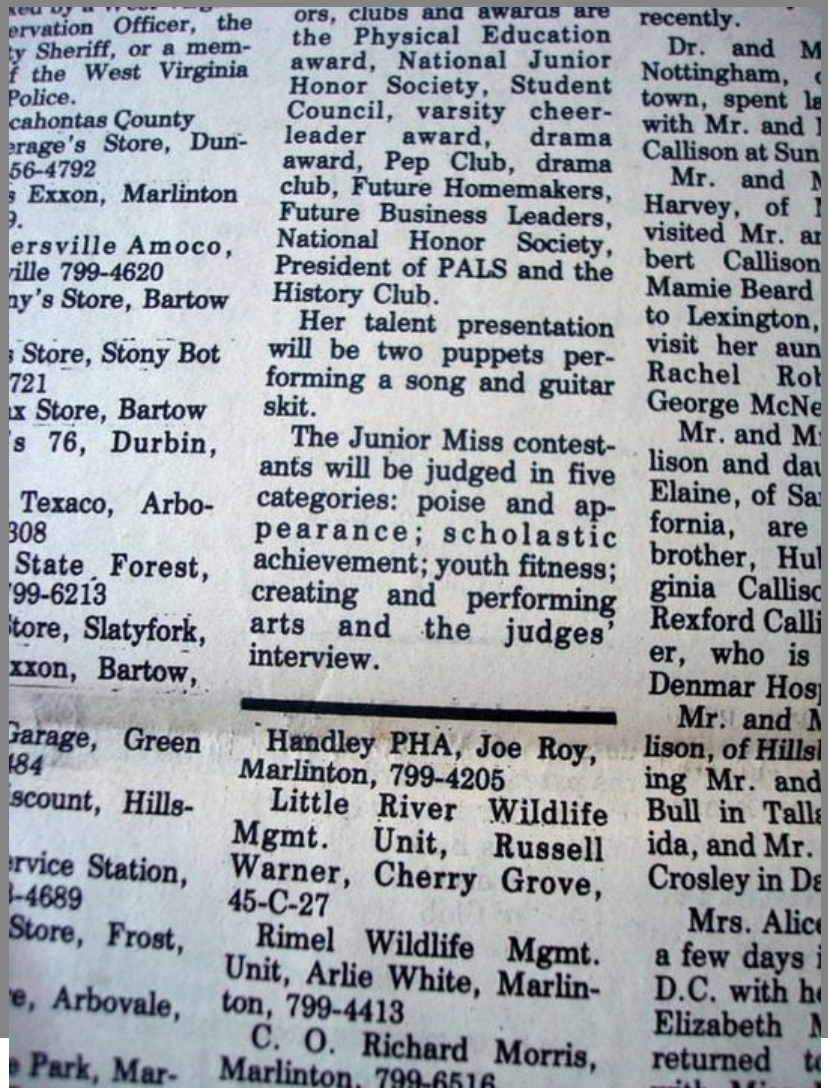

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The Junior Miss contestants will be judged in five categories: poise and appearance; scholastic achievement; youth fitness; creating and performing arts and the judges' interview.

Handley PHA, Joe Roy, Marlinton, 799-4205

Little River Wildlife Mgmt. Unit, Russell Warner, Cherry Grove, 45-C-27

Rimel Wildlife Mgmt. Unit, Arlie White, Marlinton, 799-4413

C. O. Richard Morris, Marlinton, 799-6516

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Dr. and M
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Mrs. Hazel Wade spent the weekend with friends in Craigsville.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKenna, of Paducah, Ky., were visiting in the home of Mrs. Susie Pyles and Laura recently.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Nottingham, of Morgantown, spent last weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Callison at Sun Valley Farm

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harvey, of Morgantown, visited Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Callison and Mrs. Mamie Beard then traveled to Lexington, Virginia, to visit her aunt and uncle, Rachel Robinson and George McNeill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Callison and daughter, Peggy Elaine, of San Pedro, California, are visiting his brother, Hubert and Vir-

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Mr. and Mrs. Joel Callison, of Hillsboro, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Bull in Tallahassee, Florida, and Mr. and Mrs. Gary Crosley in Dawson, Georgia

Mrs. Alice Moore visited a few days in Washington, D.C. with her cousin, Miss Elizabeth McClintic. She returned to Washington with Miss McClintic after she was here for Election Day.

Oven Sale

EEK — NOVEMBER, 1976
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ayPsalm 67.1-7
.. Luke 2.22-52
. Psalm 68.1-35
2 Corinthians ... 2.1-17
Deuteronomy ... 28.1-14
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View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

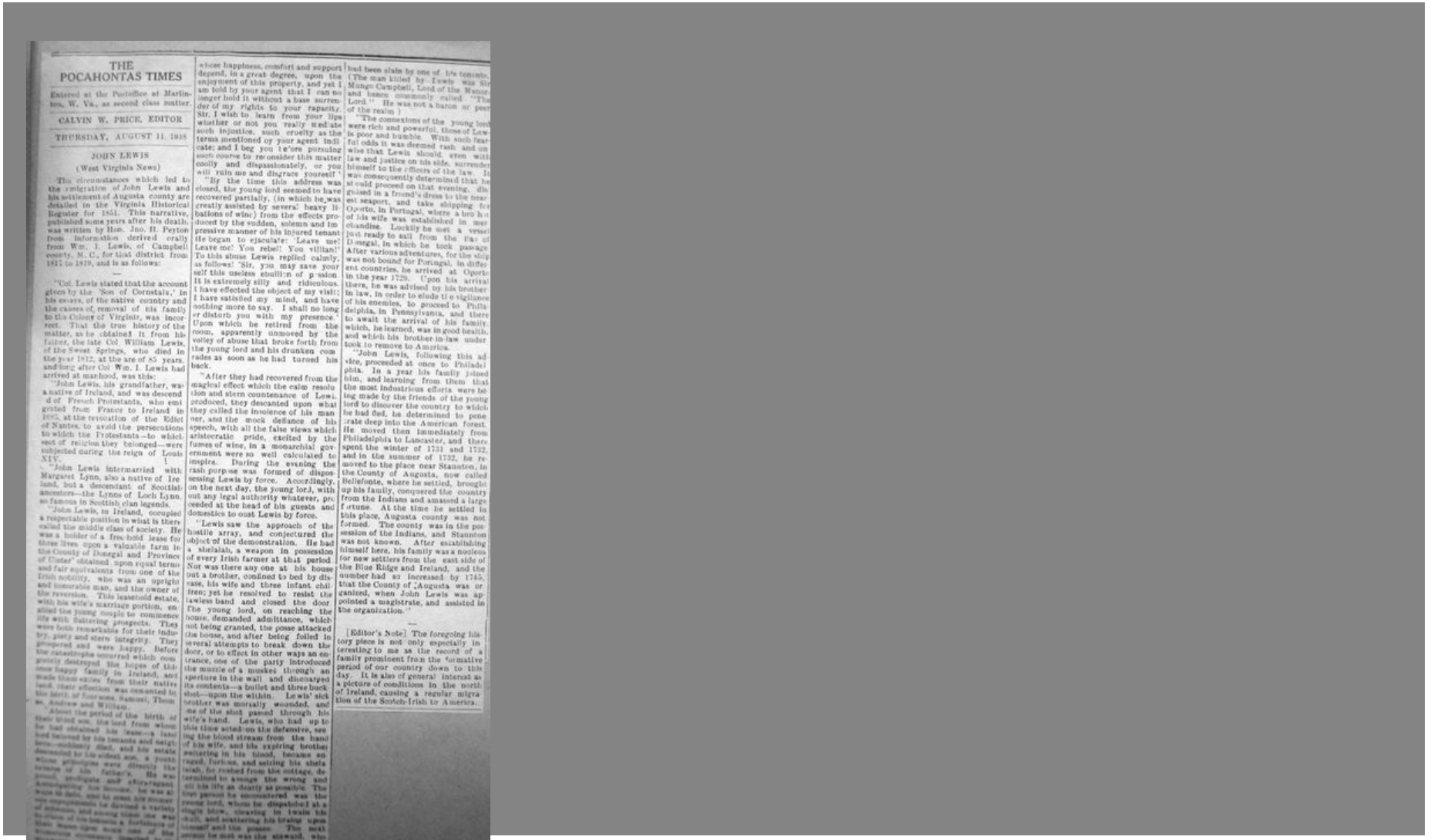
John Sharp

Home Health Aide—Assist with personal care: bath, skin care, shampoo, etc.
If you or someone you know needs medical attention in their home, call 799-6745 for information.
Charges are paid by Medicare, UMWA, Welfare, etc.
Court June 29, 1983.
EARL D. MICHAEL, Cle
By: Nancy H. Friel, Depu
CLERK OF COUR
7-7-3
John C. Sharp, D.O.
Family Practice Physician
104 8th Street - 799-4645
—SUMMER HOURS—
(effective June 20, 1983)
Monday 8:30-5:00 Tuesday 8:30-5:00 Wednesday 1:00-5:00
Thursday 8:30-5:00 Friday 1:00-5:00
GREEN BANK
Wednesday & Friday 8:30-12 Noon
Call for Evening Appointments

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

John Lewis



THE
POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1938

JOHN LEWIS

(West Virginia News)

The circumstances which led to the emigration of John Lewis and his settlement of Augusta county are detailed in the Virginia Historical Register for 1851. This narrative, published some years after his death, was written by Hon. Jno. H. Peyton from information derived orally from Wm. I. Lewis, of Campbell county, M. C., for that district from 1817 to 1819, and is as follows:

"Col. Lewis stated that the account given by the 'Son of Cornstalk,' in his essays, of the native country and the causes of removal of his family to the Colony of Virginia, was incorrect. That the true history of the matter, as he obtained it from his father, the late Col William Lewis, of the Sweet Springs, who died in the year 1812, at the age of 85 years, and long after Col Wm. I. Lewis had arrived at manhood, was this:

"John Lewis, his grandfather, was a native of Ireland, and was descend d of French Protestants, who emigrated from France to Ireland in 1685, at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, to avoid the persecutions to which the Protestants—to which sect of religion they belonged—were subjected during the reign of Louis XIV.

"John Lewis intermarried with Margaret Lynn, also a native of Ireland, but a descendant of Scottish ancestors—the Lynns of Loch Lynn, so famous in Scottish clan legends.

"John Lewis, in Ireland, occupied a respectable position in what is there called the middle class of society. He was a holder of a freehold lease for three lives upon a valuable farm in the County of Donegal and Province of Ulster' obtained upon equal terms and fair equivalents from one of the Irish nobility, who was an upright and honorable man, and the owner of the reversion. This leasehold estate, with his wife's marriage portion, enabled the young couple to commence life with flattering prospects. They were both remarkable for their industry, piety and stern integrity. They prospered and were happy. Before the catastrophe occurred which completely destroyed the hopes of this once happy family in Ireland, and made them exiles from their native land, their affection was cemented by the birth of four sons, Samuel, Thomas, Andrew and William.

"About the period of the birth of their third son, the lord from whom he had obtained his lease—a lord beloved by his tenants and neighbors—suddenly died, and his estate descended to the eldest son, a youth whose principles were directly the reverse of his father's. He was proud, profligate and aristocratic. Accompanying his accession, he was at once in debt, and to meet his pecuniary engagements he devised a variety of schemes, and among them one was to create for himself a forfeiture of their leases upon some one of the numerous occasions incident to an estate of the kind. At that day they agreed by indenture their rents for a certain number of years, and the tenant was bound, in case of failure to pay the rent at the day appointed, to forfeit his lease. The lord, in order to create a forfeiture, would demand his rent on the day it was due, and if not paid, would enter upon some one of the numerous occasions incident to an estate of the kind on that day and declare the lease forfeited. Having thus obtained a pretext for ejectment, he would, in the language of the country, 'turn out' the tenant, and put in a new one who would pay a higher rent. This was the usual practice of the landlords of Ireland, and was the cause of the emigration of many of the Protestant families to America.

"Among the victims of this system of oppression was John Lewis. His lease was about to expire, and he was informed by the agent of the lord that a renewal would be refused unless he would pay a rent much higher than he had been accustomed to pay, and much higher than the land was worth. Lewis refused to comply with the terms proposed, and the agent gave notice that he would enter upon the farm and take possession at the end of the year. Lewis replied that he would not surrender his possession, and that he would defend it by force. The agent replied that he would be supported by the military, if necessary, and that he would have possession at the end of the year. Lewis replied that he would not be turned out of his house by the military, and that he would defend it with his life

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

John Lederer

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1970

Steam Engine on the Greenbrier Division!!!

By Bill McNeel

The steam locomotive and the passenger train may return to the Greenbrier sub-division this summer in the form of steam powered excursion trains from Ronceverte to Cass and return if the plans of a committee of Greenbrier County citizens headed by Marshall Casdorph come to pass. The possibility of this new addition to the tourist attractions of our area becoming a reality seems good following a meeting of Mr. Casdorph's committee, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway officials, officials of Steam Tours, Inc., who own the equipment to be used and interested persons from Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and Summers Counties on Saturday in Ronceverte. Also at the meeting was Congressman Harley Staggers, who indicated his support for this project.

Present plans call for six trips in late summer or early fall this year, expanding into trips several days a week or perhaps daily for the entire summer in the following years if this summer's demonstrational excursions are successful. The train will originate at Ronceverte and leave there about 9:00 in order to arrive at Cass about noon with several intermediate stops, including Marlinton, for passengers enroute. It will remain in Cass until 3:00 so the passengers may take the 1:00 o'clock Cass Scenic Railroad train to Whittaker if they wish and return to Ronceverte about 6:00.

The equipment will consist of the former Reading Railroad steam locomotive number 2102, with a 4-8-4 wheel arrangement, and eight to ten passenger cars. This engine is the largest operating steam locomotive in the United States, and has been used on numerous excursions in the past several years.

4-1-21

JOHN LEDERER

The First Expedition from the head of Pemaeoncock, alias York River (due West) to the top of the Apalataean Mountains

Upon the ninth of March, 1669, (with three Indians whose names were Magtakanh. Hopottoguoh and Naunnugh) I went out at the falls of Pemaeoncock, alias York-River in Virginia, from an Indian village called Shickehamany, and lay that night in the woods, encountering nothing remarkable, but a rattle-snake of an extraordinary length and thickness, for I judged it two yards and a half or better from head to tail, and as big about as a mans arm: by the distention of her belly, we believed her full with young; but having killed and opened her, found there a small squirrel whole; which caused in me a double wonder: first, how a reptile should catch so nimble a creature as a squirrel; and having caught it how he could swallow it entire. The Indians in resolving my doubts, plunged me into greater astonishment, when they told me that it was usual in these serpents, when they lie bask in the sun, to fetch down these squirrels from the top of the trees, by fixing their eyes upon them; the horrour of which strikes such an affrightment into the little beast, that he has no power to hinder himself from tumbling down into the jaws of his enemy, who takes in all his sustenance without chewing, his teeth serving him onely to offend withal. But I rather believe what I have heard from others, that these serpents climb the trees, and surprise their prey in the nest.

The next day falling into marish grounds between the Pemaeoncock and the head of the River Matapeanogh, the heaviness of the way obliged me to cross Pemaeoncock, where its North and South [illegible]

The thirteenth, I reached the first spring of Pemaeoncock, having crossed the river four times that day, by reason of its many windings: but the water was so shallow, that it [illegible] wet my horses patterns. Here a little under the surface of the earth, I found flat piecee of petrified matter, on one side solid stone, but on the other side isinglas, which I easily peeled off in flakes about four inches square: several of these pieces, with a transparent stone like crystal that cut glass, and a white marchasite that I purchased of the Indians, I presented to Sir William Berkley, Governour of Virginia.

The fourteenth of March, from the top of an eminent hill, I first decried that Apalataean mountains, bearing due west to the place I stood upon: their distance from me was so great, that I could hardly discern whether they were mountains or clouds, until my Indian fellow travellers prostrating themselves in adoration, howled out after a barbaroas manner, Okee paeze i. e. God is nigh.

The fifteenth of March, not far from this hill, passing over the South branch of the Rappahanock river. I was almost swallowed in a quicksand. Great herds of red and fallow deer I daily saw feeding; and on the hill-sides, bears crashing mast like swine. Small leopards I have seen in the woods, but never any lions, though their skins are much worn by the Indians. The wolves in these parts are so ravenous, that I often in the night feared my horse would be devoured by them, they would gather up and howl so close around him, though tethr'd to the same tree at whose foot I myself and the Indians lay; but the fires which we made, I suppose, scared them from worrying us all. Beaver and otter I met with at every river that I passed; and the woods were full of grey foxes.

Thus I travelled all the sixteenth; and on the seventeenth of March I reached the Apalataei. The air here is very thick and chill; and the waters issuing from the mountain sides [illegible]

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The steam locomotive and the passenger train may return to the Greenbrier sub-division this summer in the form of steam powered excursion trains from Ronceverte to Cass and return if the plans of a committee of Greenbrier County citizens headed by Marshall Casdorph come to pass. The possibility of this new addition to the tourist attractions of our area becoming a reality seems good following a meeting of Mr. Casdorph's committee, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway officials, officials of Steam Tours, Inc., who own the equipment to be used and interested persons from Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and Summers Counties on Saturday in Ronceverte. Also at the meeting was Congressman Harley Staggers, who indicated his support for this project.

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The equipment will consist of the former Reading Railroad steam locomotive number 2102, with a 4-8-4 wheel arrangement, and eight to ten passenger cars. This engine is the largest operating steam locomotive in the United States, and has been used on numerous excursions in the past several years.

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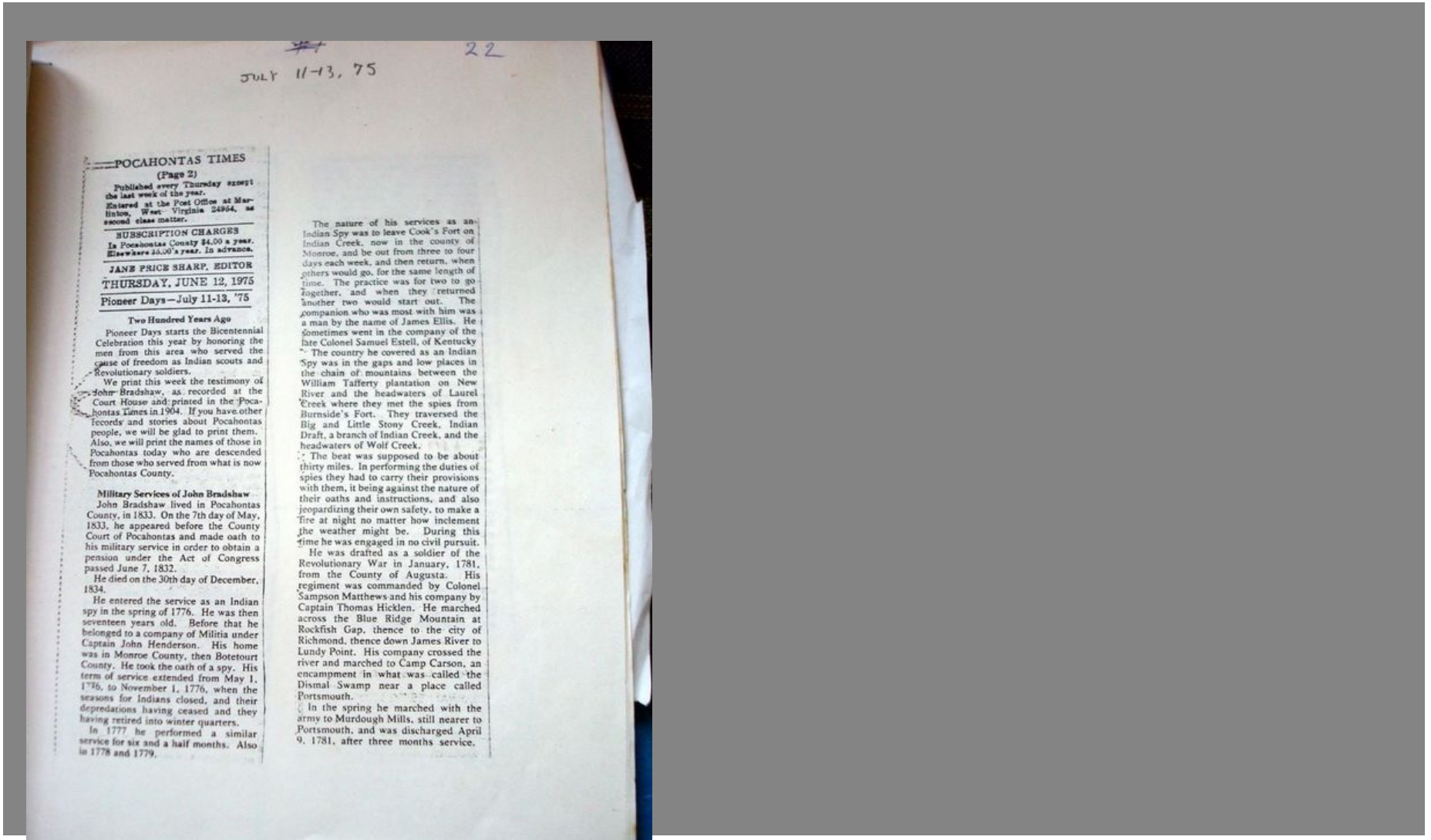
Monday November 30th, 2020

John Bradshaw



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JULY 11-13, 75

POCAHONTAS TIMES
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JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1975

Pioneer Days—July 11-13, '75

Two Hundred Years Ago

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Military Services of John Bradshaw

John Bradshaw lived in Pocahontas County, in 1833. On the 7th day of May, 1833, he appeared before the County Court of Pocahontas and made oath to his military service in order to obtain a pension under the Act of Congress passed June 7, 1832.

He died on the 30th day of December, 1834.

He entered the service as an Indian spy in the spring of 1776. He was then seventeen years old. Before that he belonged to a company of Militia under Captain John Henderson. His home was in Monroe County, then Botetourt County. He took the oath of a spy. His term of service extended from May 1, 1776, to November 1, 1776, when the seasons for Indians closed, and their depredations having ceased and they having retired into winter quarters.

In 1777 he performed a similar service for six and a half months. Also in 1778 and 1779.

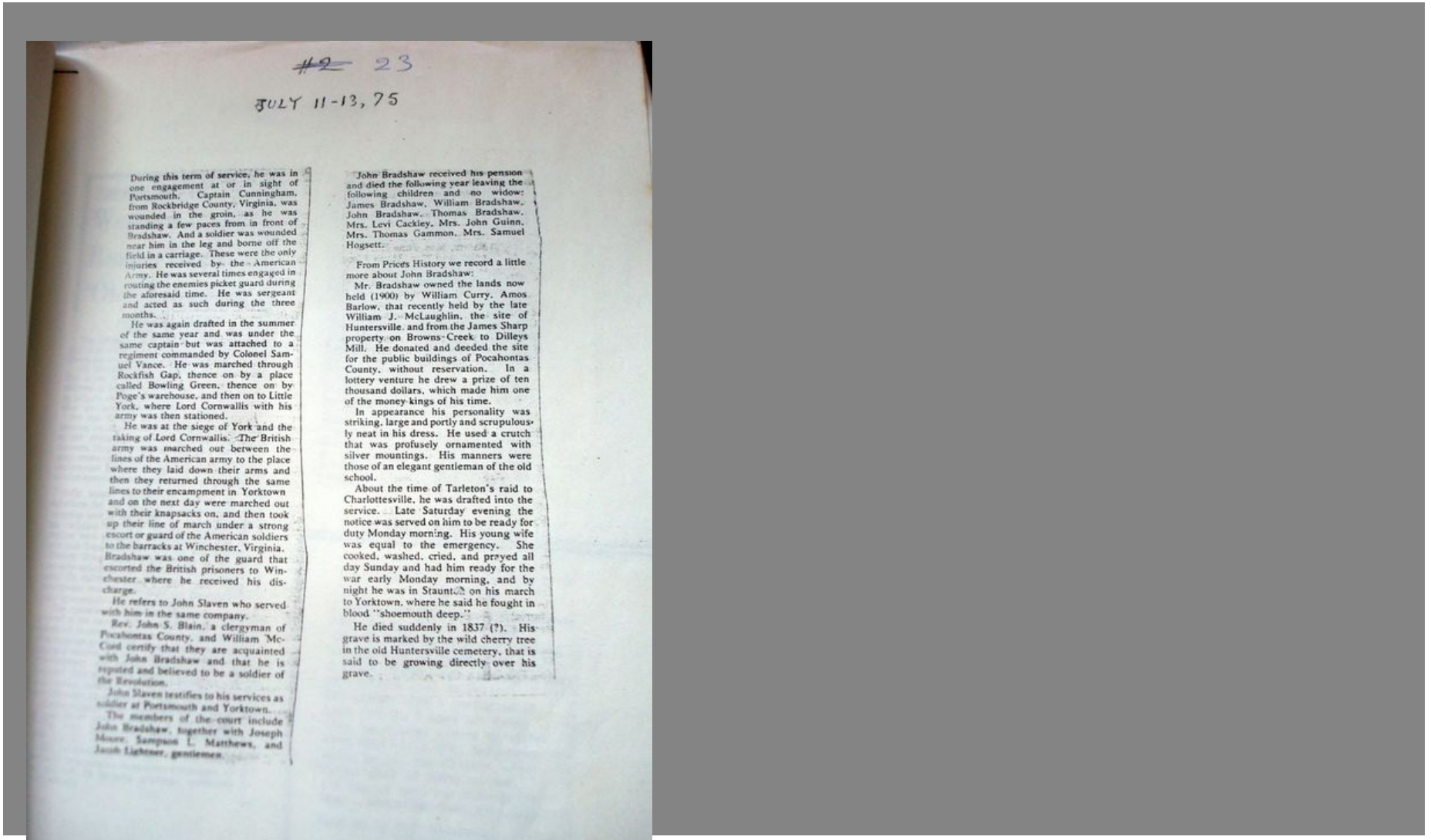
The nature of his services as an Indian Spy was to leave Cook's Fort on Indian Creek, now in the county of Monroe, and be out from three to four days each week, and then return, when others would go, for the same length of time. The practice was for two to go together, and when they returned another two would start out. The companion who was most with him was a man by the name of James Ellis. He sometimes went in the company of the late Colonel Samuel Estell, of Kentucky.

The country he covered as an Indian Spy was in the gaps and low places in the chain of mountains between the William Tafferty plantation on New River and the headwaters of Laurel Creek where they met the spies from Burnside's Fort. They traversed the Big and Little Stony Creek, Indian Draft, a branch of Indian Creek, and the headwaters of Wolf Creek.

The beat was supposed to be about thirty miles. In performing the duties of spies they had to carry their provisions with them, it being against the nature of their oaths and instructions, and also jeopardizing their own safety, to make a fire at night no matter how inclement the weather might be. During this time he was engaged in no civil pursuit.

He was drafted as a soldier of the Revolutionary War in January, 1781, from the County of Augusta. His regiment was commanded by Colonel Sampson Matthews and his company by Captain Thomas Hicklen. He marched across the Blue Ridge Mountain at Rockfish Gap, thence to the city of Richmond, thence down James River to Lundy Point. His company crossed the river and marched to Camp Carson, an encampment in what was called the Dismal Swamp near a place called Portsmouth.

In the spring he marched with the army to Murdough Mills, still nearer to Portsmouth, and was discharged April 9, 1781, after three months service.



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During this term of service, he was in one engagement at or in sight of Portsmouth. Captain Cunningham, from Rockbridge County, Virginia, was wounded in the groin, as he was standing a few paces from in front of Bradshaw. And a soldier was wounded near him in the leg and borne off the field in a carriage. These were the only injuries received by the American Army. He was several times engaged in routing the enemies picket guard during the aforesaid time. He was sergeant and acted as such during the three months.

He was again drafted in the summer of the same year and was under the same captain but was attached to a regiment commanded by Colonel Samuel Vance. He was marched through Rockfish Gap, thence on by a place called Bowling Green, thence on by Poge's warehouse, and then on to Little York, where Lord Cornwallis with his army was then stationed.

He was at the siege of York and the taking of Lord Cornwallis. The British army was marched out between the lines of the American army to the place where they laid down their arms and then they returned through the same lines to their encampment in Yorktown and on the next day were marched out with their knapsacks on, and then took up their line of march under a strong escort or guard of the American soldiers to the barracks at Winchester, Virginia. Bradshaw was one of the guard that escorted the British prisoners to Winchester where he received his discharge.

He refers to John Slaven who served with him in the same company.

Rev. John S. Blain, a clergyman of Pocahontas County, and William McCord certify that they are acquainted with John Bradshaw and that he is reputed and believed to be a soldier of the Revolution.

John Slaven testifies to his services as soldier at Portsmouth and Yorktown.

The members of the court include John Bradshaw, together with Joseph Moore, Sampson L. Matthews, and Jacob Lichtner, gentlemen.

John Bradshaw received his pension and died the following year leaving the following children and no widow: James Bradshaw, William Bradshaw, John Bradshaw, Thomas Bradshaw, Mrs. Levi Cackley, Mrs. John Guinn, Mrs. Thomas Gammon, Mrs. Samuel Hogsett.

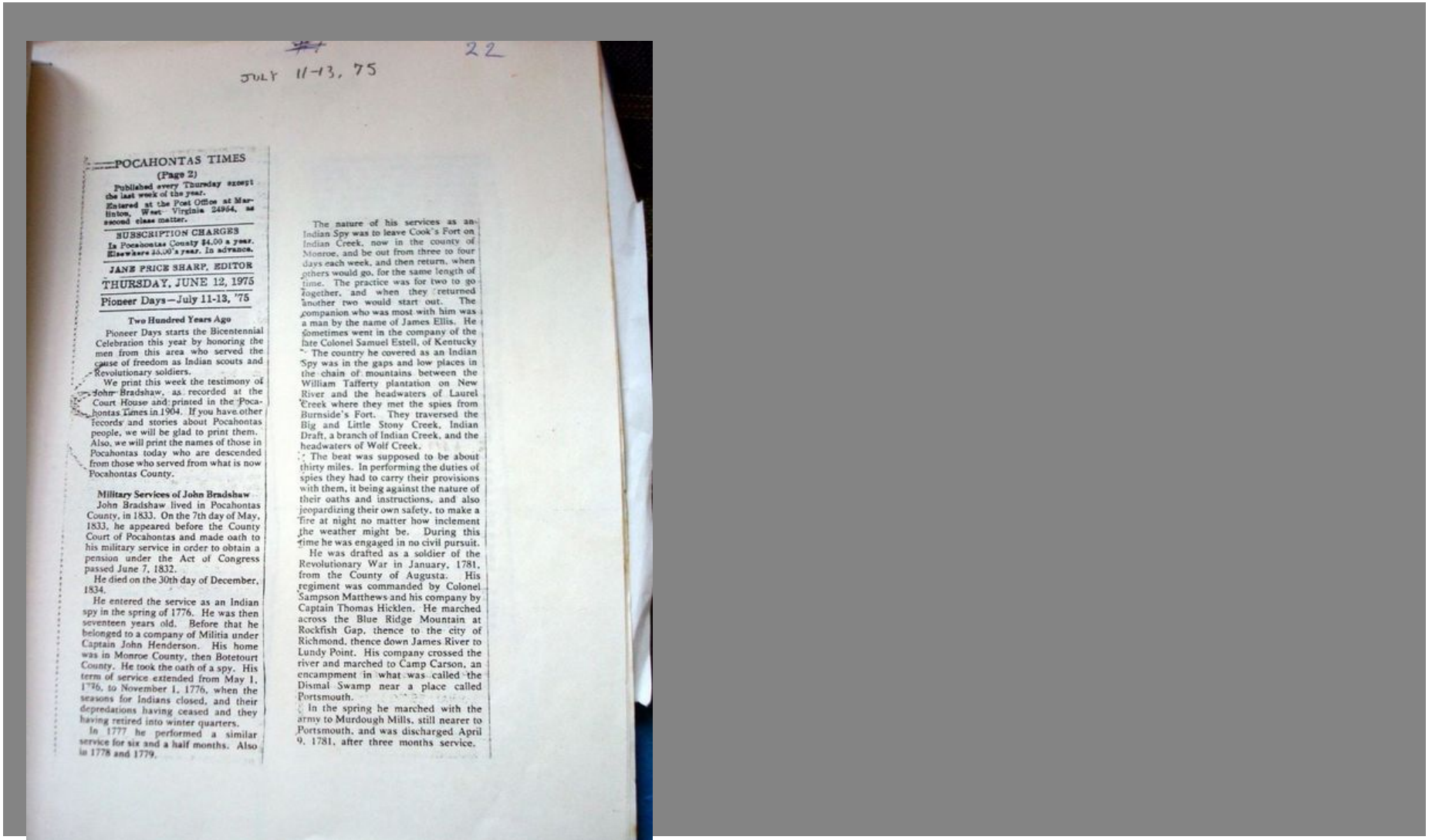
From Prices History we record a little more about John Bradshaw:

Mr. Bradshaw owned the lands now held (1900) by William Curry, Amos Barlow, that recently held by the late William J. McLaughlin, the site of Huntersville, and from the James Sharp property on Browns Creek to Dilleys Mill. He donated and deeded the site for the public buildings of Pocahontas County, without reservation. In a lottery venture he drew a prize of ten thousand dollars, which made him one of the money kings of his time.

In appearance his personality was striking, large and portly and scrupulously neat in his dress. He used a crutch that was profusely ornamented with silver mountings. His manners were those of an elegant gentleman of the old school.

About the time of Tarleton's raid to Charlottesville, he was drafted into the service. Late Saturday evening the notice was served on him to be ready for duty Monday morning. His young wife was equal to the emergency. She cooked, washed, cried, and prayed all day Sunday and had him ready for the war early Monday morning, and by night he was in Staunton on his march to Yorktown, where he said he fought in blood "shoemouth deep."

He died suddenly in 1837 (?). His grave is marked by the wild cherry tree in the old Huntersville cemetery, that is said to be growing directly over his grave.



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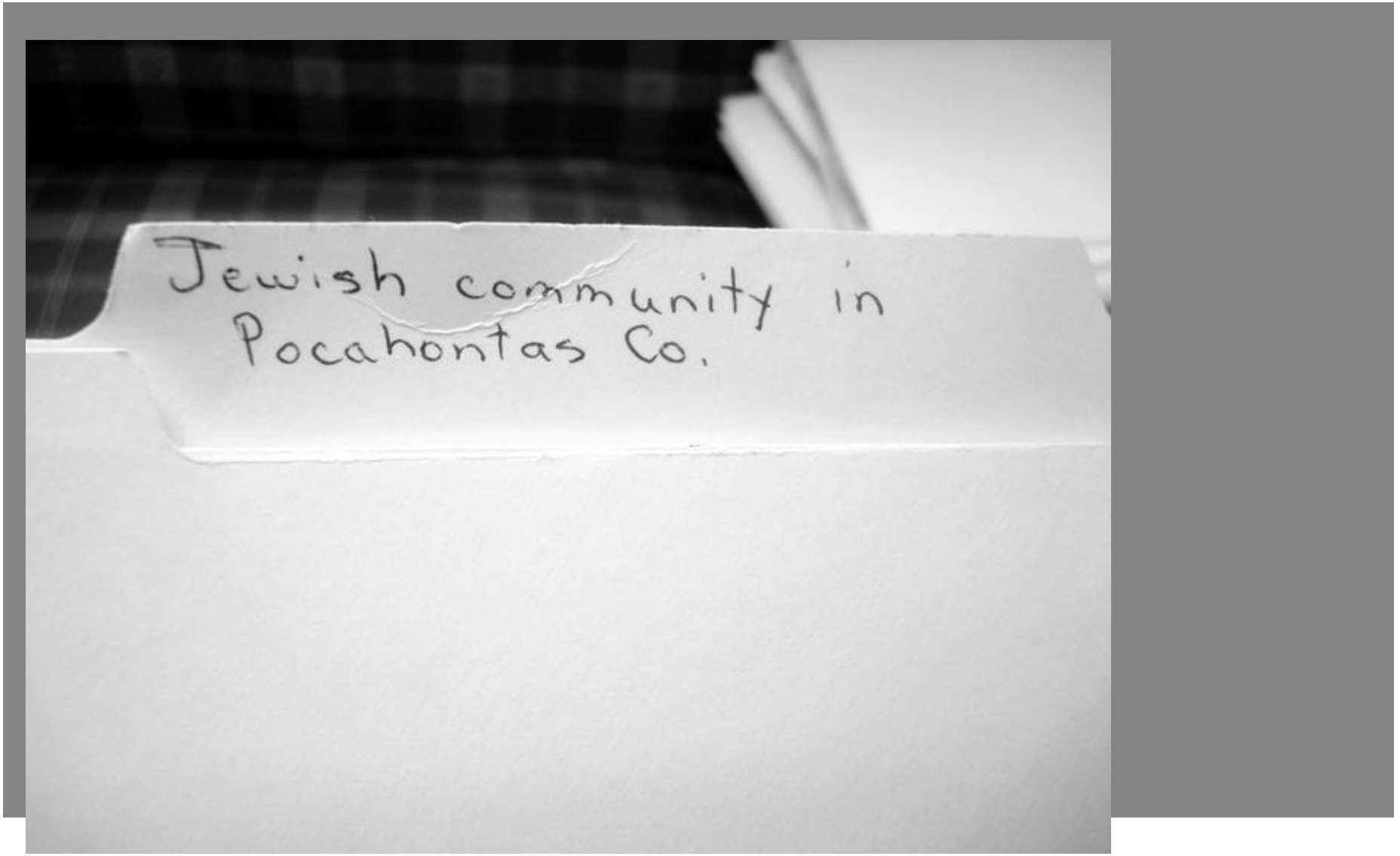
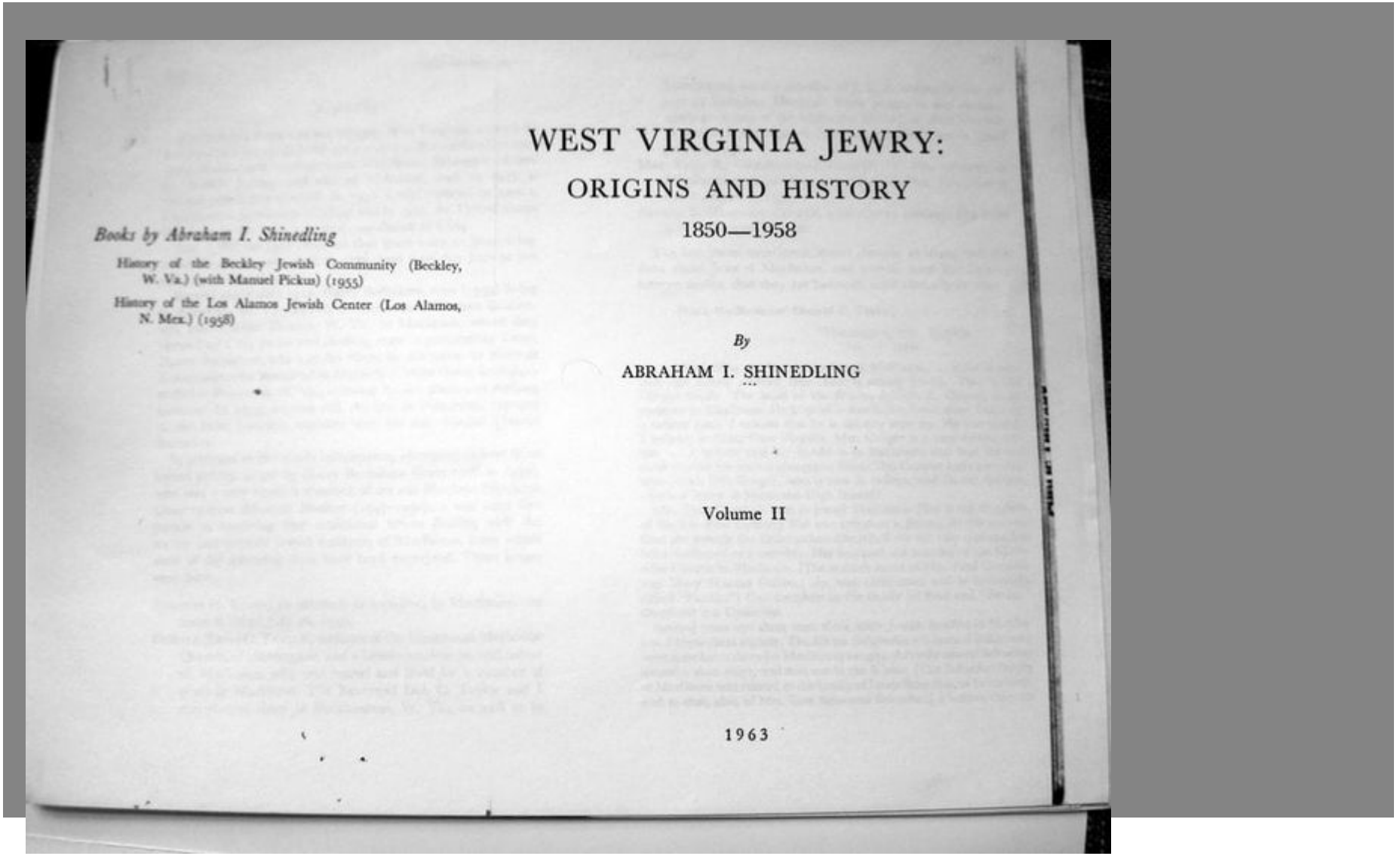
Jews in Pocahontas


Jewish community in
Pocahontas Co.



Books by Abraham I. Shinedling

History of the Beckley Jewish Community (Beckley, W. Va.) (with Manuel Pickus) (1955)

History of the Los Alamos Jewish Center (Los Alamos, N. Mex.) (1958)

WEST VIRGINIA JEWRY:

ORIGINS AND HISTORY

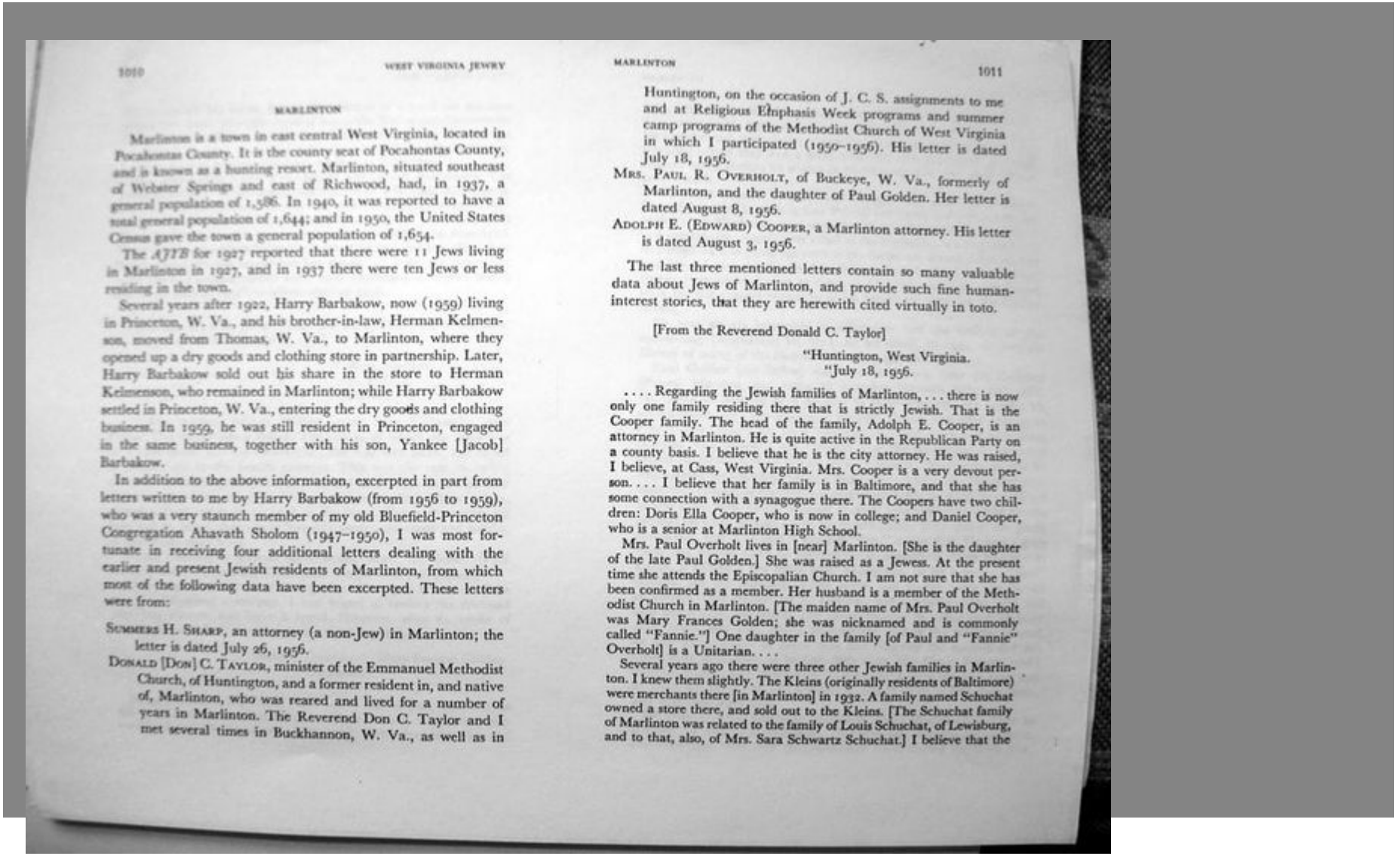
1850—1958

By

ABRAHAM I. SHINEDLING

Volume II

1963



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MARLINTON

Marlinton is a town in east central West Virginia, located in Pocahontas County. It is the county seat of Pocahontas County, and is known as a hunting resort. Marlinton, situated southeast of Webster Springs and east of Richwood, had, in 1937, a general population of 1,586. In 1940, it was reported to have a total general population of 1,644; and in 1950, the United States Census gave the town a general population of 1,654.

The *AJYB* for 1927 reported that there were 11 Jews living in Marlinton in 1927, and in 1937 there were ten Jews or less residing in the town.

Several years after 1922, Harry Barbakow, now (1959) living in Princeton, W. Va., and his brother-in-law, Herman Kelmenson, moved from Thomas, W. Va., to Marlinton, where they opened up a dry goods and clothing store in partnership. Later, Harry Barbakow sold out his share in the store to Herman Kelmenson, who remained in Marlinton; while Harry Barbakow settled in Princeton, W. Va., entering the dry goods and clothing business. In 1959, he was still resident in Princeton, engaged in the same business, together with his son, Yankee [Jacob] Barbakow.

In addition to the above information, excerpted in part from letters written to me by Harry Barbakow (from 1956 to 1959), who was a very staunch member of my old Bluefield-Princeton Congregation Ahavath Sholom (1947–1950), I was most fortunate in receiving four additional letters dealing with the earlier and present Jewish residents of Marlinton, from which most of the following data have been excerpted. These letters were from:

Summers H. Sharp, an attorney (a non-Jew) in Marlinton; the letter is dated July 26, 1956.

Donald [Don] C. Taylor, minister of the Emmanuel Methodist Church, of Huntington, and a former resident in, and native of, Marlinton, who was reared and lived for a number of years in Marlinton. The Reverend Don C. Taylor and I met several times in Buckhannon, W. Va., as well as in Huntington, on the occasion of J. C. S. assignments to me and at Religious Emphasis Week programs and summer camp programs of the Methodist Church of West Virginia in which I participated (1950–1956). His letter is dated July 18, 1956.

Mrs. Paul R. Overholt, of Buckeye, W. Va., formerly of Marlinton, and the daughter of Paul Golden. Her letter is dated August 8, 1956.

Adolph E. (Edward) Cooper, a Marlinton attorney. His letter is dated August 3, 1956.

The last three mentioned letters contain so many valuable data about Jews of Marlinton, and provide such fine human-interest stories, that they are herewith cited virtually in toto.

[From the Reverend Donald C. Taylor]

"Huntington, West Virginia.
"July 18, 1956.

. . . . Regarding the Jewish families of Marlinton, . . . there is now only one family residing there that is strictly Jewish. That is the Cooper family. The head of the family, Adolph E. Cooper, is an attorney in Marlinton. He is quite active in the Republican Party on a county basis. I believe that he is the city attorney. He was raised, I believe, at Cass, West Virginia. Mrs. Cooper is a very devout person. . . . I believe that her family is in Baltimore, and that she has some connection with a synagogue there. The Coopers have two children: Doris Ella Cooper, who is now in college; and Daniel Cooper, who is a senior at Marlinton High School.

Mrs. Paul Overholt lives in [near] Marlinton. [She is the daughter of the late Paul Golden.] She was raised as a Jewess. At the present time she attends the Episcopalian Church. I am not sure that she has been confirmed as a member. Her husband is a member of the Methodist Church in Marlinton. [The maiden name of Mrs. Paul Overholt was Mary Frances Golden; she was nicknamed and is commonly called "Fannie."] One daughter in the family [of Paul and "Fannie" Overholt] is a Unitarian. . . .

Several years ago there were three other Jewish families in Marlinton. I knew them slightly. The Kleins (originally residents of Baltimore) were merchants there [in Marlinton] in 1932. A family named Schuchat owned a store there, and sold out to the Kleins. [The Schuchat family of Marlinton was related to the family of Louis Schuchat, of Lewisburg, and to that, also, of Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat.] I believe that the

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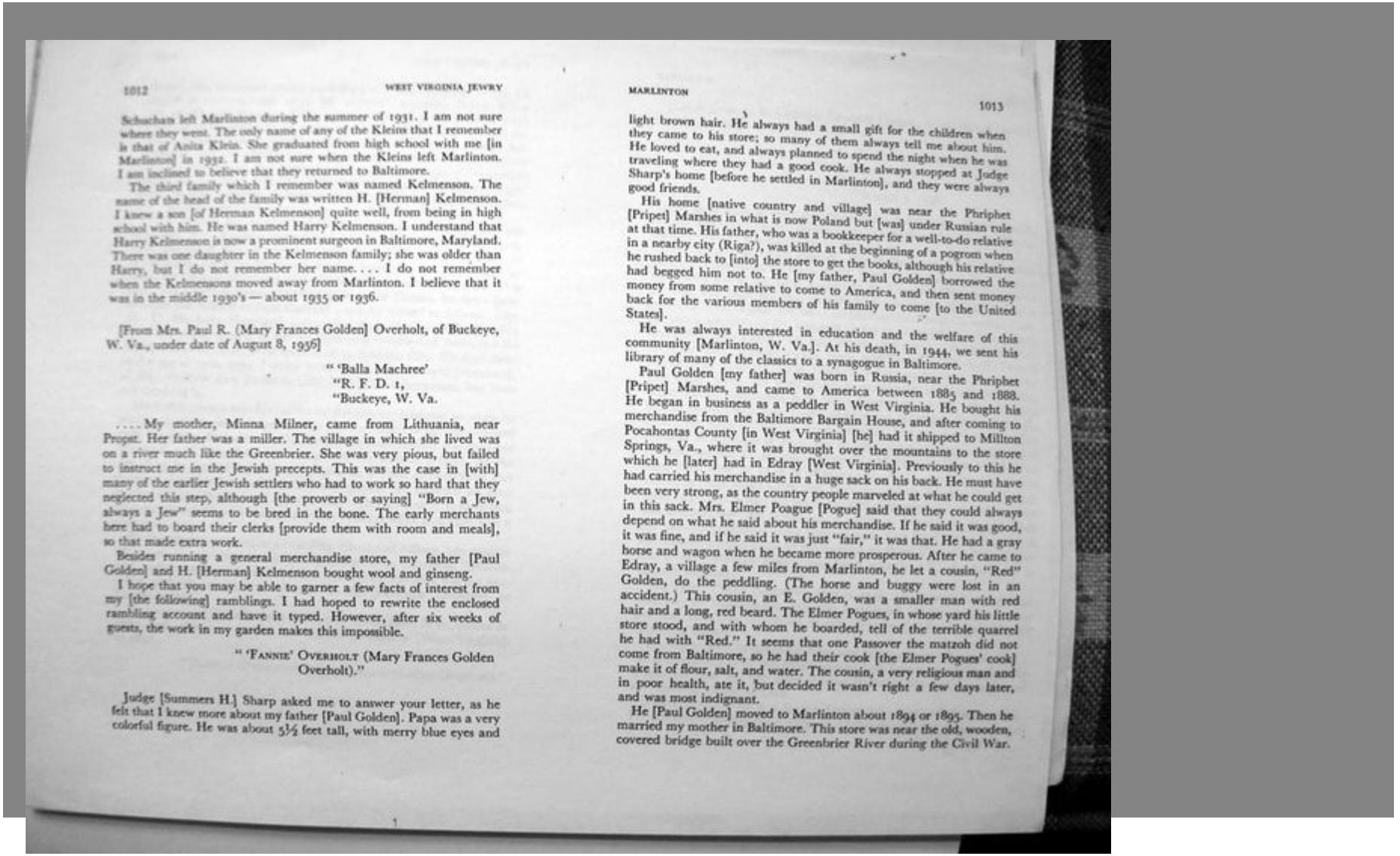

1012 WEST VIRGINIA JEWRY

Schuchats left Marlinton during the summer of 1931. I am not sure where they went. The only name of any of the Kleins that I remember is that of Anita Klein. She graduated from high school with me [in Marlinton] in 1932. I am not sure when the Kleins left Marlinton. I am inclined to believe that they returned to Baltimore.

The third family which I remember was named Kelmenson. The name of the head of the family was written H. [Herman] Kelmenson. I knew a son [of Herman Kelmenson] quite well, from being in high school with him. He was named Harry Kelmenson. I understand that Harry Kelmenson is now a prominent surgeon in Baltimore, Maryland. There was one daughter in the Kelmenson family; she was older than Harry, but I do not remember her name. . . . I do not remember when the Kelmensons moved away from Marlinton. I believe that it was in the middle 1930's — about 1935 or 1936.

[From Mrs. Paul R. (Mary Frances Golden) Overholt, of Buckeye, W. Va., under date of August 8, 1956]

"'Balla Machree'
"R. F. D. 1,
"Buckeye, W. Va.

. . . . My mother, Minna Milner, came from Lithuania, near Propst. Her father was a miller. The village in which she lived was on a river much like the Greenbrier. She was very pious, but failed to instruct me in the Jewish precepts. This was the case in [with] many of the earlier Jewish settlers who had to work so hard that they neglected this step, although [the proverb or saying] "Born a Jew, always a Jew" seems to be bred in the bone. The early merchants here had to board their clerks [provide them with room and meals], so that made extra work.

Besides running a general merchandise store, my father [Paul Golden] and H. [Herman] Kelmenson bought wool and ginseng.

I hope that you may be able to garner a few facts of interest from my [the following] ramblings. I had hoped to rewrite the enclosed rambling account and have it typed. However, after six weeks of guests, the work in my garden makes this impossible.

"'Fannie' Overholt (Mary Frances Golden Overholt)."

Judge [Summers H.] Sharp asked me to answer your letter, as he felt that I knew more about my father [Paul Golden]. Papa was a very colorful figure. He was about 5½ feet tall, with merry blue eyes and

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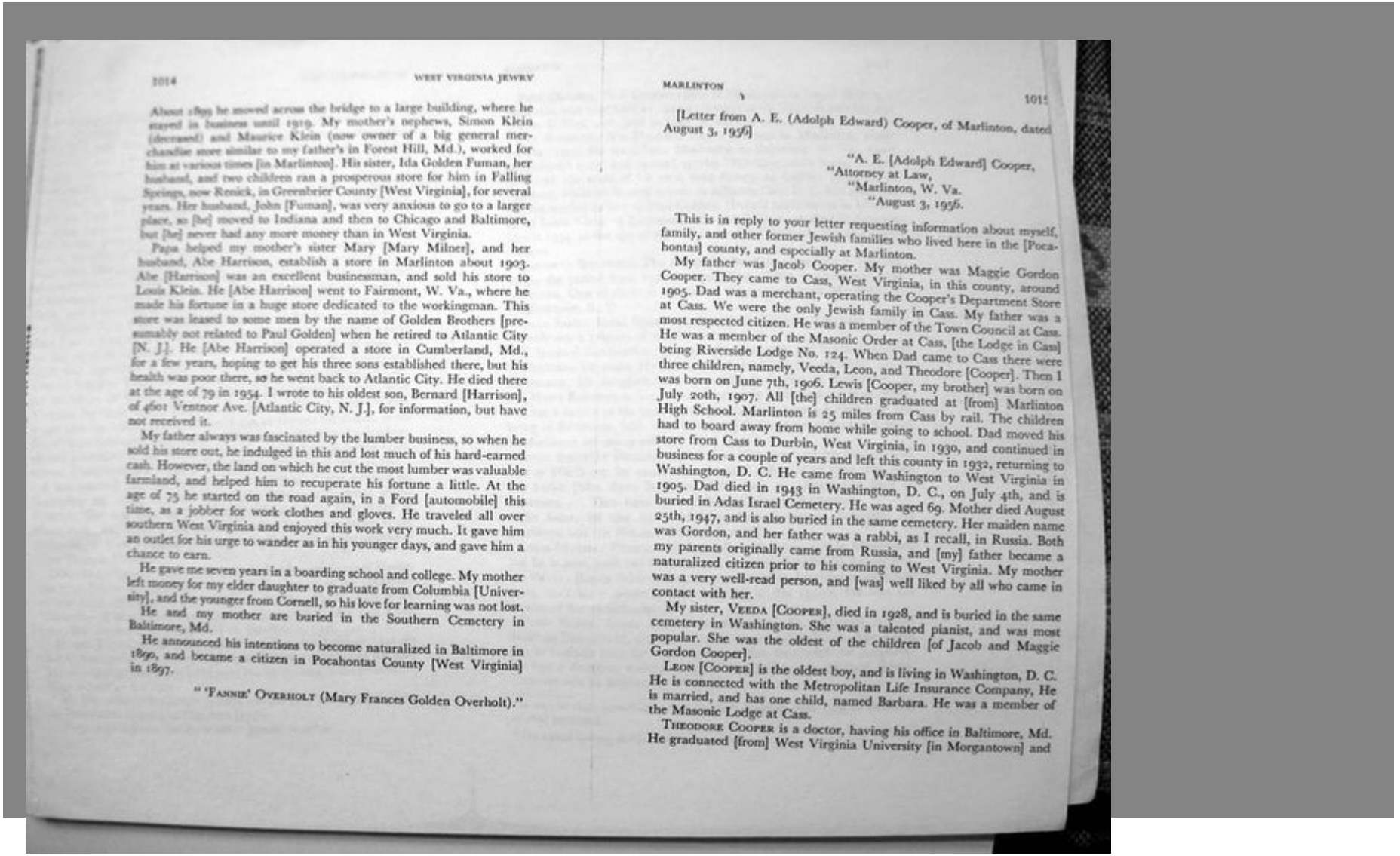
light brown hair. He always had a small gift for the children when they came to his store; so many of them always tell me about him. He loved to eat, and always planned to spend the night when he was traveling where they had a good cook. He always stopped at Judge Sharp's home [before he settled in Marlinton], and they were always good friends.

His home [native country and village] was near the Phriphet [Pripet] Marshes in what is now Poland but [was] under Russian rule at that time. His father, who was a bookkeeper for a well-to-do relative in a nearby city (Riga?), was killed at the beginning of a pogrom when he rushed back to [into] the store to get the books, although his relative had begged him not to. He [my father, Paul Golden] borrowed the money from some relative to come to America, and then sent money back for the various members of his family to come [to the United States].

He was always interested in education and the welfare of this community [Marlinton, W. Va.]. At his death, in 1944, we sent his library of many of the classics to a synagogue in Baltimore.

Paul Golden [my father] was born in Russia, near the Phriphet [Pripet] Marshes, and came to America between 1885 and 1888. He began in business as a peddler in West Virginia. He bought his merchandise from the Baltimore Bargain House, and after coming to Pocahontas County [in West Virginia] [he] had it shipped to Millton Springs, Va., where it was brought over the mountains to the store which he [later] had in Edray [West Virginia]. Previously to this he had carried his merchandise in a huge sack on his back. He must have been very strong, as the country people marveled at what he could get in this sack. Mrs. Elmer Poague [Pogue] said that they could always depend on what he said about his merchandise. If he said it was good, it was fine, and if he said it was just "fair," it was that. He had a gray horse and wagon when he became more prosperous. After he came to Edray, a village a few miles from Marlinton, he let a cousin, "Red" Golden, do the peddling. (The horse and buggy were lost in an accident.) This cousin, an E. Golden, was a smaller man with red hair and a long, red beard. The Elmer Pogues, in whose yard his little store stood, and with whom he boarded, tell of the terrible quarrel he had with "Red." It seems that one Passover the matzoh did not come from Baltimore, so he had their cook [the Elmer Pogues' cook] make it of flour, salt, and water. The cousin, a very religious man and in poor health, ate it, but decided it wasn't right a few days later, and was most indignant.

He [Paul Golden] moved to Marlinton about 1894 or 1895. Then he married my mother in Baltimore. This store was near the old, wooden, covered bridge built over the Greenbrier River during the Civil War.



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About 1899 he moved across the bridge to a large building, where he stayed in business until 1919. My mother's nephews, Simon Klein (deceased) and Maurice Klein (now owner of a big general merchandise store similar to my father's in Forest Hill, Md.), worked for him at various times [in Marlinton]. His sister, Ida Golden Fuman, her husband, and two children ran a prosperous store for him in Falling Springs, now Renick, in Greenbrier County [West Virginia], for several years. Her husband, John [Fuman], was very anxious to go to a larger place, so [he] moved to Indiana and then to Chicago and Baltimore, but [he] never had any more money than in West Virginia.

Papa helped my mother's sister Mary [Mary Milner], and her husband, Abe Harrison, establish a store in Marlinton about 1903. Abe [Harrison] was an excellent businessman, and sold his store to Louis Klein. He [Abe Harrison] went to Fairmont, W. Va., where he made his fortune in a huge store dedicated to the workingman. This store was leased to some men by the name of Golden Brothers [presumably not related to Paul Golden] when he retired to Atlantic City [N. J.]. He [Abe Harrison] operated a store in Cumberland, Md., for a few years, hoping to get his three sons established there, but his health was poor there, so he went back to Atlantic City. He died there at the age of 79 in 1954. I wrote to his oldest son, Bernard [Harrison], of 4601 Ventnor Ave. [Atlantic City, N. J.], for information, but have not received it.

My father always was fascinated by the lumber business, so when he sold his store out, he indulged in this and lost much of his hard-earned cash. However, the land on which he cut the most lumber was valuable farmland, and helped him to recuperate his fortune a little. At the age of 75 he started on the road again, in a Ford [automobile] this time, as a jobber for work clothes and gloves. He traveled all over southern West Virginia and enjoyed this work very much. It gave him an outlet for his urge to wander as in his younger days, and gave him a chance to earn.

He gave me seven years in a boarding school and college. My mother left money for my elder daughter to graduate from Columbia [University], and the younger from Cornell, so his love for learning was not lost.

He and my mother are buried in the Southern Cemetery in Baltimore, Md.

He announced his intentions to become naturalized in Baltimore in 1890, and became a citizen in Pocahontas County [West Virginia] in 1897.

" 'Fannie' Overholt (Mary Frances Golden Overholt)."

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[Letter from A. E. (Adolph Edward) Cooper, of Marlinton, dated August 3, 1956]

"A. E. [Adolph Edward] Cooper,
"Attorney at Law,
"Marlinton, W. Va.
"August 3, 1956.

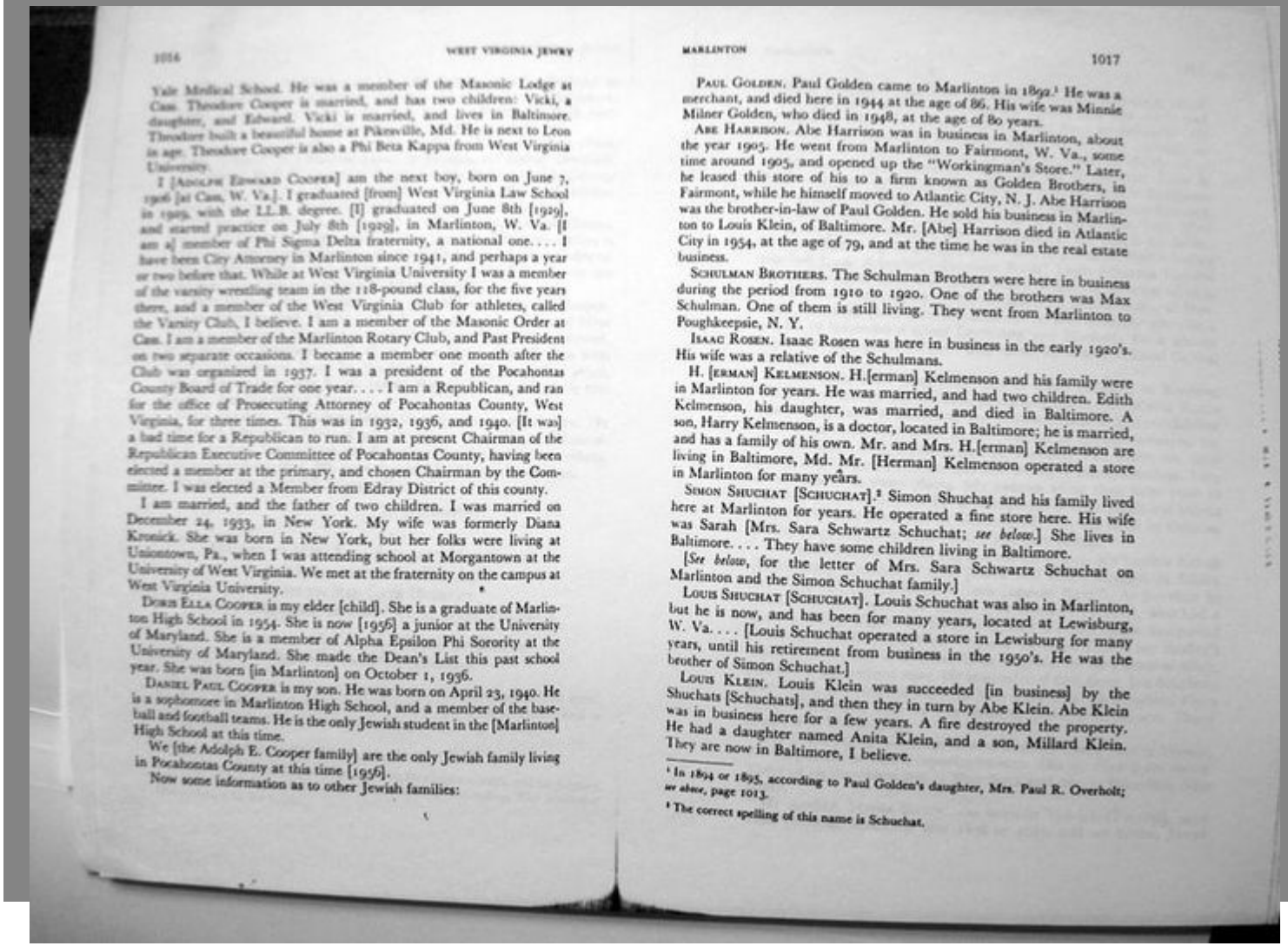
This is in reply to your letter requesting information about myself, family, and other former Jewish families who lived here in the [Pocahontas] county, and especially at Marlinton.

My father was Jacob Cooper. My mother was Maggie Gordon Cooper. They came to Cass, West Virginia, in this county, around 1905. Dad was a merchant, operating the Cooper's Department Store at Cass. We were the only Jewish family in Cass. My father was a most respected citizen. He was a member of the Town Council at Cass. He was a member of the Masonic Order at Cass, [the Lodge in Cass] being Riverside Lodge No. 124. When Dad came to Cass there were three children, namely, Veeda, Leon, and Theodore [Cooper]. Then I was born on June 7th, 1906. Lewis [Cooper, my brother] was born on July 20th, 1907. All [the] children graduated at [from] Marlinton High School. Marlinton is 25 miles from Cass by rail. The children had to board away from home while going to school. Dad moved his store from Cass to Durbin, West Virginia, in 1930, and continued in business for a couple of years and left this county in 1932, returning to Washington, D. C. He came from Washington to West Virginia in 1905. Dad died in 1943 in Washington, D. C., on July 4th, and is buried in Adas Israel Cemetery. He was aged 69. Mother died August 25th, 1947, and is also buried in the same cemetery. Her maiden name was Gordon, and her father was a rabbi, as I recall, in Russia. Both my parents originally came from Russia, and [my] father became a naturalized citizen prior to his coming to West Virginia. My mother was a very well-read person, and [was] well liked by all who came in contact with her.

My sister, Veeda [Cooper], died in 1928, and is buried in the same cemetery in Washington. She was a talented pianist, and was most popular. She was the oldest of the children [of Jacob and Maggie Gordon Cooper].

Leon [Cooper] is the oldest boy, and is living in Washington, D. C. He is connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, He is married, and has one child, named Barbara. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Cass.

Theodore Cooper is a doctor, having his office in Baltimore, Md. He graduated [from] West Virginia University [in Morgantown] and



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Yale Medical School. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Cass. Theodore Cooper is married, and has two children: Vicki, a daughter, and Edward. Vicki is married, and lives in Baltimore. Theodore built a beautiful home at Pikesville, Md. He is next to Leon in age. Theodore Cooper is also a Phi Beta Kappa from West Virginia University.

I [Adolph Edward Cooper] am the next boy, born on June 7, 1906 [at Cass, W. Va.]. I graduated [from] West Virginia Law School in 1929, with the LL.B. degree. [I] graduated on June 8th [1929], and started practice on July 8th [1929], in Marlinton, W. Va. [I am a] member of Phi Sigma Delta fraternity, a national one. . . . I have been City Attorney in Marlinton since 1941, and perhaps a year or two before that. While at West Virginia University I was a member of the varsity wrestling team in the 118-pound class, for the five years there, and a member of the West Virginia Club for athletes, called the Varsity Club, I believe. I am a member of the Masonic Order at Cass. I am a member of the Marlinton Rotary Club, and Past President on two separate occasions. I became a member one month after the Club was organized in 1937. I was a president of the Pocahontas County Board of Trade for one year. . . . I am a Republican, and ran for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, for three times. This was in 1932, 1936, and 1940. [It was] a bad time for a Republican to run. I am at present Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Pocahontas County, having been elected a member at the primary, and chosen Chairman by the Committee. I was elected a Member from Edray District of this county.

I am married, and the father of two children. I was married on December 24, 1933, in New York. My wife was formerly Diana Kronick. She was born in New York, but her folks were living at Uniontown, Pa., when I was attending school at Morgantown at the University of West Virginia. We met at the fraternity on the campus at West Virginia University.

Doris Ella Cooper is my elder [child]. She is a graduate of Marlinton High School in 1954. She is now [1956] a junior at the University of Maryland. She is a member of Alpha Epsilon Phi Sorority at the University of Maryland. She made the Dean's List this past school year. She was born [in Marlinton] on October 1, 1936.

Daniel Paul Cooper is my son. He was born on April 23, 1940. He is a sophomore in Marlinton High School, and a member of the baseball and football teams. He is the only Jewish student in the [Marlinton] High School at this time.

We [the Adolph E. Cooper family] are the only Jewish family living in Pocahontas County at this time [1956].

Now some information as to other Jewish families:

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Paul Golden. Paul Golden came to Marlinton in 1892.[1] He was a merchant, and died here in 1944 at the age of 86. His wife was Minnie Milner Golden, who died in 1948, at the age of 80 years.

Abe Harrison. Abe Harrison was in business in Marlinton, about the year 1905. He went from Marlinton to Fairmont, W. Va., some time around 1905, and opened up the "Workingman's Store." Later, he leased this store of his to a firm known as Golden Brothers, in Fairmont, while he himself moved to Atlantic City, N. J. Abe Harrison was the brother-in-law of Paul Golden. He sold his business in Marlinton to Louis Klein, of Baltimore. Mr. [Abe] Harrison died in Atlantic City in 1954, at the age of 79, and at the time he was in the real estate business.

Schulman Brothers. The Schulman Brothers were here in business during the period from 1910 to 1920. One of the brothers was Max Schulman. One of them is still living. They went from Marlinton to Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Isaac Rosen. Isaac Rosen was here in business in the early 1920's. His wife was a relative of the Schulmans.

H. [erman] Kelmenson. H.[erman] Kelmenson and his family were in Marlinton for years. He was married, and had two children. Edith Kelmenson, his daughter, was married, and died in Baltimore. A son, Harry Kelmenson, is a doctor, located in Baltimore; he is married, and has a family of his own. Mr. and Mrs. H.[erman] Kelmenson are living in Baltimore, Md. Mr. [Herman] Kelmenson operated a store in Marlinton for many years.

Simon Shuchat [Schuchat].[2] Simon Shuchat and his family lived here at Marlinton for years. He operated a fine store here. His wife was Sarah [Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat; *see below*.] She lives in Baltimore. . . . They have some children living in Baltimore.

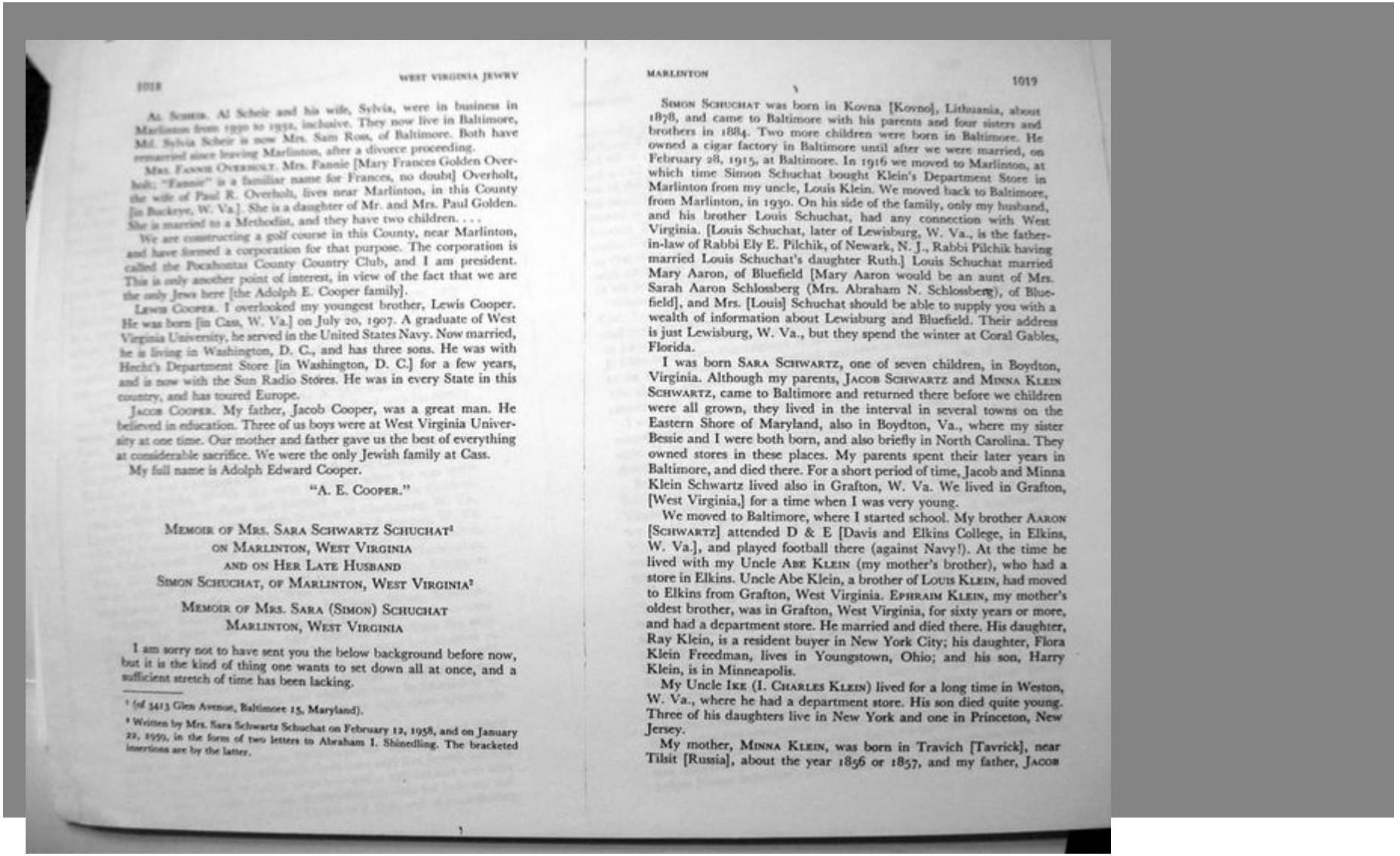
[*See below*, for the letter of Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat on Marlinton and the Simon Schuchat family.]

Louis Shuchat [Schuchat]. Louis Schuchat was also in Marlinton, but he is now, and has been for many years, located at Lewisburg, W. Va. . . . [Louis Schuchat operated a store in Lewisburg for many years, until his retirement from business in the 1950's. He was the brother of Simon Schuchat.]

Louis Klein. Louis Klein was succeeded [in business] by the Shuchats [Schuchats], and then they in turn by Abe Klein. Abe Klein was in business here for a few years. A fire destroyed the property. He had a daughter named Anita Klein, and a son, Millard Klein. They are now in Baltimore, I believe.

[1] In 1894 or 1895, according to Paul Golden's daughter, Mrs. Paul R. Overholt; *see above*, page 1013.

[2] The correct spelling of this name is Schuchat.



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AL SCHEIR. Al Scheir and his wife, Sylvia, were in business in Marlinton from 1930 to 1932, inclusive. They now live in Baltimore, Md. Sylvia Scheir is now Mrs. Sam Ross, of Baltimore. Both have remarried since leaving Marlinton, after a divorce proceeding.

MRS. FANNIE OVERHOLT. Mrs. Fannie [Mary Frances Golden Overholt; "Fannie" is a familiar name for Frances, no doubt] Overholt, the wife of Paul R. Overholt, lives near Marlinton, in this County [in Buckeye, W. Va.]. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Golden. She is married to a Methodist, and they have two children. . . .

We are constructing a golf course in this County, near Marlinton, and have formed a corporation for that purpose. The corporation is called the Pocahontas County Country Club, and I am president. This is only another point of interest, in view of the fact that we are the only Jews here [the Adolph E. Cooper family].

LEWIS COOPER. I overlooked my youngest brother, Lewis Cooper. He was born [in Cass, W. Va.] on July 20, 1907. A graduate of West Virginia University, he served in the United States Navy. Now married, he is living in Washington, D. C., and has three sons. He was with Hecht's Department Store [in Washington, D. C.] for a few years, and is now with the Sun Radio Stores. He was in every State in this country, and has toured Europe.

JACOB COOPER. My father, Jacob Cooper, was a great man. He believed in education. Three of us boys were at West Virginia University at one time. Our mother and father gave us the best of everything at considerable sacrifice. We were the only Jewish family at Cass.

My full name is Adolph Edward Cooper.

"A. E. COOPER."

MEMOIR OF MRS. SARA SCHWARTZ SCHUCHAT[1] ON MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA AND ON HER LATE HUSBAND SIMON SCHUCHAT, OF MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA[2]

MEMOIR OF MRS. SARA (SIMON) SCHUCHAT MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA

I am sorry not to have sent you the below background before now, but it is the kind of thing one wants to set down all at once, and a sufficient stretch of time has been lacking.

[1] (of 3413 Glen Avenue, Baltimore 15, Maryland).

[2] Written by Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat on February 12, 1958, and on January 22, 1959, in the form of two letters to Abraham I. Shinedling. The bracketed insertions are by the latter.

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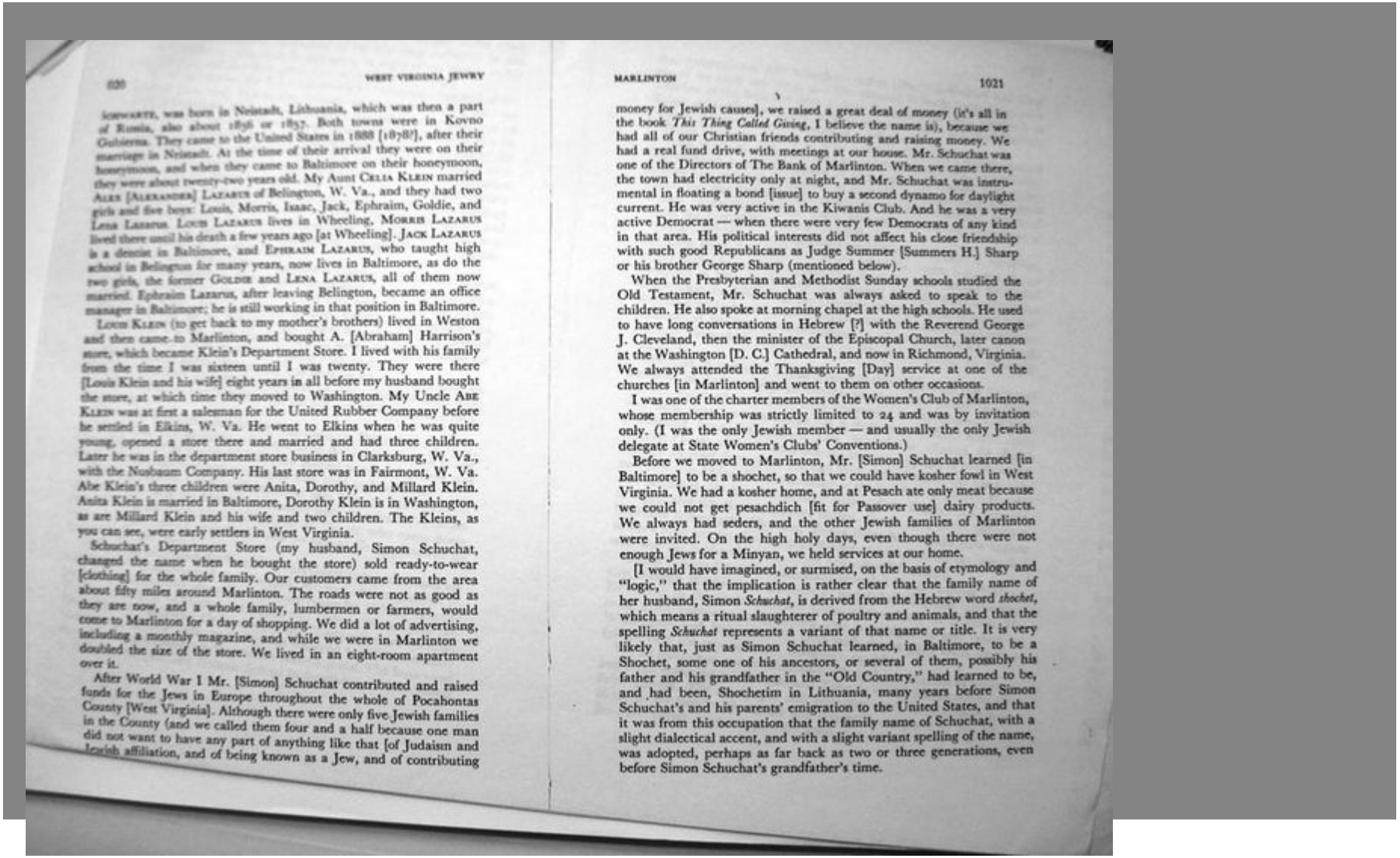
SIMON SCHUCHAT was born in Kovna [Kovno], Lithuania, about 1878, and came to Baltimore with his parents and four sisters and brothers in 1884. Two more children were born in Baltimore. He owned a cigar factory in Baltimore until after we were married, on February 28, 1915, at Baltimore. In 1916 we moved to Marlinton, at which time Simon Schuchat bought Klein's Department Store in Marlinton from my uncle, Louis Klein. We moved back to Baltimore, from Marlinton, in 1930. On his side of the family, only my husband, and his brother Louis Schuchat, had any connection with West Virginia. [Louis Schuchat, later of Lewisburg, W. Va., is the father-in-law of Rabbi Ely E. Pilchik, of Newark, N. J., Rabbi Pilchik having married Louis Schuchat's daughter Ruth.] Louis Schuchat married Mary Aaron, of Bluefield [Mary Aaron would be an aunt of Mrs. Sarah Aaron Schlossberg (Mrs. Abraham N. Schlossberg), of Bluefield], and Mrs. [Louis] Schuchat should be able to supply you with a wealth of information about Lewisburg and Bluefield. Their address is just Lewisburg, W. Va., but they spend the winter at Coral Gables, Florida.

I was born SARA SCHWARTZ, one of seven children, in Boydton, Virginia. Although my parents, JACOB SCHWARTZ and MINNA KLEIN SCHWARTZ, came to Baltimore and returned there before we children were all grown, they lived in the interval in several towns on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, also in Boydton, Va., where my sister Bessie and I were both born, and also briefly in North Carolina. They owned stores in these places. My parents spent their later years in Baltimore, and died there. For a short period of time, Jacob and Minna Klein Schwartz lived also in Grafton, W. Va. We lived in Grafton, [West Virginia,] for a time when I was very young.

We moved to Baltimore, where I started school. My brother AARON [SCHWARTZ] attended D & E [Davis and Elkins College, in Elkins, W. Va.], and played football there (against Navy!). At the time he lived with my Uncle ABE KLEIN (my mother's brother), who had a store in Elkins. Uncle Abe Klein, a brother of LOUIS KLEIN, had moved to Elkins from Grafton, West Virginia. EPHRAIM KLEIN, my mother's oldest brother, was in Grafton, West Virginia, for sixty years or more, and had a department store. He married and died there. His daughter, Ray Klein, is a resident buyer in New York City; his daughter, Flora Klein Freedman, lives in Youngstown, Ohio; and his son, Harry Klein, is in Minneapolis.

My Uncle IKE (I. CHARLES KLEIN) lived for a long time in Weston, W. Va., where he had a department store. His son died quite young. Three of his daughters live in New York and one in Princeton, New Jersey.

My mother, MINNA KLEIN, was born in Travich [Tavrick], near Tilsit [Russia], about the year 1856 or 1857, and my father, JACOB



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SCHWARTZ, was born in Neistadt, Lithuania, which was then a part of Russia, also about 1856 or 1857. Both towns were in Kovno Gubierna. They came to the United States in 1888 [1878?], after their marriage in Neistadt. At the time of their arrival they were on their honeymoon, and when they came to Baltimore on their honeymoon, they were about twenty-two years old. My Aunt CELIA KLEIN married ALEX [ALEXANDER] LAZARUS of Belington, W. Va., and they had two girls and five boys: Louis, Morris, Isaac, Jack, Ephraim, Goldie, and Lena Lazarus. LOUIS LAZARUS lives in Wheeling, MORRIS LAZARUS lived there until his death a few years ago [at Wheeling]. JACK LAZARUS is a dentist in Baltimore, and EPHRAIM LAZARUS, who taught high school in Belington for many years, now lives in Baltimore, as do the two girls, the former GOLDIE and LENA LAZARUS, all of them now married. Ephraim Lazarus, after leaving Belington, became an office manager in Baltimore; he is still working in that position in Baltimore.

LOUIS KLEIN (to get back to my mother's brothers) lived in Weston and then came to Marlinton, and bought A. [Abraham] Harrison's store, which became Klein's Department Store. I lived with his family from the time I was sixteen until I was twenty. They were there [Louis Klein and his wife] eight years in all before my husband bought the store, at which time they moved to Washington. My Uncle ABE KLEIN was at first a salesman for the United Rubber Company before he settled in Elkins, W. Va. He went to Elkins when he was quite young, opened a store there and married and had three children. Later he was in the department store business in Clarksburg, W. Va., with the Nusbaum Company. His last store was in Fairmont, W. Va. Abe Klein's three children were Anita, Dorothy, and Millard Klein. Anita Klein is married in Baltimore, Dorothy Klein is in Washington, as are Millard Klein and his wife and two children. The Kleins, as you can see, were early settlers in West Virginia.

Schuchat's Department Store (my husband, Simon Schuchat, changed the name when he bought the store) sold ready-to-wear [clothing] for the whole family. Our customers came from the area about fifty miles around Marlinton. The roads were not as good as they are now, and a whole family, lumbermen or farmers, would come to Marlinton for a day of shopping. We did a lot of advertising, including a monthly magazine, and while we were in Marlinton we doubled the size of the store. We lived in an eight-room apartment over it.

After World War I Mr. [Simon] Schuchat contributed and raised funds for the Jews in Europe throughout the whole of Pocahontas County [West Virginia]. Although there were only five Jewish families in the County (and we called them four and a half because one man did not want to have any part of anything like that [of Judaism and Jewish affiliation, and of being known as a Jew, and of contributing

MARLINTON 1021

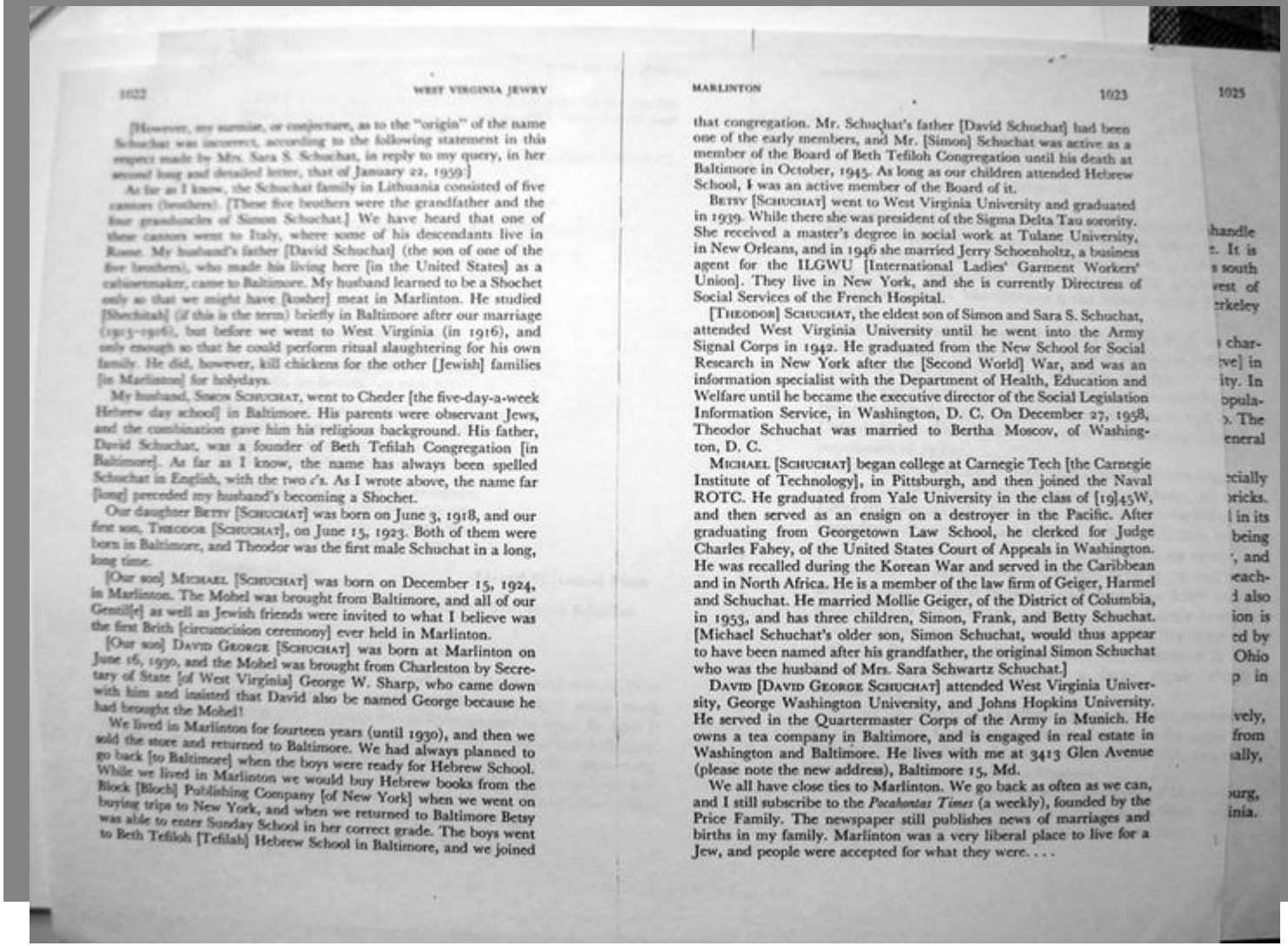
money for Jewish causes], we raised a great deal of money (it's all in the book *This Thing Called Giving*, I believe the name is), because we had all of our Christian friends contributing and raising money. We had a real fund drive, with meetings at our house. Mr. Schuchat was one of the Directors of The Bank of Marlinton. When we came there, the town had electricity only at night, and Mr. Schuchat was instrumental in floating a bond [issue] to buy a second dynamo for daylight current. He was very active in the Kiwanis Club. And he was a very active Democrat — when there were very few Democrats of any kind in that area. His political interests did not affect his close friendship with such good Republicans as Judge Summer [Summers H.] Sharp or his brother George Sharp (mentioned below).

When the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools studied the Old Testament, Mr. Schuchat was always asked to speak to the children. He also spoke at morning chapel at the high schools. He used to have long conversations in Hebrew [?] with the Reverend George J. Cleveland, then the minister of the Episcopal Church, later canon at the Washington [D. C.] Cathedral, and now in Richmond, Virginia. We always attended the Thanksgiving [Day] service at one of the churches [in Marlinton] and went to them on other occasions.

I was one of the charter members of the Women's Club of Marlinton, whose membership was strictly limited to 24 and was by invitation only. (I was the only Jewish member — and usually the only Jewish delegate at State Women's Clubs' Conventions.)

Before we moved to Marlinton, Mr. [Simon] Schuchat learned [in Baltimore] to be a shochet, so that we could have kosher fowl in West Virginia. We had a kosher home, and at Pesach ate only meat because we could not get pesachdich [fit for Passover use] dairy products. We always had seders, and the other Jewish families of Marlinton were invited. On the high holy days, even though there were not enough Jews for a Minyan, we held services at our home.

[I would have imagined, or surmised, on the basis of etymology and "logic," that the implication is rather clear that the family name of her husband, Simon *Schuchat*, is derived from the Hebrew word *shochet*, which means a ritual slaughterer of poultry and animals, and that the spelling *Schuchat* represents a variant of that name or title. It is very likely that, just as Simon Schuchat learned, in Baltimore, to be a Shochet, some one of his ancestors, or several of them, possibly his father and his grandfather in the "Old Country," had learned to be, and had been, Shochetim in Lithuania, many years before Simon Schuchat's and his parents' emigration to the United States, and that it was from this occupation that the family name of Schuchat, with a slight dialectical accent, and with a slight variant spelling of the name, was adopted, perhaps as far back as two or three generations, even before Simon Schuchat's grandfather's time.



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[However, my surmise, or conjecture, as to the "origin" of the name Schuchat was incorrect, according to the following statement in this respect made by Mrs. Sara S. Schuchat, in reply to my query, in her second long and detailed letter, that of January 22, 1959:]

As far as I know, the Schuchat family in Lithuania consisted of five cantors (brothers). [These five brothers were the grandfather and the four granduncles of Simon Schuchat.] We have heard that one of these cantors went to Italy, where some of his descendants live in Rome. My husband's father [David Schuchat] (the son of one of the five brothers), who made his living here [in the United States] as a cabinetmaker, came to Baltimore. My husband learned to be a Shochet only so that we might have [kosher] meat in Marlinton. He studied [Shechitah] (if this is the term) briefly in Baltimore after our marriage (1913-1916), but before we went to West Virginia (in 1916), and only enough so that he could perform ritual slaughtering for his own family. He did, however, kill chickens for the other [Jewish] families [in Marlinton] for holydays.

My husband, SIMON SCHUCHAT, went to Cheder [the five-day-a-week Hebrew day school] in Baltimore. His parents were observant Jews, and the combination gave him his religious background. His father, David Schuchat, was a founder of Beth Tefilah Congregation [in Baltimore]. As far as I know, the name has always been spelled Schuchat in English, with the two *c*'s. As I wrote above, the name far [long] preceded my husband's becoming a Shochet.

Our daughter BETSY [SCHUCHAT] was born on June 3, 1918, and our first son, THEODOR [SCHUCHAT], on June 15, 1923. Both of them were born in Baltimore, and Theodor was the first male Schuchat in a long, long time.

[Our son] MICHAEL [SCHUCHAT] was born on December 15, 1924, in Marlinton. The Mohel was brought from Baltimore, and all of our Gentil[e] as well as Jewish friends were invited to what I believe was the first Brith [circumcision ceremony] ever held in Marlinton.

[Our son] DAVID GEORGE [SCHUCHAT] was born at Marlinton on June 16, 1930, and the Mohel was brought from Charleston by Secretary of State [of West Virginia] George W. Sharp, who came down with him and insisted that David also be named George because he had brought the Mohel!

We lived in Marlinton for fourteen years (until 1930), and then we sold the store and returned to Baltimore. We had always planned to go back [to Baltimore] when the boys were ready for Hebrew School. While we lived in Marlinton we would buy Hebrew books from the Block [Bloch] Publishing Company [of New York] when we went on buying trips to New York, and when we returned to Baltimore Betsy was able to enter Sunday School in her correct grade. The boys went to Beth Tefiloh [Tefilah] Hebrew School in Baltimore, and we joined

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that congregation. Mr. Schuchat's father [David Schuchat] had been one of the early members, and Mr. [Simon] Schuchat was active as a member of the Board of Beth Tefiloh Congregation until his death at Baltimore in October, 1945. As long as our children attended Hebrew School, I was an active member of the Board of it.

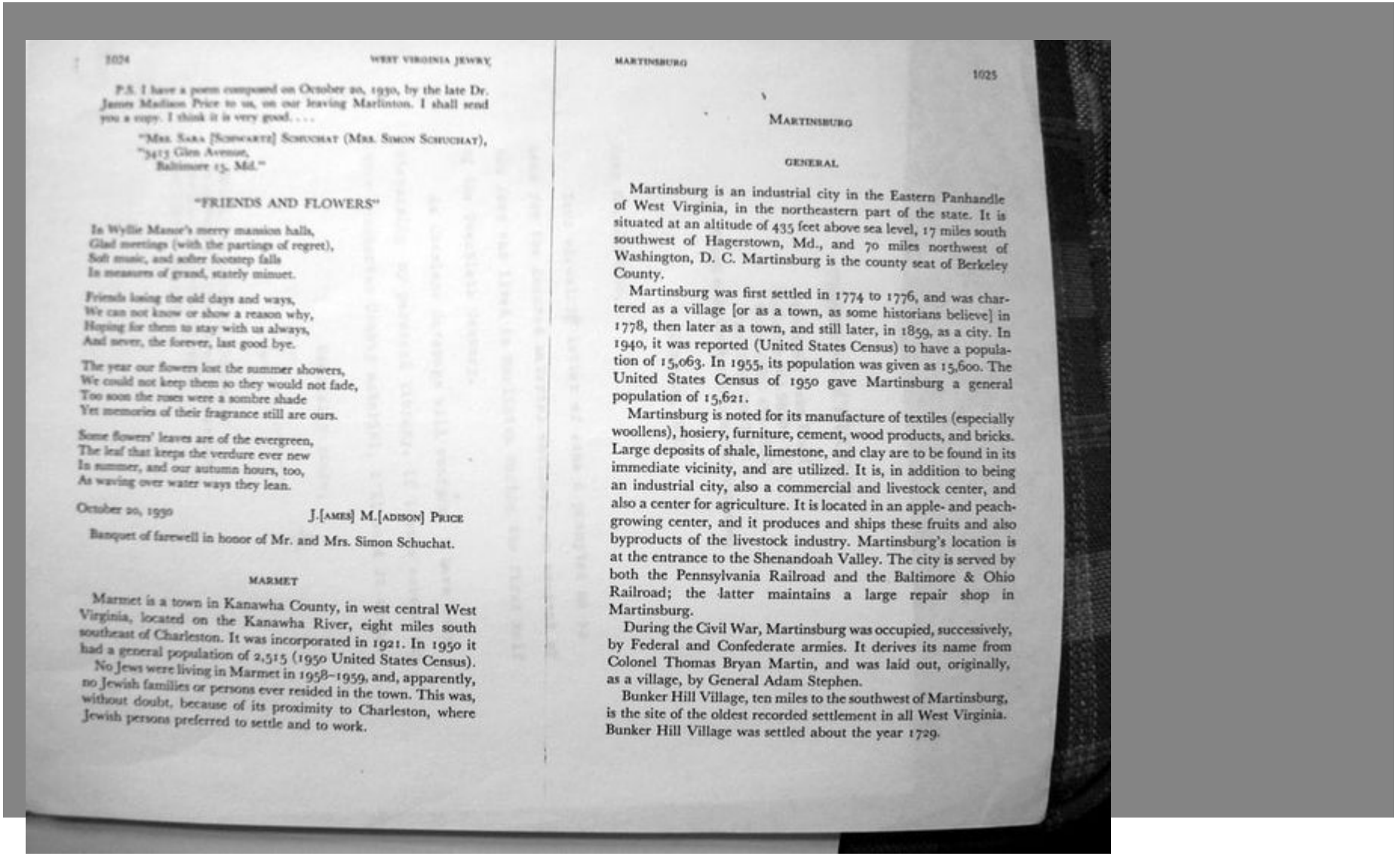
BETSY [SCHUCHAT] went to West Virginia University and graduated in 1939. While there she was president of the Sigma Delta Tau sorority. She received a master's degree in social work at Tulane University, in New Orleans, and in 1946 she married Jerry Schoenholtz, a business agent for the ILGWU [International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union]. They live in New York, and she is currently Directress of Social Services of the French Hospital.

[THEODOR] SCHUCHAT, the eldest son of Simon and Sara S. Schuchat, attended West Virginia University until he went into the Army Signal Corps in 1942. He graduated from the New School for Social Research in New York after the [Second World] War, and was an information specialist with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare until he became the executive director of the Social Legislation Information Service, in Washington, D. C. On December 27, 1958, Theodor Schuchat was married to Bertha Moscov, of Washington, D. C.

MICHAEL [SCHUCHAT] began college at Carnegie Tech [the Carnegie Institute of Technology], in Pittsburgh, and then joined the Naval ROTC. He graduated from Yale University in the class of [19]45W, and then served as an ensign on a destroyer in the Pacific. After graduating from Georgetown Law School, he clerked for Judge Charles Fahey, of the United States Court of Appeals in Washington. He was recalled during the Korean War and served in the Caribbean and in North Africa. He is a member of the law firm of Geiger, Harmel and Schuchat. He married Mollie Geiger, of the District of Columbia, in 1953, and has three children, Simon, Frank, and Betty Schuchat. [Michael Schuchat's older son, Simon Schuchat, would thus appear to have been named after his grandfather, the original Simon Schuchat who was the husband of Mrs. Sara Schwartz Schuchat.]

DAVID [DAVID GEORGE SCHUCHAT] attended West Virginia University, George Washington University, and Johns Hopkins University. He served in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in Munich. He owns a tea company in Baltimore, and is engaged in real estate in Washington and Baltimore. He lives with me at 3413 Glen Avenue (please note the new address), Baltimore 15, Md.

We all have close ties to Marlinton. We go back as often as we can, and I still subscribe to the *Pocahontas Times* (a weekly), founded by the Price Family. The newspaper still publishes news of marriages and births in my family. Marlinton was a very liberal place to live for a Jew, and people were accepted for what they were. . . .



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P.S. I have a poem composed on October 20, 1930, by the late Dr. James Madison Price to us, on our leaving Marlinton. I shall send you a copy. I think it is very good. . . .

"Mrs. Sara [Schwartz] Schuchat (Mrs. Simon Schuchat),
"3413 Glen Avenue,
Baltimore 15, Md."

"FRIENDS AND FLOWERS"

In Wyllie Manor's merry mansion halls,
Glad meetings (with the partings of regret),
Soft music, and softer footstep falls
In measures of grand, stately minuet.

Friends losing the old days and ways,
We can not know or show a reason why,
Hoping for them to stay with us always,
And never, the forever, last good bye.

The year our flowers lost the summer showers,
We could not keep them so they would not fade,
Too soon the roses were a sombre shade
Yet memories of their fragrance still are ours.

Some flowers' leaves are of the evergreen,
The leaf that keeps the verdure ever new
In summer, and our autumn hours, too,
As waving over water ways they lean.

October 20, 1930 J.[ames] M.[adison] Price

Banquet of farewell in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schuchat.

MARMET

Marmet is a town in Kanawha County, in west central West Virginia, located on the Kanawha River, eight miles south southeast of Charleston. It was incorporated in 1921. In 1950 it had a general population of 2,515 (1950 United States Census).

No Jews were living in Marmet in 1958–1959, and, apparently, no Jewish families or persons ever resided in the town. This was, without doubt, because of its proximity to Charleston, where Jewish persons preferred to settle and to work.

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MARTINSBURG

GENERAL

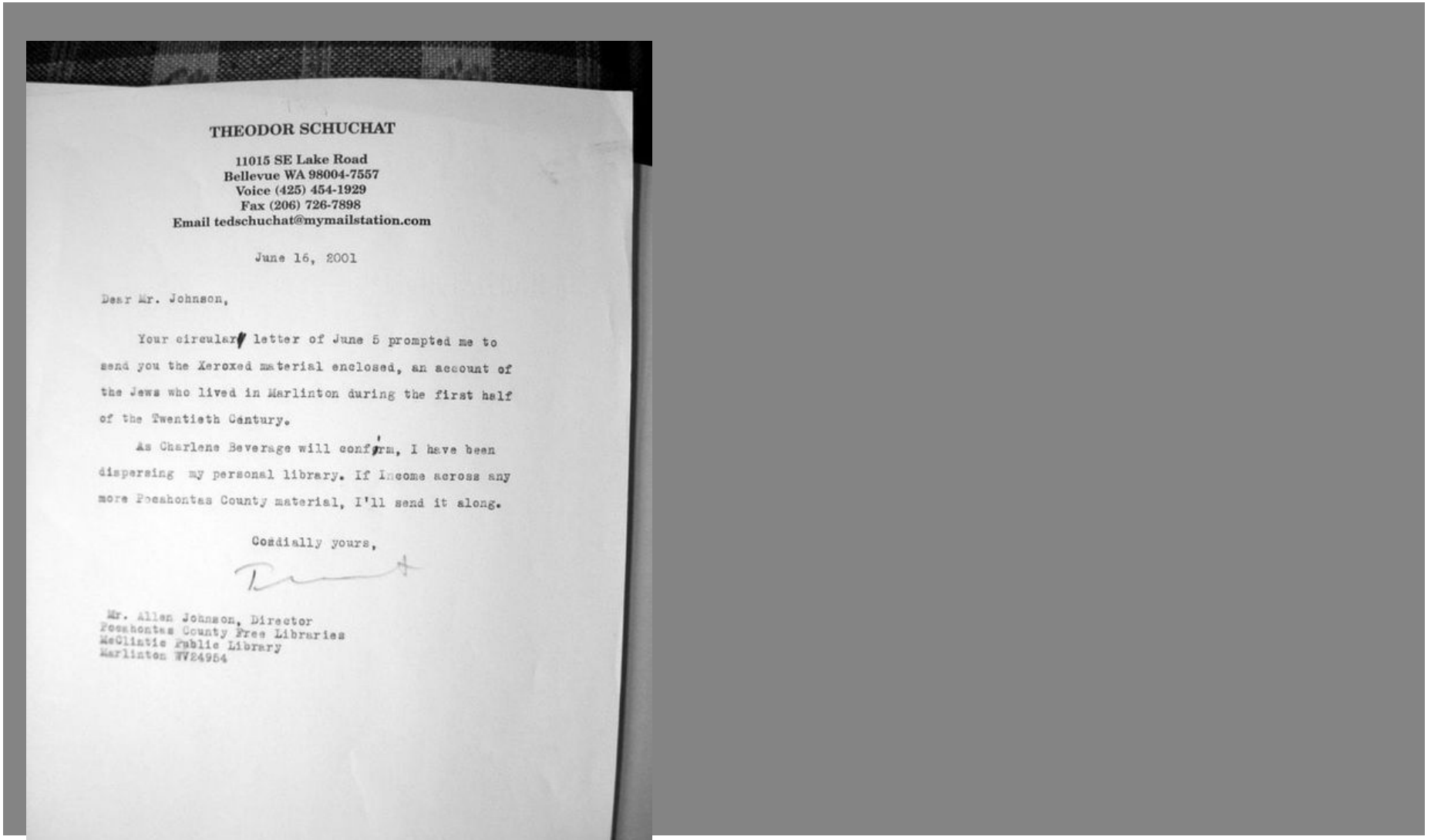
Martinsburg is an industrial city in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, in the northeastern part of the state. It is situated at an altitude of 435 feet above sea level, 17 miles south southwest of Hagerstown, Md., and 70 miles northwest of Washington, D. C. Martinsburg is the county seat of Berkeley County.

Martinsburg was first settled in 1774 to 1776, and was chartered as a village [or as a town, as some historians believe] in 1778, then later as a town, and still later, in 1859, as a city. In 1940, it was reported (United States Census) to have a population of 15,063. In 1955, its population was given as 15,600. The United States Census of 1950 gave Martinsburg a general population of 15,621.

Martinsburg is noted for its manufacture of textiles (especially woollens), hosiery, furniture, cement, wood products, and bricks. Large deposits of shale, limestone, and clay are to be found in its immediate vicinity, and are utilized. It is, in addition to being an industrial city, also a commercial and livestock center, and also a center for agriculture. It is located in an apple- and peach-growing center, and it produces and ships these fruits and also byproducts of the livestock industry. Martinsburg's location is at the entrance to the Shenandoah Valley. The city is served by both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; the latter maintains a large repair shop in Martinsburg.

During the Civil War, Martinsburg was occupied, successively, by Federal and Confederate armies. It derives its name from Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin, and was laid out, originally, as a village, by General Adam Stephen.

Bunker Hill Village, ten miles to the southwest of Martinsburg, is the site of the oldest recorded settlement in all West Virginia. Bunker Hill Village was settled about the year 1729.



THEODOR SCHUCHAT

11015 SE Lake Road
Bellevue WA 98004-7557
Voice (425) 454-1929
Fax (206) 726-7898
Email tedschuchat@mymailstation.com

June 16, 2001

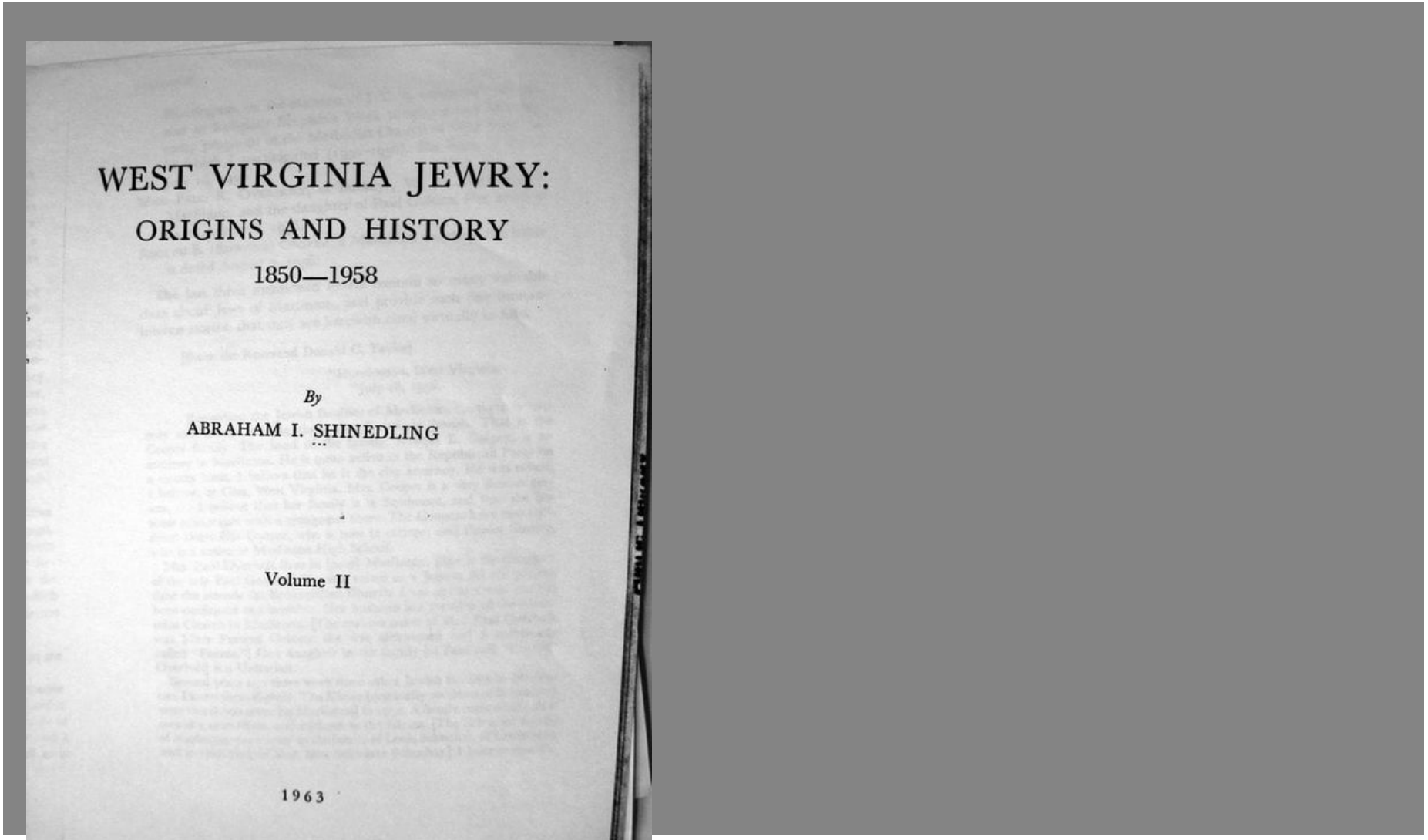
Dear Mr. Johnson,

Your circular letter of June 5 prompted me to send you the Xeroxed material enclosed, an account of the Jews who lived in Marlinton during the first half of the Twentieth Century.

As Charlene Beverage will confirm, I have been dispersing my personal library. If I come across any more Pocahontas County material, I'll send it along.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Allen Johnson, Director
Pocahontas County Free Libraries
McClintic Public Library
Marlinton WV24954



WEST VIRGINIA JEWRY:

ORIGINS AND HISTORY

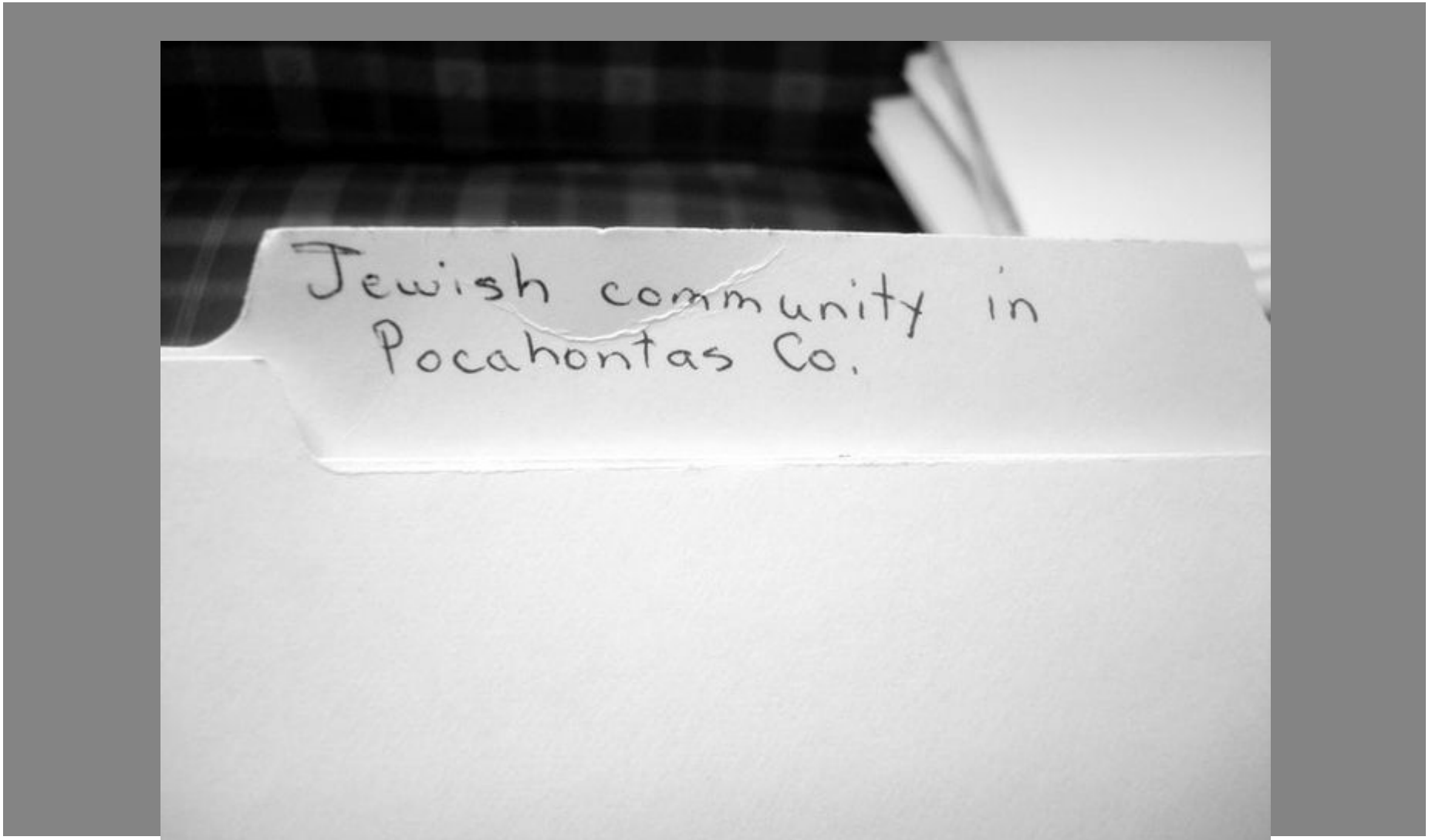
1850—1958

By

ABRAHAM I. SHINEDLING

Volume II

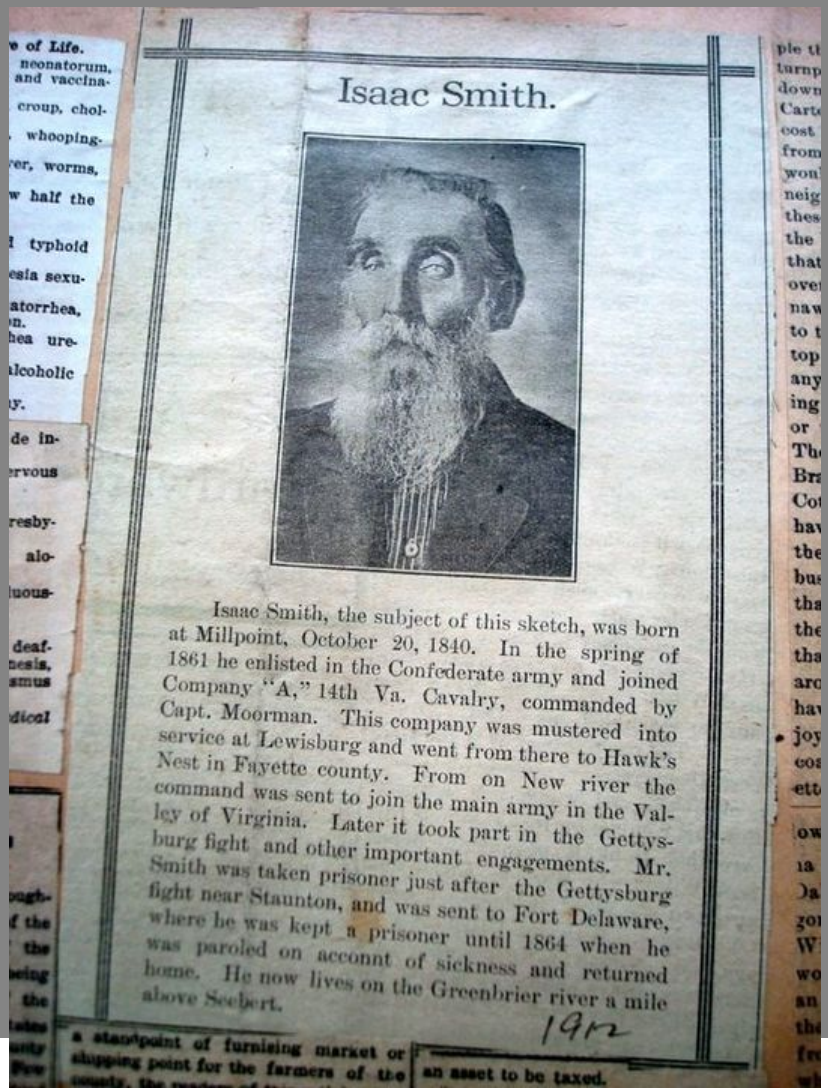
1963


Jewish community in
Pocahontas Co.

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

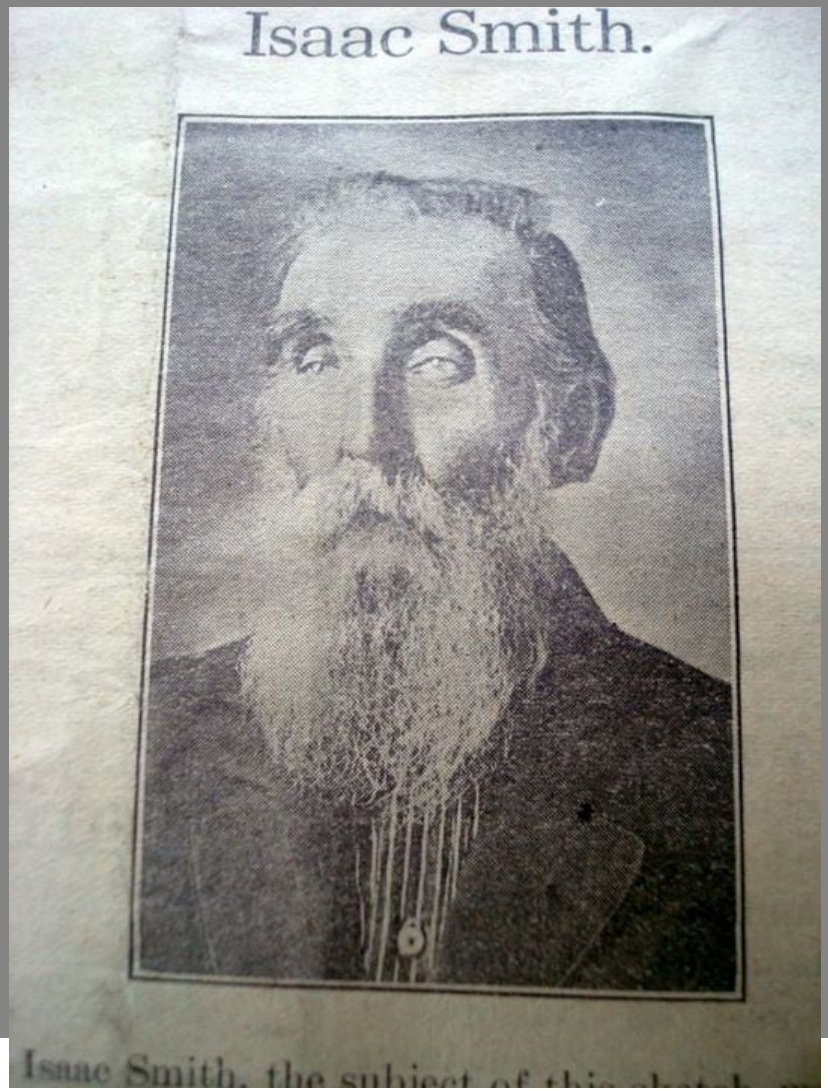
Isaac Smith

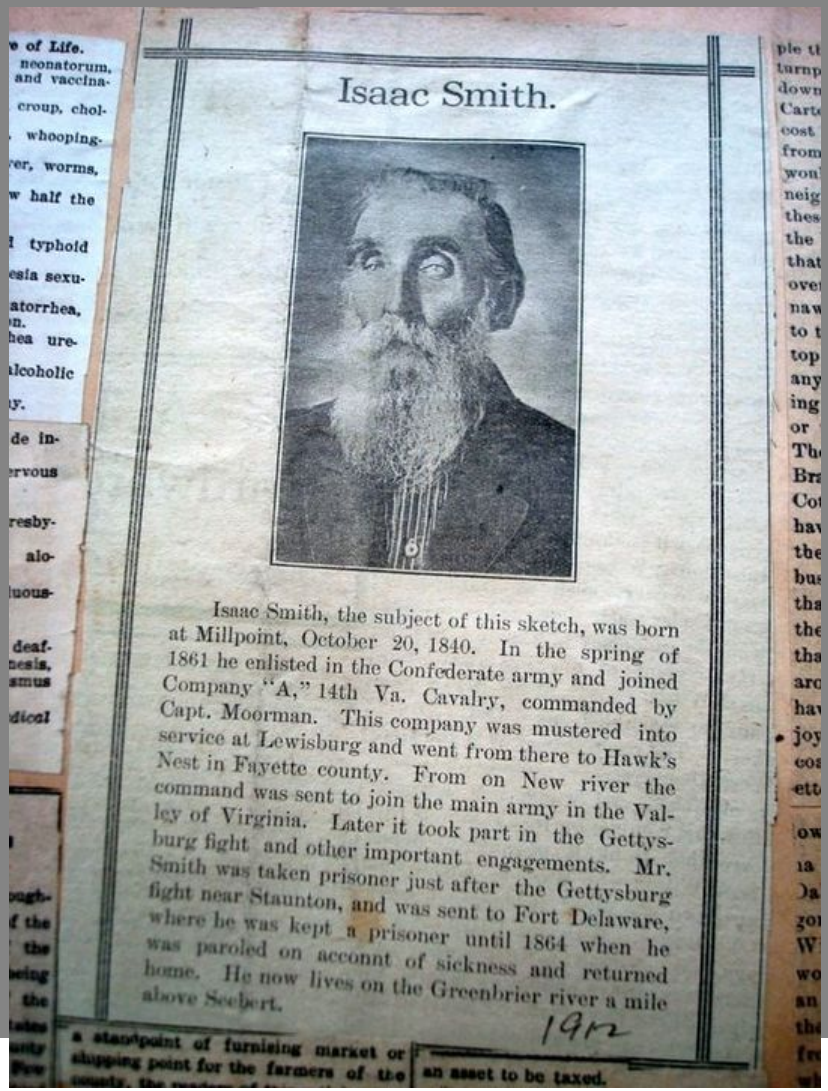


Isaac Smith.

Isaac Smith, the subject of this sketch, was born at Millpoint, October 20, 1840. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army and joined Company "A," 14th Va. Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Moorman. This company was mustered into service at Lewisburg and went from there to Hawk's Nest in Fayette county. From on New river the command was sent to join the main army in the Valley of Virginia. Later it took part in the Gettysburg fight and other important engagements. Mr. Smith was taken prisoner just after the Gettysburg fight near Staunton, and was sent to Fort Delaware, where he was kept a prisoner until 1864 when he was paroled on acconnt of sickness and returned home. He now lives on the Greenbrier river a mile above Seebert.

1912


Isaac Smith.
Isaac Smith, the subject of this sketch



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1912

View Post

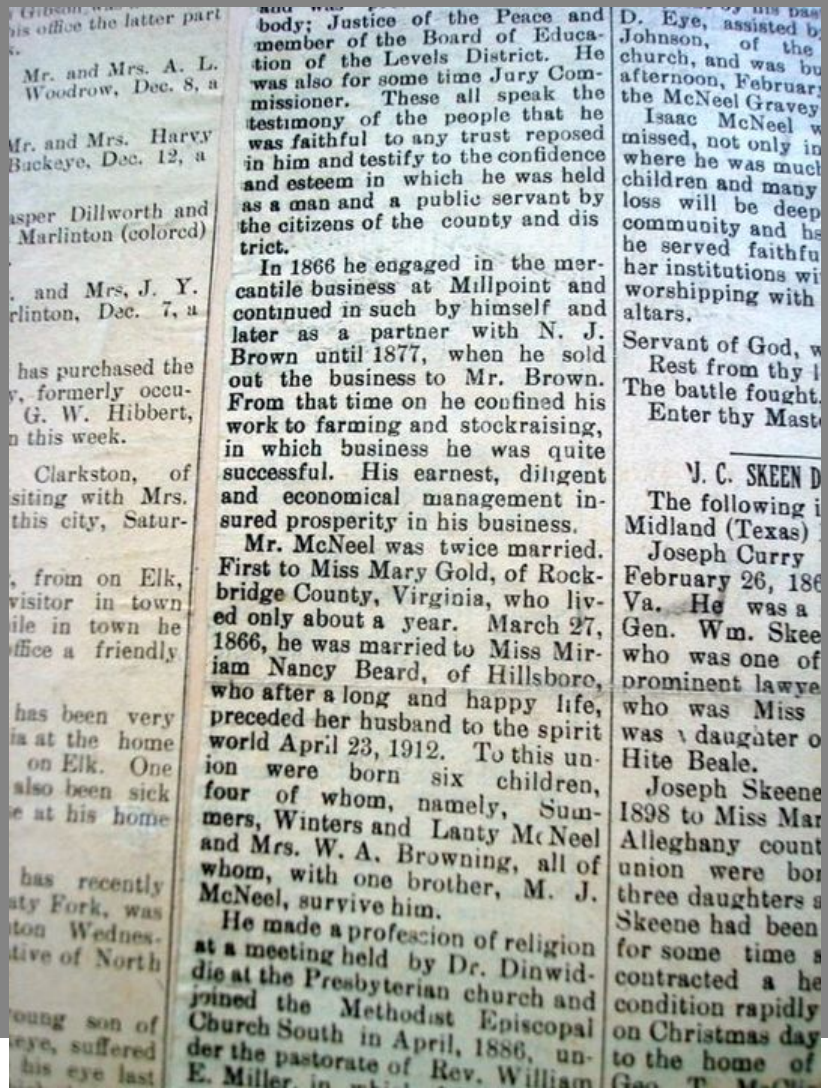
Monday November 30th, 2020

Isaac McNeel Dead

ISAAC McNEEL, ESQ.

Isaac McNeel, oldest son of John and Harriet Lockridge McNeel was born April 24, 1830; died in the Lord February 16, 1917. Aged 86 years, 9 months and 22 days. His was a very busy and active life and spanned almost a century.

When Mr. McNeel was 16 years old his father died. It is only reasonable to presume that cares and responsibilities now rested upon the eldest son of the family, that only those alike providentially situated can understand and realize. He received his education at the Hillsboro Academy. That he was a young man of promise and of executive ability is shown by the fact that before he was 21 years of age he was serving as deputy sheriff of his county. He was sheriff of Pocahontas county during the Civil War. That he served his people faithfully in this capacity is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen to serve his county and district as follows: He served as a member of the County Court and was president of the same body; Justice of the Peace and member of the Board of Education of the Levels District. He was also for some time Jury Commissioner. These all speak the testimony of the people that he was faithful to any trust reposed in him and testif



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Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Woodrow, Dec. 8, a

Mr. and Mrs. Harvy Buckeye, Dec. 12, a

asper Dillworth and Marlinton (colored)

. and Mrs. J. Y. rlinton, Dec. 7, a

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and was ... of the Peace and body; Justice of the Peace and member of the Board of Education of the Levels District. He was also for some time Jury Commissioner. These all speak the testimony of the people that he was faithful to any trust reposed in him and testify to the confidence and esteem in which he was held as a man and a public servant by the citizens of the county and district.

In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business at Millpoint and continued in such by himself and later as a partner with N. J. Brown until 1877, when he sold out the business to Mr. Brown. From that time on he confined his work to farming and stockraising, in which business he was quite successful. His earnest, diligent and economical management insured prosperity in his business.

Mr. McNeel was twice married. First to Miss Mary Gold, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, who lived only about a year. March 27, 1866, he was married to Miss Miriam Nancy Beard, of Hillsboro, who after a long and happy life, preceded her husband to the spirit world April 23, 1912. To this union were born six children, four of whom, namely, Summers, Winters and Lanty McNeel and Mrs. W. A. Browning, all of whom, with one brother, M. J. McNeel, survive him.

He made a profesion of religion at a meeting held by Dr. Dinwiddie at the Presbyterian church and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in April, 1886, under the pastorate of Rev. William E. Miller, in ...

D. Eye, assisted b Johnson, of the church, and was bu afternoon, Februar the McNeel Gravey

Isaac McNeel w missed, not only in where he was much children and many loss will be deep community and he he served faithfu her institutions wi worshipping with altars.

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The following i Midland (Texas) Joseph Curry February 26, 186 Va. He was a Gen. Wm. Skee who was one of prominent lawye who was Miss was a daughter o Hite Beale.

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whom, with one brother, M. J. McNeel, survive him.

He made a profession of religion at a meeting held by Dr. Dinwiddie at the Presbyterian church and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South in April, 1886, under the pastorate of Rev. William E. Miller, in which fellowship he remained a loyal and faithful member until his Lord and Master called him to the Church Triumphant. He was officially connected with th the church to the time of his death. Mr. McNeel loved his church and took great delight in her services and gave liberally to her support. For a long time he taught a Bible class in the Sunday School. The painstaking care in the preparation and earnest presentation of the lesson showed that he was a workman that need not be ashamed. He was a regular attendant upon all services until his health became so impaired that he was compelled to deny himself this long enjoyed presence. At the last service at which we recall his presecce was in October, 1915. It was our anniversary service of Foreign Missions. Mr. McNeel was then quite feeble, but in the

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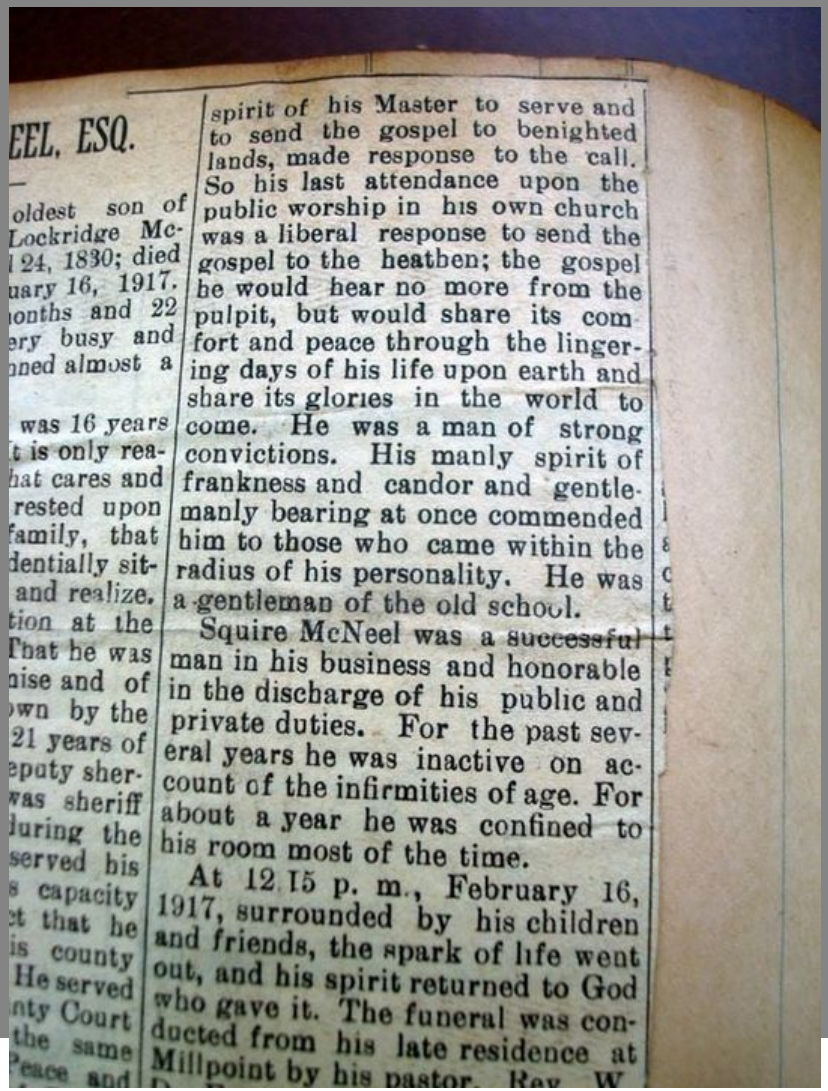

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spirit of his Master to serve and to send the gospel to benighted lands, made response to the call. So his last attendance upon the public worship in his own church was a liberal response to send the gospel to the heathen; the gospel he would hear no more from the pulpit, but would share its comfort and peace through the lingering days of his life upon earth and share its glories in the world to come. He was a man of strong convictions. His manly spirit of frankness and candor and gentlemanly bearing at once commended him to those who came within the radius of his personality. He was a gentleman of the old school.

Squire McNeel was a successful man in his business and honorable in the discharge of his public and private duties. For the past several years he was inactive on account of the infirmities of age. For about a year he was confined to his room most of the time.

At 12.15 p. m., February 16, 1917, surrounded by his children and friends, the spark of life went out, and his spirit returned to God who gave it. The funeral was conducted from his late residence at Millpoint by his pastor, Rev. W

and friends, [illegible]
out, and his spirit returned to God who gave it. The funeral was conducted from his late residence at Millpoint by his pastor, Rev. W. D. Eye, assisted by Rev. J. C. Johnson, of the Presbyterian church, and was buried Saturday afternoon, February 17, 1917, at the McNeel Graveyard.

Isaac McNeel will be greatly missed, not only in his own home where he was much beloved by his children and many friends, but his loss will be deeply felt by the community and hss church, which he served faithfully, supporting her institutions with liberality and worshipping with devotion at her altars.

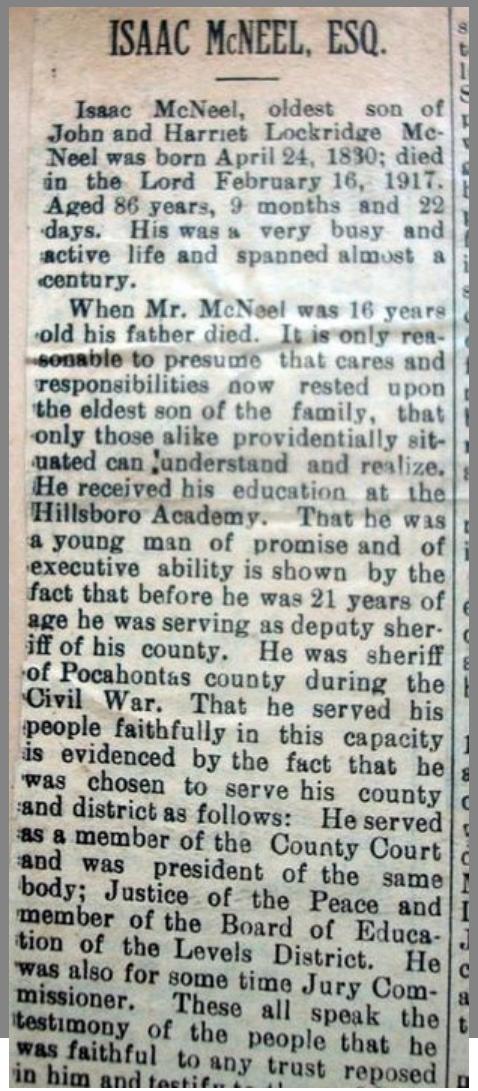
Servant of God, well done!
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won
Enter thy Master's joy.

W. D. E.

J. C. SKEEN DIES IN TEXAS

The following is taken from the Midland (Texas) Reporter.

Joseph Curry Skeen was born February 26, 1864, at Covington, Va. He was a son of the late Gen. Wm. Skeen, of that place,



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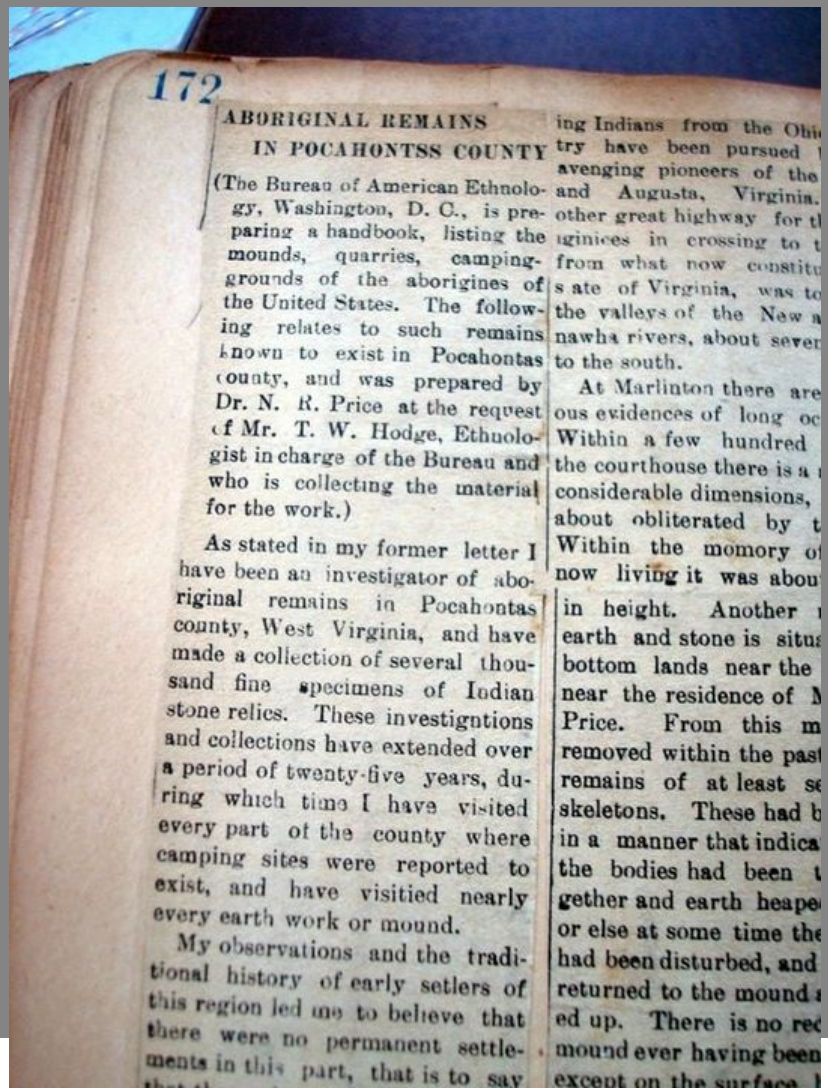
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Indian Remains



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ABORIGINAL REMAINS
IN POCAHONTSS COUNTY

(The Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., is preparing a handbook, listing the mounds, quarries, camping-grounds of the aborigines of the United States. The following relates to such remains known to exist in Pocahontas county, and was prepared by Dr. N. R. Price at the request of Mr. T. W. Hodge, Ethnologist in charge of the Bureau and who is collecting the material for the work.)

As stated in my former letter I have been an investigator of aboriginal remains in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and have made a collection of several thousand fine specimens of Indian stone relics. These investigntions and collections have extended over a period of twenty-five years, during which time I have visited every part of the county where camping sites were reported to exist, and have visitied nearly every earth work or mound.

My observations and the traditional history of early setlers of this region led me to believe that there were no permanent settlements in this part, that is to say

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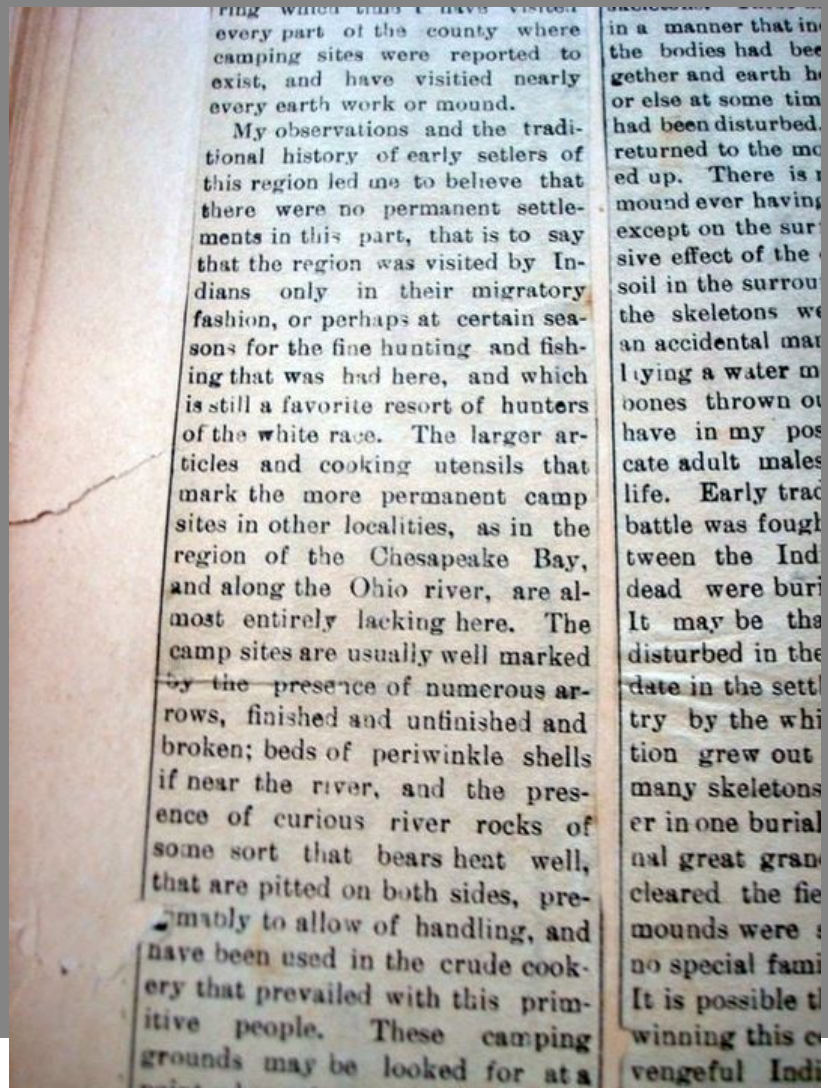

every part of the county where camping sites were reported to exist, and have visitied nearly every earth work or mound.

My observations and the traditional history of early setlers of this region led me to believe that there were no permanent settlements in this part, that is to say that the region was visited by Indians only in their migratory fashion, or perhaps at certain seasons for the fine hunting and fishing that was had here, and which is still a favorite resort of hunters of the white race. The larger articles and cooking utensils that mark the more permanent camp sites in other localities, as in the region of the Chesapeake Bay, and along the Ohio river, are almost entirely lacking here. The camp sites are usually well marked by the presence of numerous arrows, finished and unfinished and broken; beds of periwinkle shells if near the river, and the presence of curious river rocks of some sort that bears heat well, that are pitted on both sides, presumably to allow of handling, and have been used in the crude cookery that prevailed with this primitive people. These camping grounds may be looked for at a

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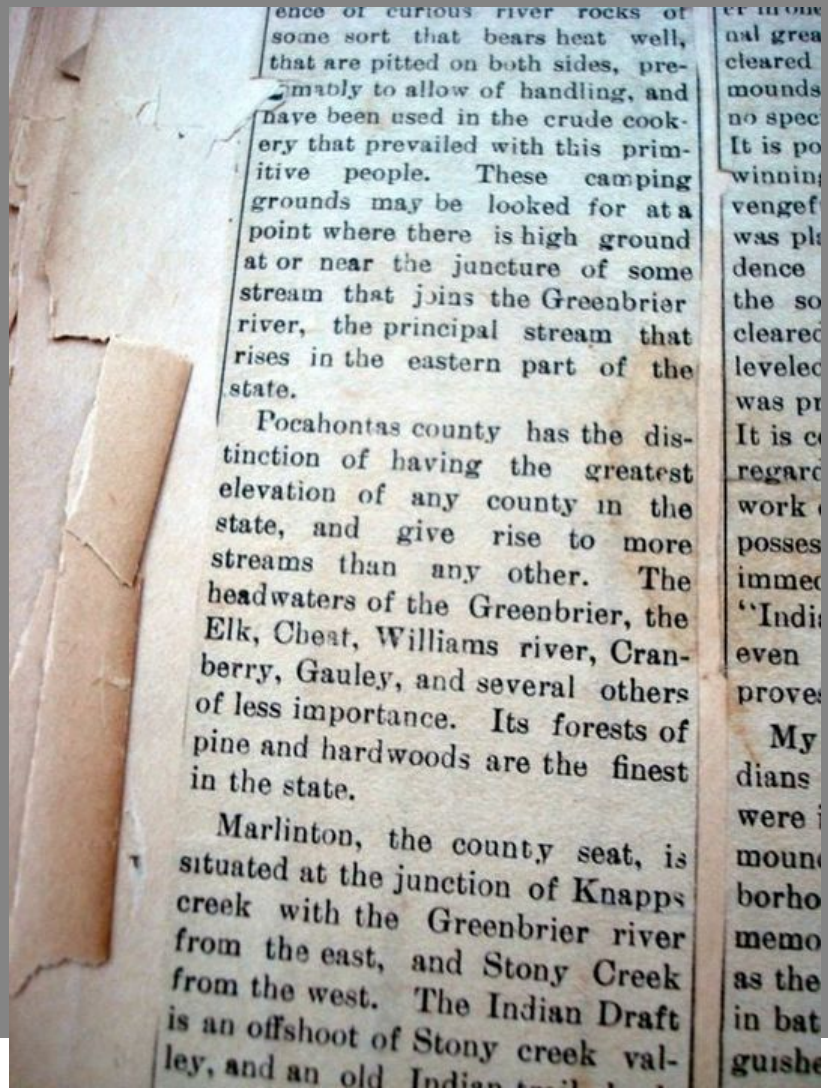
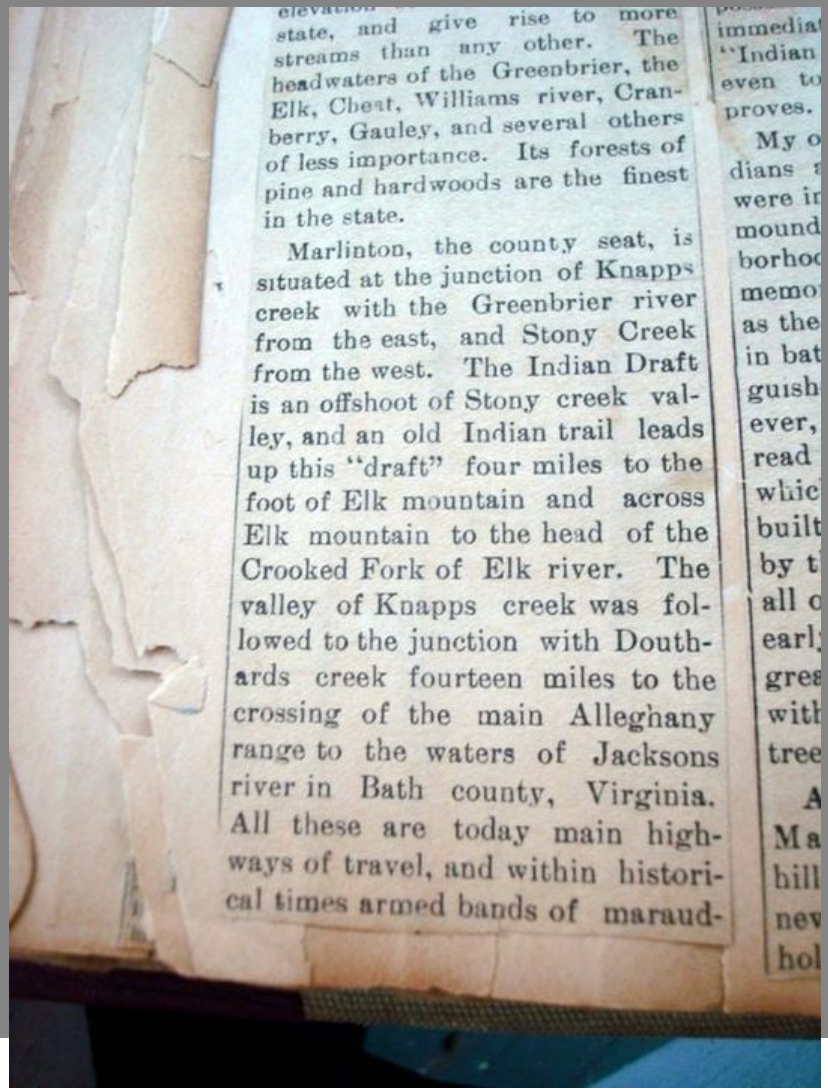


ence of curious river rocks of some sort that bears heat well, that are pitted on both sides, presumably to allow of handling, and have been used in the crude cookery that prevailed with this primitive people. These camping grounds may be looked for at a point where there is high ground at or near the juncture of some stream that joins the Greenbrier river, the principal stream that rises in the eastern part of the state.

Pocahontas county has the distinction of having the greatest elevation of any county in the state, and give rise to more streams than any other. The headwaters of the Greenbrier, the Elk, Cheat, Williams river, Cranberry, Gauley, and several others of less importance. Its forests of pine and hardwoods are the finest in the state.

Marlinton, the county seat, is situated at the junction of Knapps creek with the Greenbrier river from the east, and Stony Creek from the west. The Indian Draft is an offshoot of Stony creek valley, and an old



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Marlinton, the county seat, is situated at the junction of Knapps creek with the Greenbrier river from the east, and Stony Creek from the west. The Indian Draft is an offshoot of Stony creek valley, and an old Indian trail leads up this "draft" four miles to the foot of Elk mountain and across Elk mountain to the head of the Crooked Fork of Elk river. The valley of Knapps creek was followed to the junction with Douthards creek fourteen miles to the crossing of the main Alleghany range to the waters of Jacksons river in Bath county, Virginia. All these are today main highways of travel, and within historical times armed bands of maraud-

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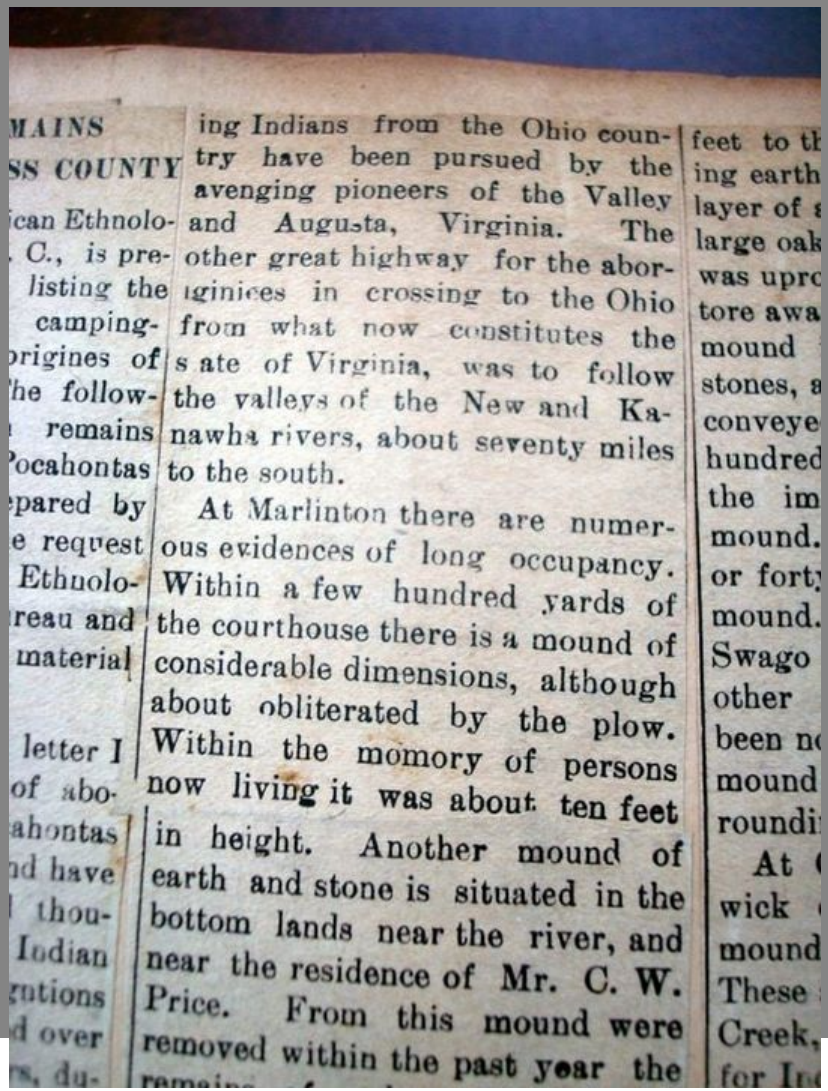

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ing Indians from the Ohio country have been pursued by the avenging pioneers of the Valley and Augusta, Virginia. The other great highway for the aborigines in crossing to the Ohio from what now constitutes the state of Virginia, was to follow the valleys of the New and Kanawha rivers, about seventy miles to the south.

At Marlinton there are numerous evidences of long occupancy. Within a few hundred yards of the courthouse there is a mound of considerable dimensions, although about obliterated by the plow. Within the momory of persons now living it was about ten feet in height. Another mound of earth and stone is situated in the bottom lands near the river, and near the residence of Mr. C. W. Price. From this mound were removed within the past year the

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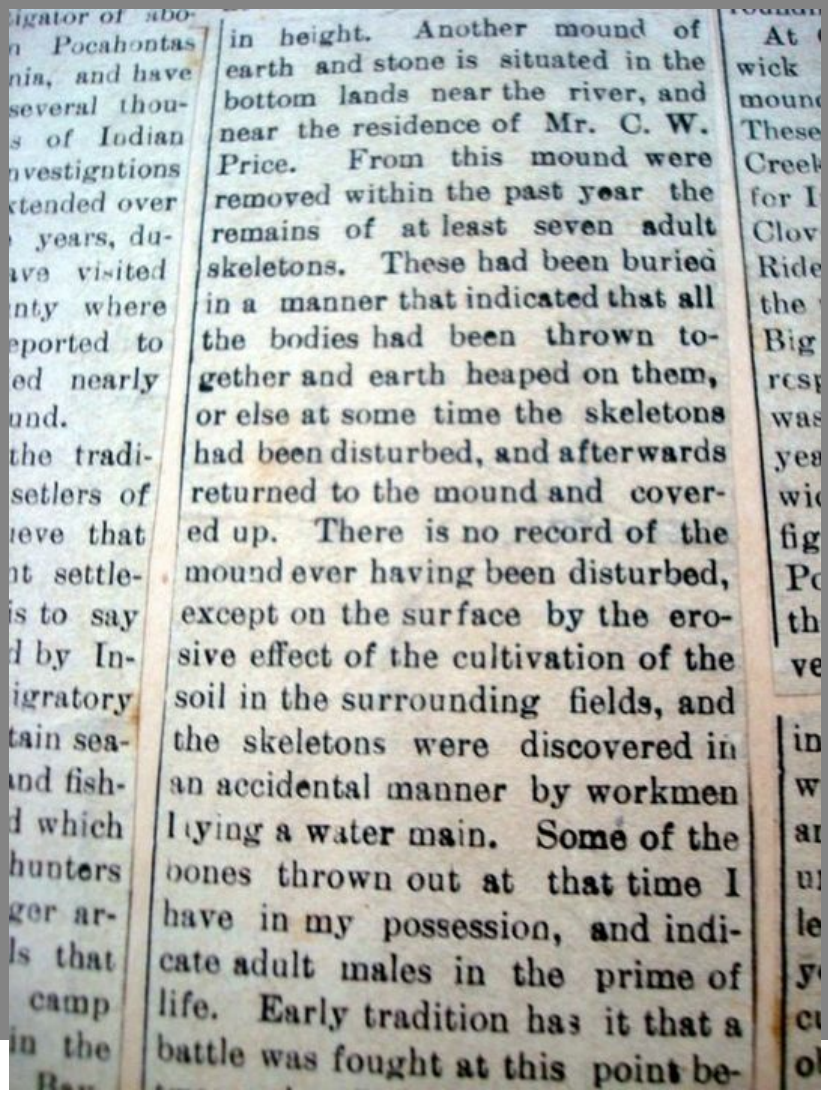
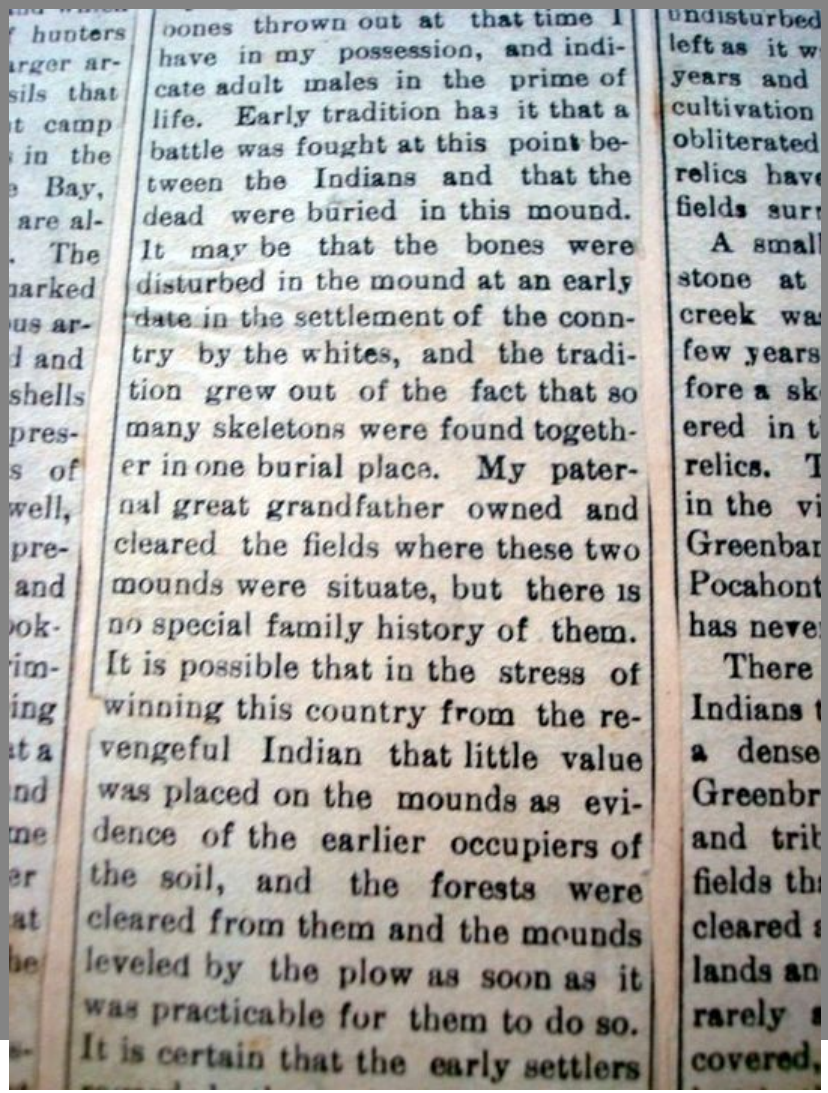
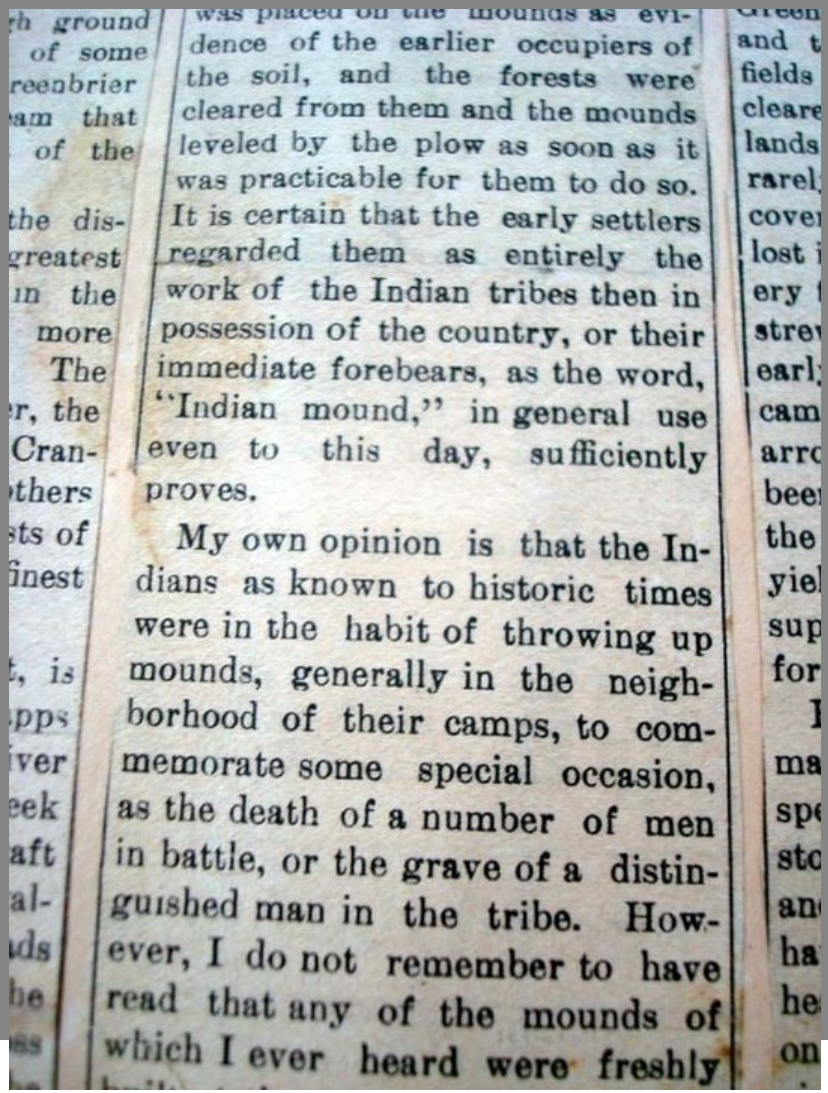


in height. Another mound of earth and stone is situated in the bottom lands near the river, and near the residence of Mr. C. W. Price. From this mound were removed within the past year the remains of at least seven adult skeletons. These had been buried in a manner that indicated that all the bodies had been thrown together and earth heaped on them, or else at some time the skeletons had been disturbed, and afterwards returned to the mound and covered up. There is no record of the mound ever having been disturbed, except on the surface by the erosive effect of the cultivation of the soil in the surrounding fields, and the skeletons were discovered in an accidental manner by workmen laying a water main. Some of the bones thrown out at that time I have in my possession, and indicate adult males in the prime of life. Early tradition has it that a battle was fought at this point be-

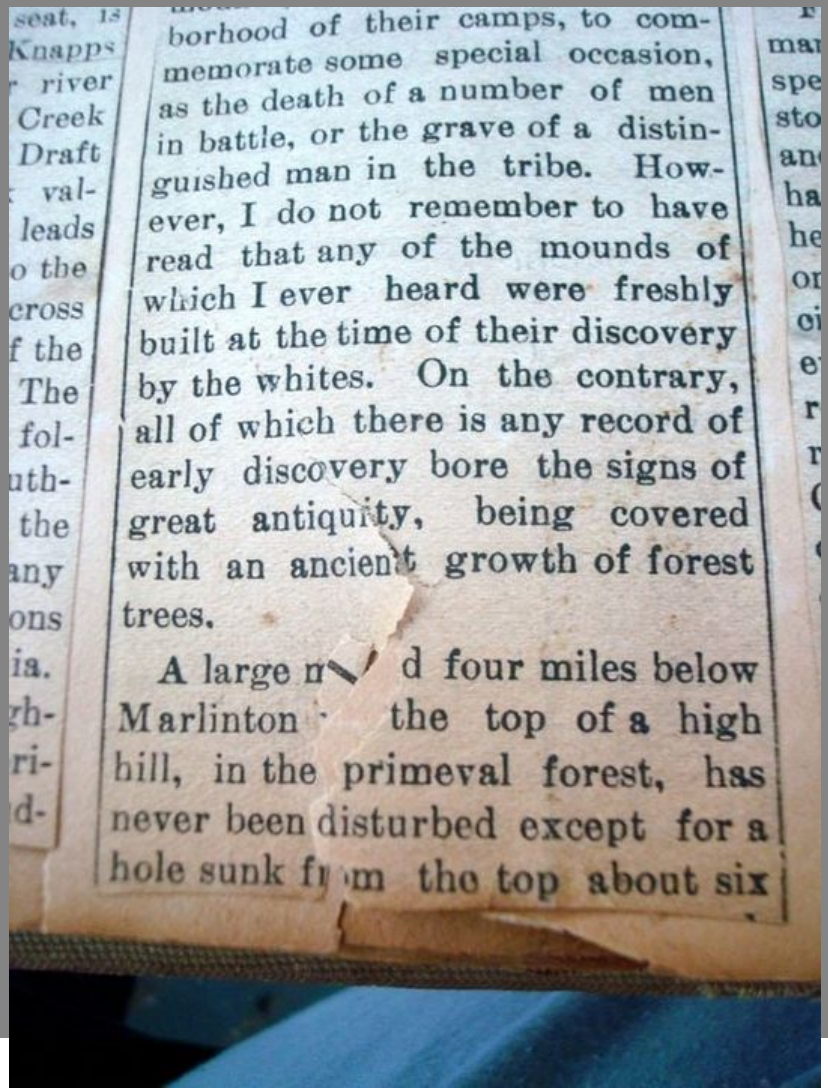


bones thrown out at that time I have in my possession, and indicate adult males in the prime of life. Early tradition has it that a battle was fought at this point between the Indians and that the dead were buried in this mound. It may be that the bones were disturbed in the mound at an early date in the settlement of the conntry by the whites, and the tradition grew out of the fact that so many skeletons were found together in one burial place. My paternal great grandfather owned and cleared the fields where these two mounds were situate, but there is no special family history of them. It is possible that in the stress of winning this country from the revengeful Indian that little value was placed on the mounds as evidence of the earlier occupiers of the soil, and the forests were cleared from them and the mounds leveled by the plow as soon as it was practicable for them to do so. It is certain that the early settlers



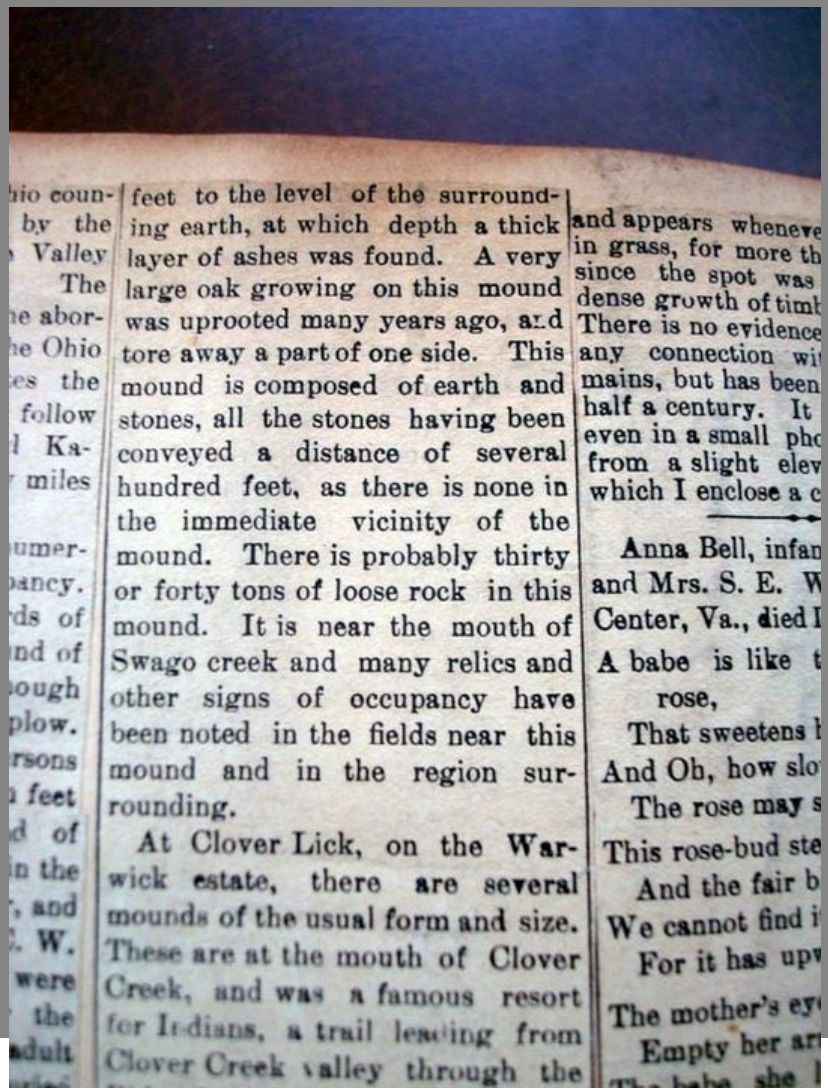
was placed on the mounds as evidence of the earlier occupiers of the soil, and the forests were cleared from them and the mounds leveled by the plow as soon as it was practicable for them to do so. It is certain that the early settlers regarded them as entirely the work of the Indian tribes then in possession of the country, or their immediate forebears, as the word, "Indian mound," in general use even to this day, sufficiently proves.

My own opinion is that the Indians as known to historic times were in the habit of throwing up mounds, generally in the neighborhood of their camps, to commemorate some special occasion, as the death of a number of men in battle, or the grave of a distinguished man in the tribe. However, I do not remember to have read that any of the mounds of which I ever heard were freshly



borhood of their camps, to commemorate some special occasion, as the death of a number of men in battle, or the grave of a distinguished man in the tribe. However, I do not remember to have read that any of the mounds of which I ever heard were freshly built at the time of their discovery by the whites. On the contrary, all of which there is any record of early discovery bore the signs of great antiquity, being covered with an ancient growth of forest trees.

A large m[illegible]d four miles below Marlinton [illegible] the top of a high hill, in the primeval forest, has never been disturbed except for a hole sunk fr[illegible]m the top about six



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feet to the level of the surrounding earth, at which depth a thick layer of ashes was found. A very large oak growing on this mound was uprooted many years ago, and tore away a part of one side. This mound is composed of earth and stones, all the stones having been conveyed a distance of several hundred feet, as there is none in the immediate vicinity of the mound. There is probably thirty or forty tons of loose rock in this mound. It is near the mouth of Swago creek and many relics and other signs of occupancy have been noted in the fields near this mound and in the region surrounding.

At Clover Lick, on the Warwick estate, there are several mounds of the usual form and size. These are at the mouth of Clover Creek, and was a famous resort for Indians, a trail leading from Clover Creek valley through the

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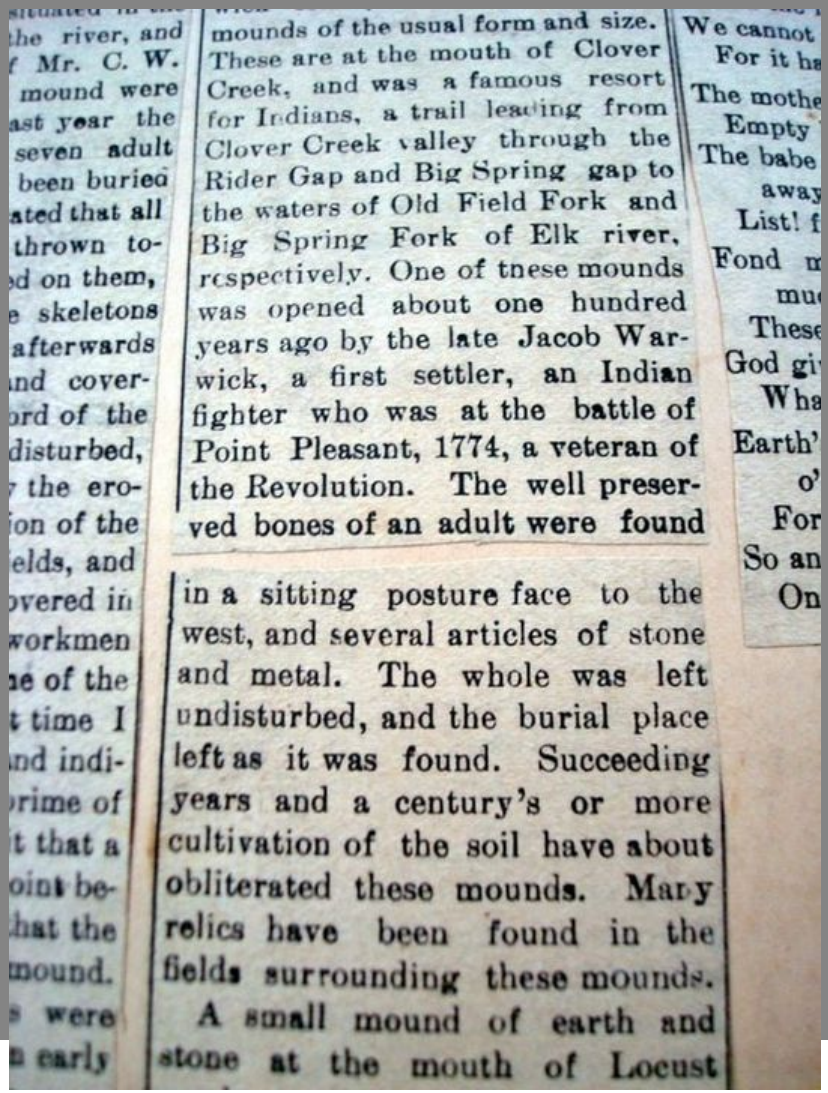
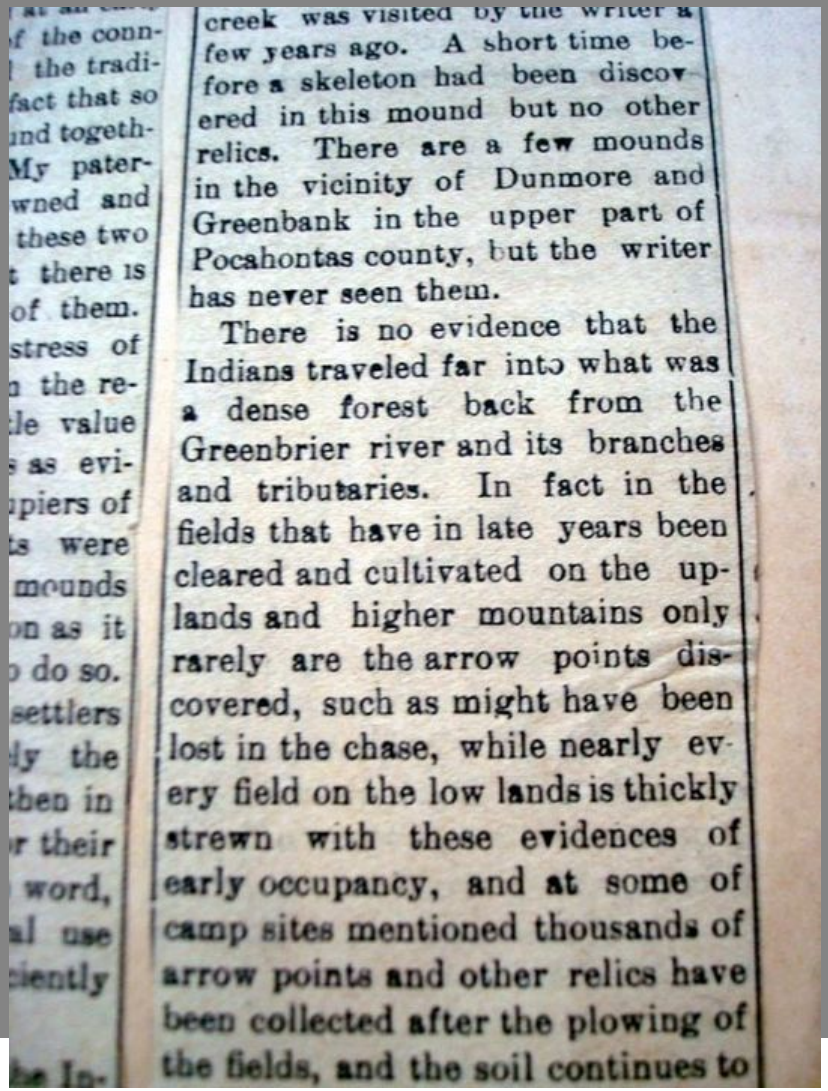


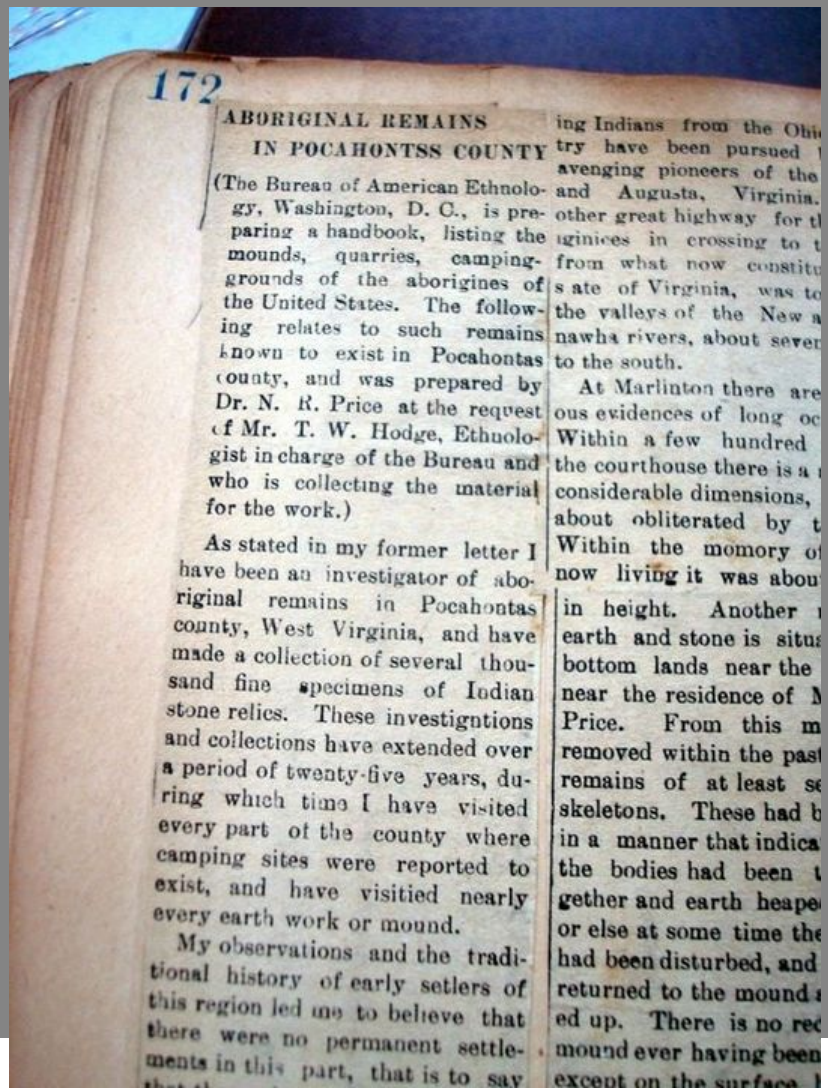
mounds of the usual form and size. These are at the mouth of Clover Creek, and was a famous resort for Indians, a trail leading from Clover Creek valley through the Rider Gap and Big Spring gap to the waters of Old Field Fork and Big Spring Fork of Elk river, respectively. One of these mounds was opened about one hundred years ago by the late Jacob Warwick, a first settler, an Indian fighter who was at the battle of Point Pleasant, 1774, a veteran of the Revolution. The well preserved bones of an adult were found in a sitting posture face to the west, and several articles of stone and metal. The whole was left undisturbed, and the burial place left as it was found. Succeeding years and a century's or more cultivation of the soil have about obliterated these mounds. Many relics have been found in the fields surrounding these mounds.

A small mound of earth and stone at the mouth of Locust



creek was visited by the writer a few years ago. A short time before a skeleton had been discovered in this mound but no other relics. There are a few mounds in the vicinity of Dunmore and Greenbank in the upper part of Pocahontas county, but the writer has never seen them.

There is no evidence that the Indians traveled far into what was a dense forest back from the Greenbrier river and its branches and tributaries. In fact in the fields that have in late years been cleared and cultivated on the uplands and higher mountains only rarely are the arrow points discovered, such as might have been lost in the chase, while nearly every field on the low lands is thickly strewn with these evidences of early occupancy, and at some of camp sites mentioned thousands of arrow points and other relics have been collected after the plowing of the fields, and the soil continues to



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ABORIGINAL REMAINS
IN POCAHONTSS COUNTY

(The Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., is preparing a handbook, listing the mounds, quarries, camping-grounds of the aborigines of the United States. The following relates to such remains known to exist in Pocahontas county, and was prepared by Dr. N. R. Price at the request of Mr. T. W. Hodge, Ethnologist in charge of the Bureau and who is collecting the material for the work.)

As stated in my former letter I have been an investigator of aboriginal remains in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and have made a collection of several thousand fine specimens of Indian stone relics. These investigntions and collections have extended over a period of twenty-five years, during which time I have visited every part of the county where camping sites were reported to exist, and have visitied nearly every earth work or mound.

My observations and the traditional history of early setlers of this region led me to believe that there were no permanent settlements in this part, that is to say

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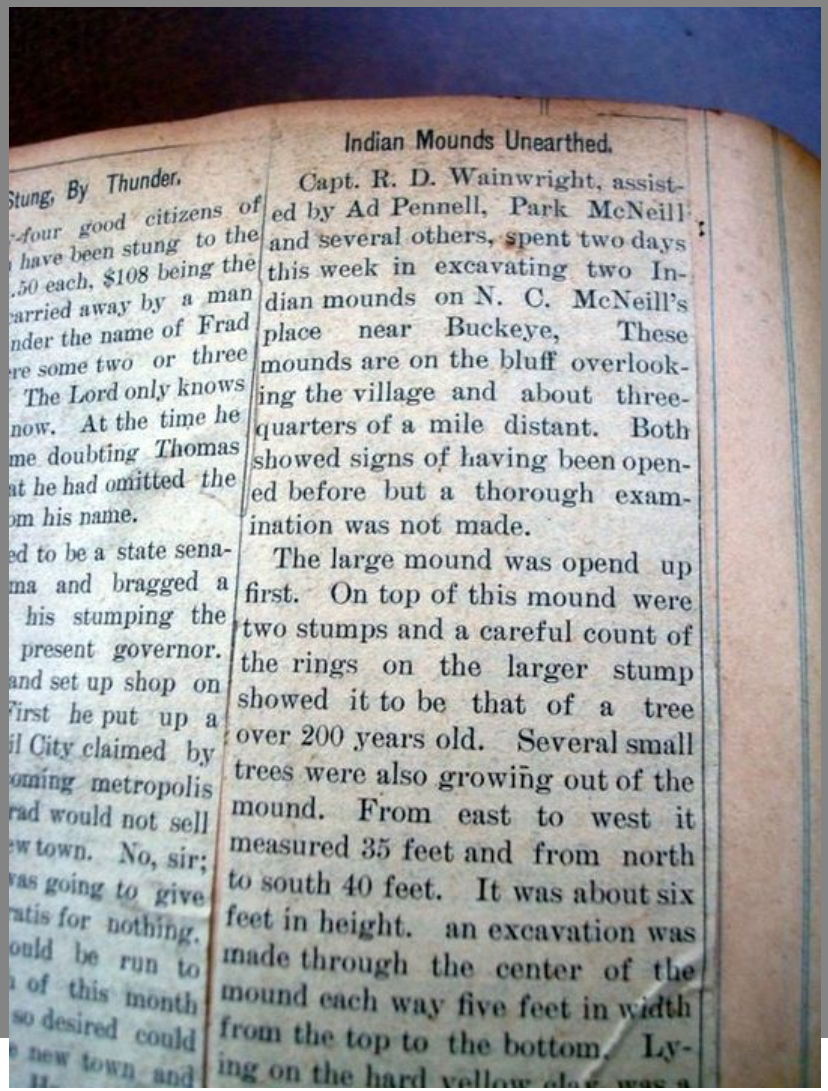
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Indian Mounds



Stung, By Thunder.

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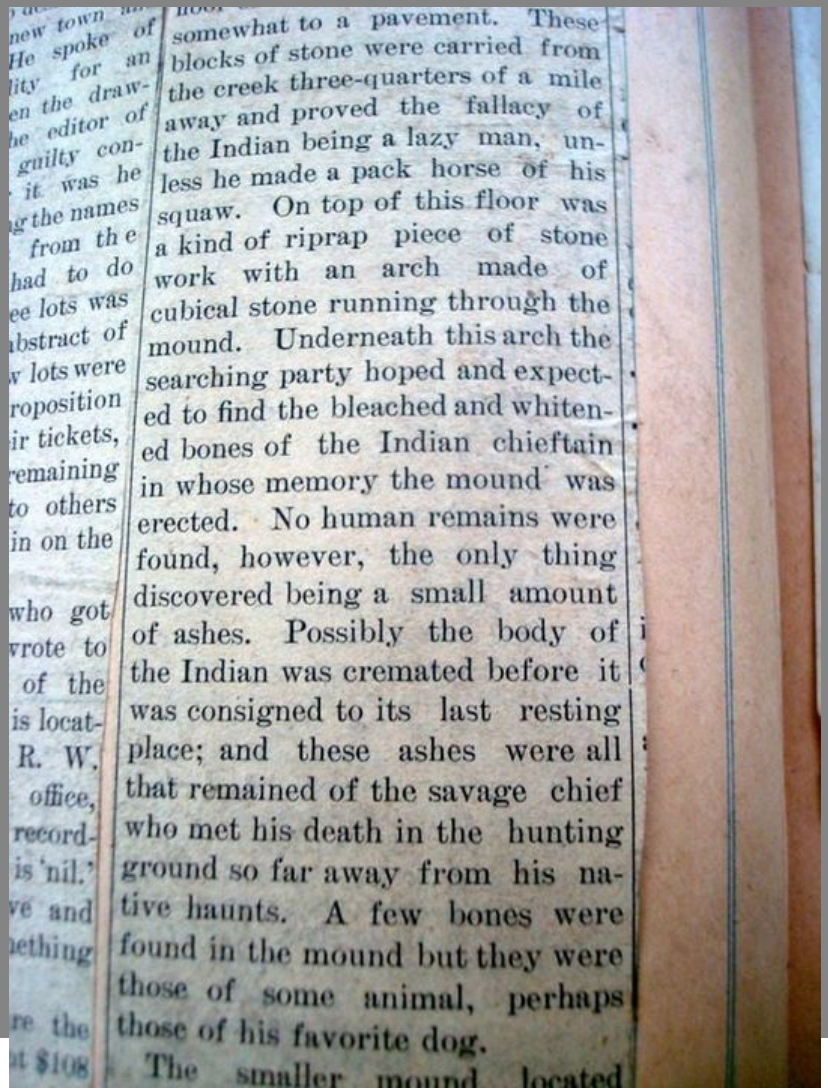
ed to be a state sena- ma and bragged a his stumping the present governor. and set up shop on First he put up a il City claimed by oming metropolis rad would not sell w town. No, sir; as going to give atis for nothing. ould be run to of this month so desired could new town and

Indian Mounds Unearthed.

Capt. R. D. Wainwright, assisted by Ad Pennell, Park McNeill and several others, spent two days this week in excavating two Indian mounds on N. C. McNeill's place near Buckeye, These mounds are on the bluff overlooking the village and about three-quarters of a mile distant. Both showed signs of having been opened before but a thorough examination was not made.

The large mound was opend up first. On top of this mound were two stumps and a careful count of the rings on the larger stump showed it to be that of a tree over 200 years old. Several small trees were also growing out of the mound. From east to west it measured 35 feet and from north to south 40 feet. It was about six feet in height. an excavation was made through the center of the mound each way five feet in width from the top to the bottom. Lying on the hard yellow clay was a



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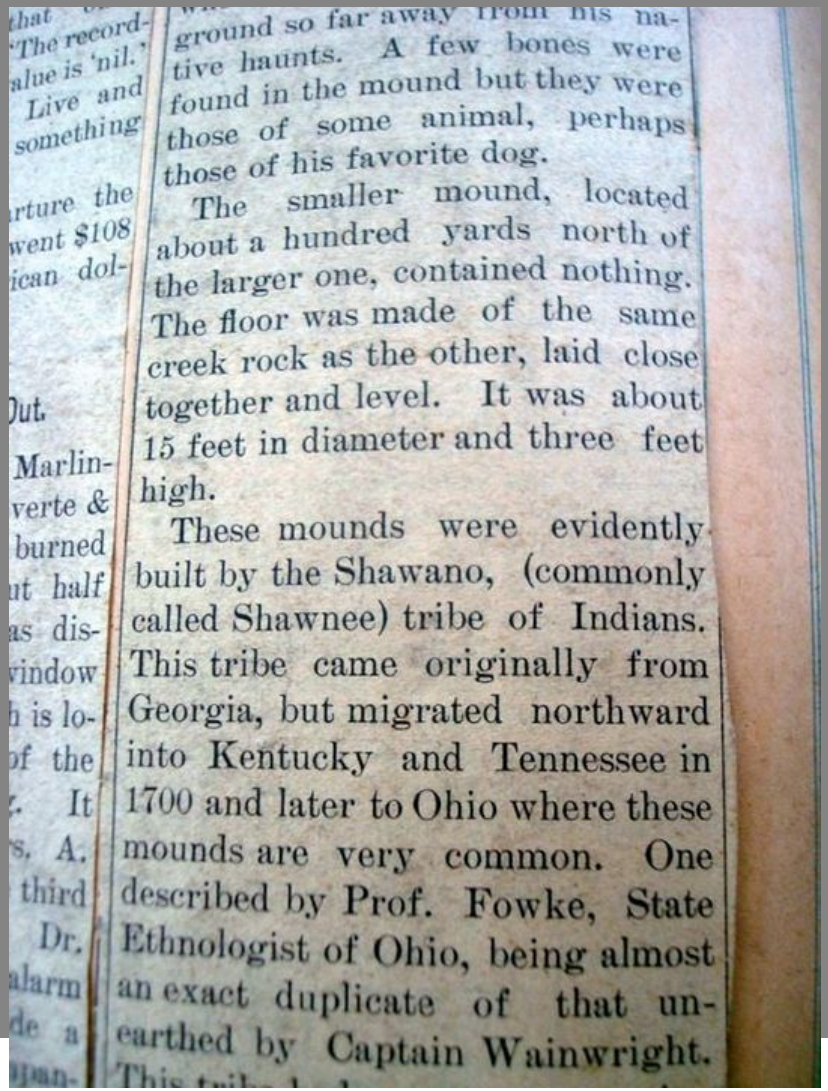
somewhat to a pavement. These blocks of stone were carried from the creek three-quarters of a mile away and proved the fallacy of the Indian being a lazy man, unless he made a pack horse of his squaw. On top of this floor was a kind of riprap piece of stone work with an arch made of cubical stone running through the mound. Underneath this arch the searching party hoped and expected to find the bleached and whitened bones of the Indian chieftain in whose memory the mound was erected. No human remains were found, however, the only thing discovered being a small amount of ashes. Possibly the body of the Indian was cremated before it was consigned to its last resting place; and these ashes were all that remained of the savage chief who met his death in the hunting ground so far away from his native haunts. A few bones were found in the mound but they were those of some animal, perhaps those of his favorite dog.

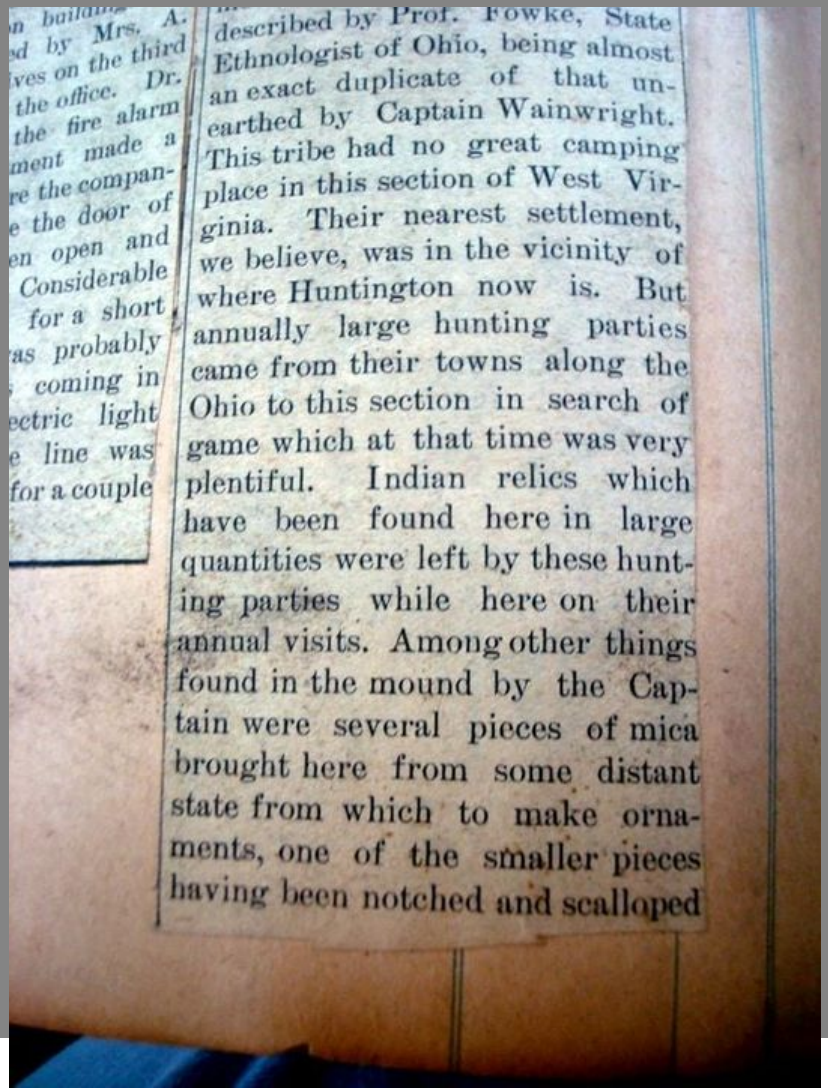
The smaller mound located



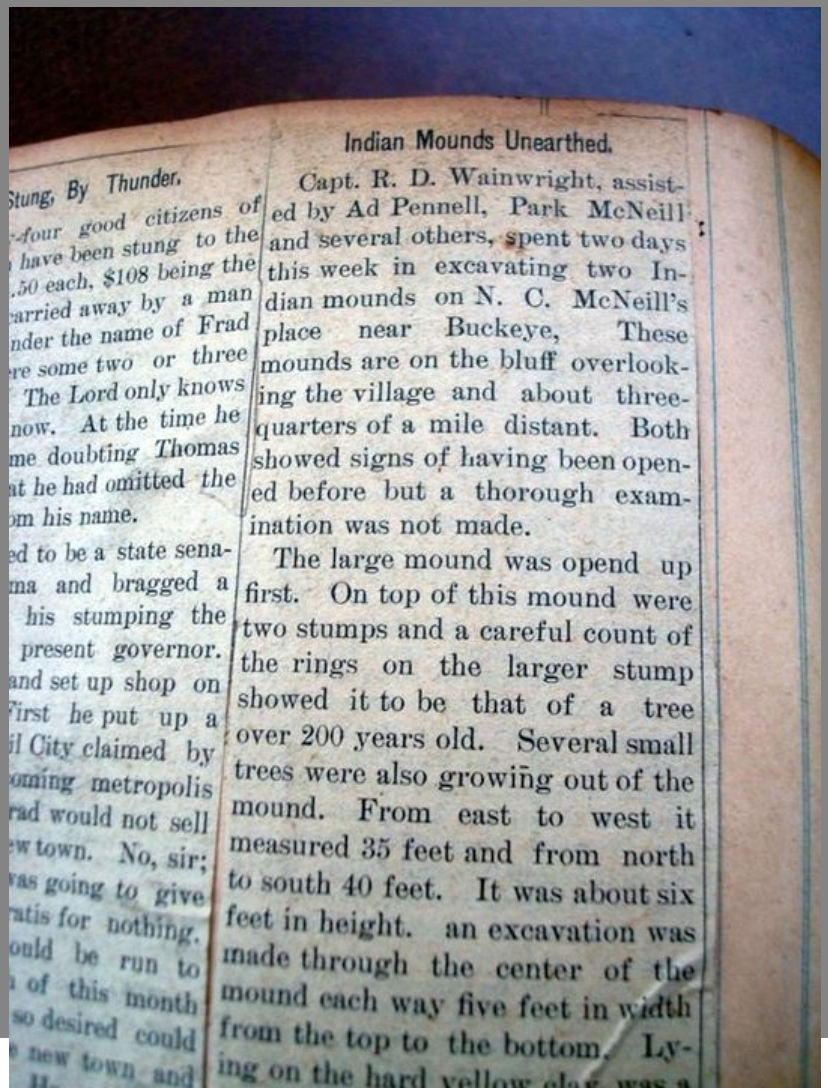
ground so far away from his native haunts. A few bones were found in the mound but they were those of some animal, perhaps those of his favorite dog.

The smaller mound, located about a hundred yards north of the larger one, contained nothing. The floor was made of the same creek rock as the other, laid close together and level. It was about 15 feet in diameter and three feet high.

These mounds were evidently built by the Shawano, (commonly called Shawnee) tribe of Indians. This tribe came originally from Georgia, but migrated northward into Kentucky and Tennessee in 1700 and later to Ohio where these mounds are very common. One described by Prof. Fowke, State Ethnologist of Ohio, being almost an exact duplicate of that unearthed by Captain Wainwright.



described by Prof. Fowke, State Ethnologist of Ohio, being almost an exact duplicate of that unearthed by Captain Wainwright. This tribe had no great camping place in this section of West Virginia. Their nearest settlement, we believe, was in the vicinity of where Huntington now is. But annually large hunting parties came from their towns along the Ohio to this section in search of game which at that time was very plentiful. Indian relics which have been found here in large quantities were left by these hunting parties while here on their annual visits. Among other things found in the mound by the Captain were several pieces of mica brought here from some distant state from which to make ornaments, one of the smaller pieces having been notched and scalloped



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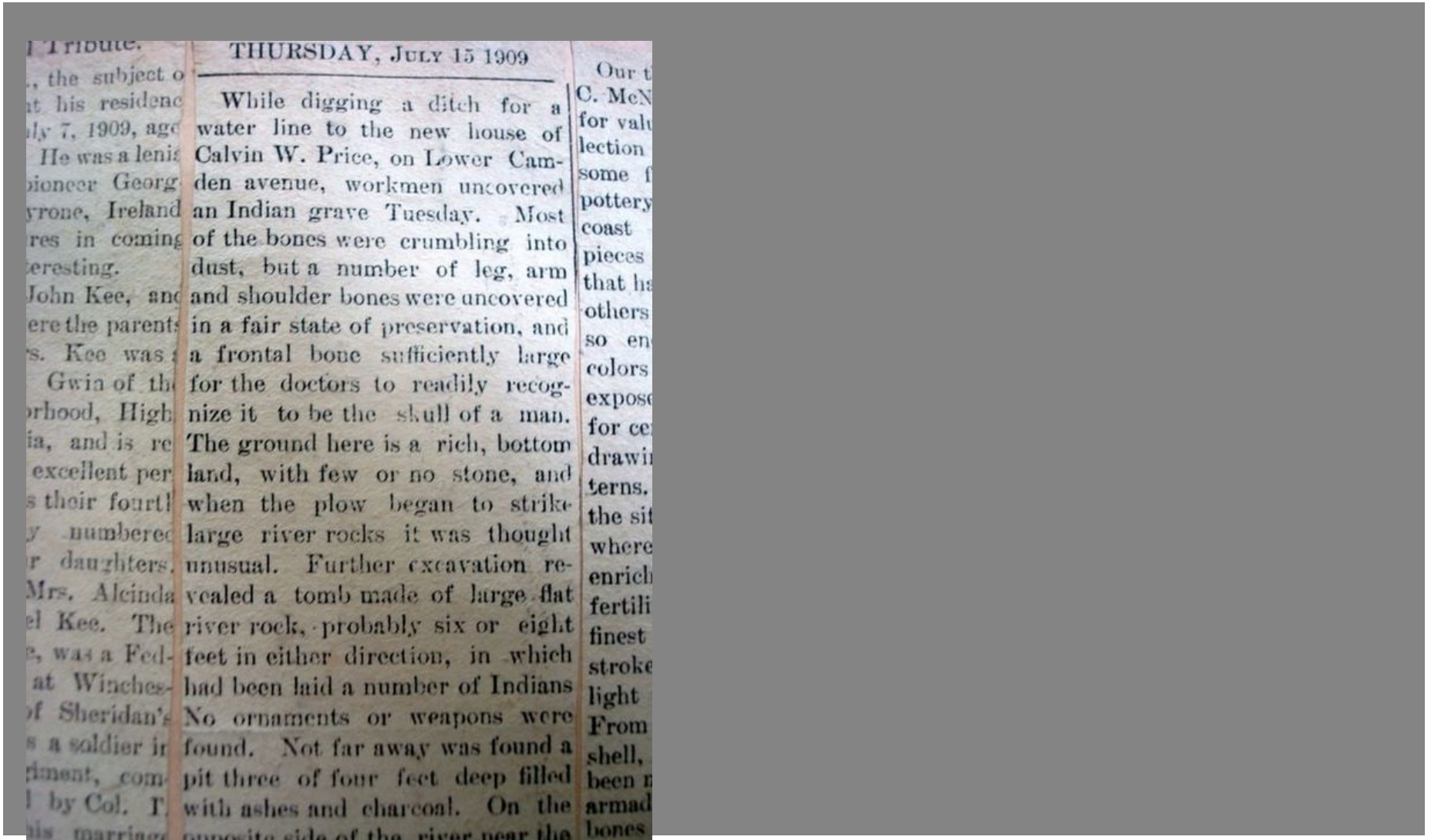
View Post

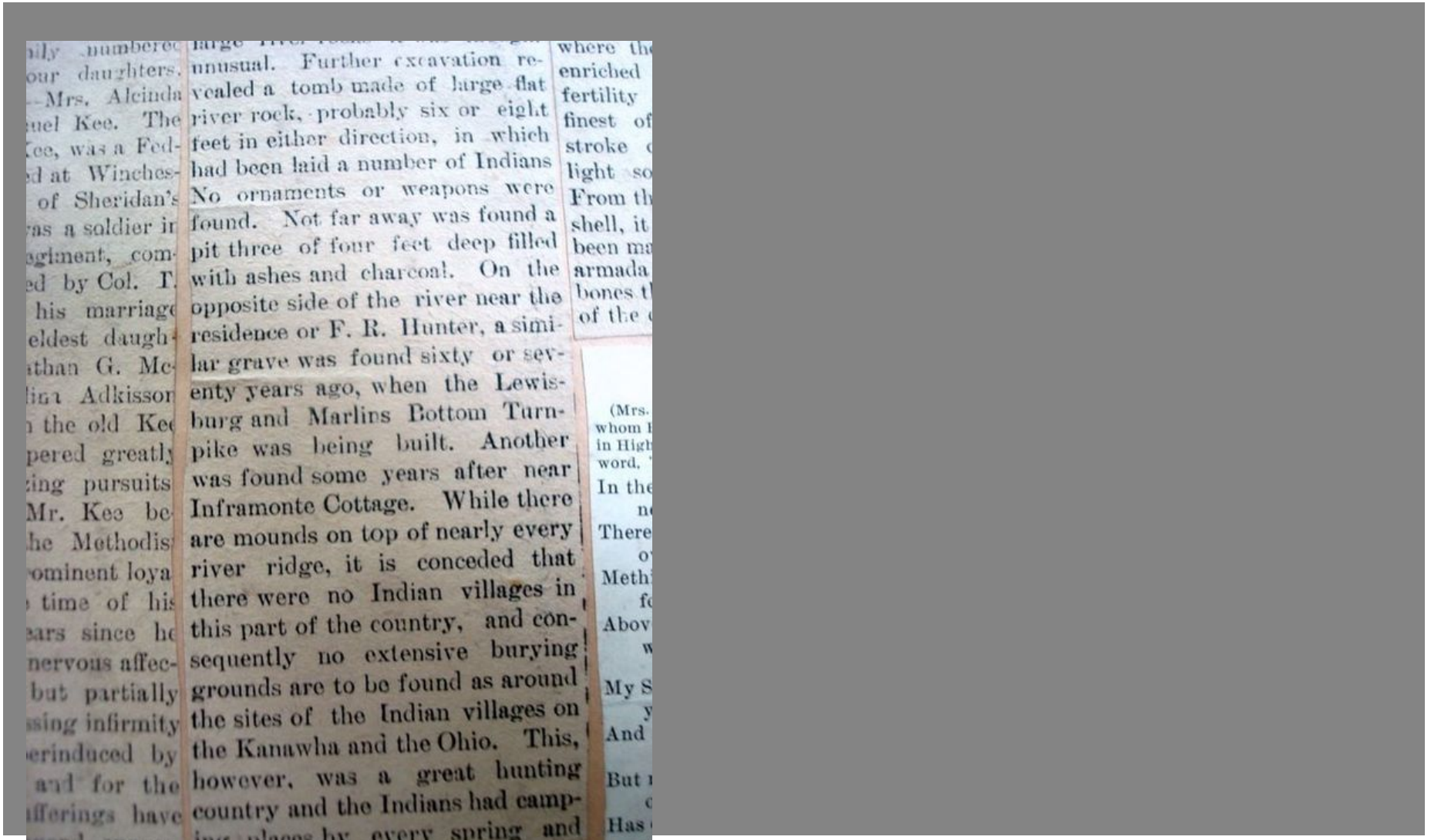
Monday November 30th, 2020

Indian Graves

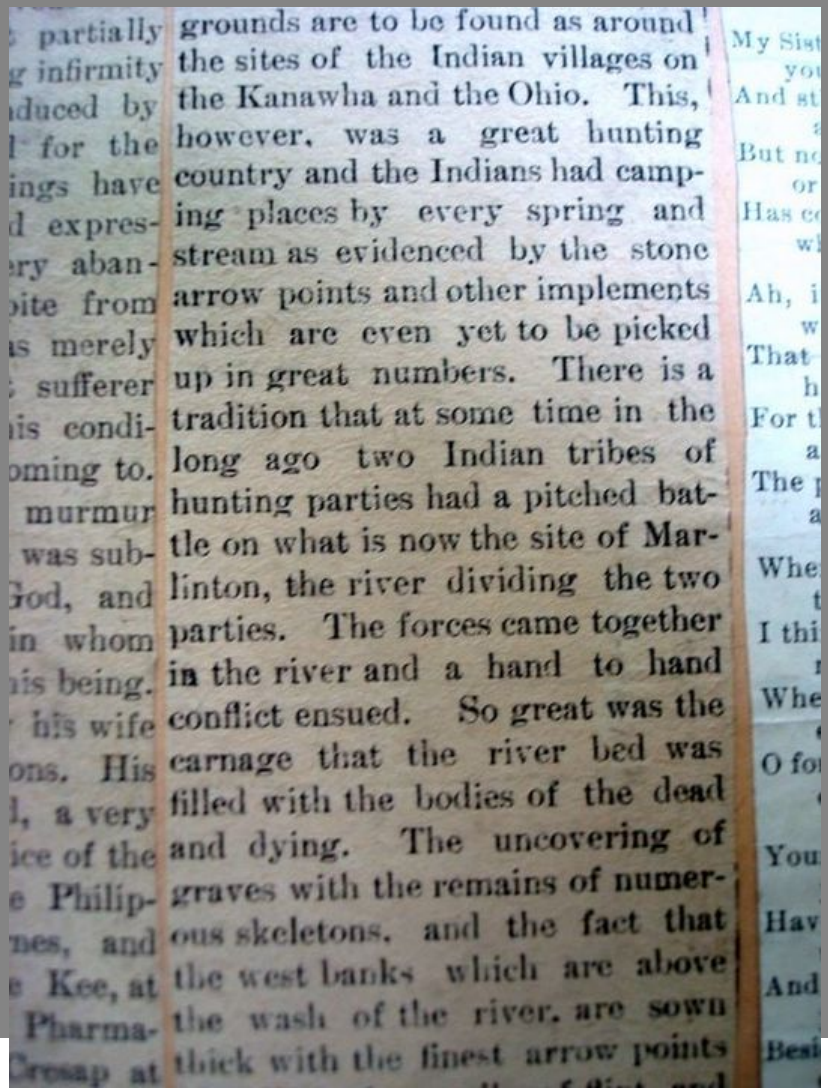


THURSDAY, JULY 15 1909

While digging a ditch for a water line to the new house of Calvin W. Price, on Lower Camden avenue, workmen uncovered an Indian grave Tuesday. Most of the bones were crumbling into dust, but a number of leg, arm and shoulder bones were uncovered in a fair state of preservation, and a frontal bone sufficiently large for the doctors to readily recognize it to be the skull of a man. The ground here is a rich, bottom land, with few or no stone, and when the plow began to strike large river rocks it was thought unusual. Further excavation revealed a tomb made of large flat river rock, probably six or eight feet in either direction, in which had been laid a number of Indians No ornaments or weapons were found. Not far away was found a pit three of four feet deep filled with ashes and charcoal. On the opposite side of the river near the



nnusual. Further excavation revealed a tomb made of large flat river rock, probably six or eight feet in either direction, in which had been laid a number of Indians No ornaments or weapons were found. Not far away was found a pit three of four feet deep filled with ashes and charcoal. On the opposite side of the river near the residence or F. R. Hunter, a similar grave was found sixty or seventy years ago, when the Lewisburg and Marlins Bottom Turnpike was being built. Another was found some years after near Inframonte Cottage. While there are mounds on top of nearly every river ridge, it is conceded that there were no Indian villages in this part of the country, and consequently no extensive burying grounds are to be found as around the sites of the Indian villages on the Kanawha and the Ohio. This, however, was a great hunting country and the Indians had camping places by every spring and



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grounds are to be found as around the sites of the Indian villages on the Kanawha and the Ohio. This, however, was a great hunting country and the Indians had camping places by every spring and stream as evidenced by the stone arrow points and other implements which are even yet to be picked up in great numbers. There is a tradition that at some time in the long ago two Indian tribes of hunting parties had a pitched battle on what is now the site of Marlinton, the river dividing the two parties. The forces came together in the river and a hand to hand conflict ensued. So great was the carnage that the river bed was filled with the bodies of the dead and dying. The uncovering of graves with the remains of numerous skeletons, and the fact that the west banks which are above the wash of the river, are sown thick with the finest arrow points

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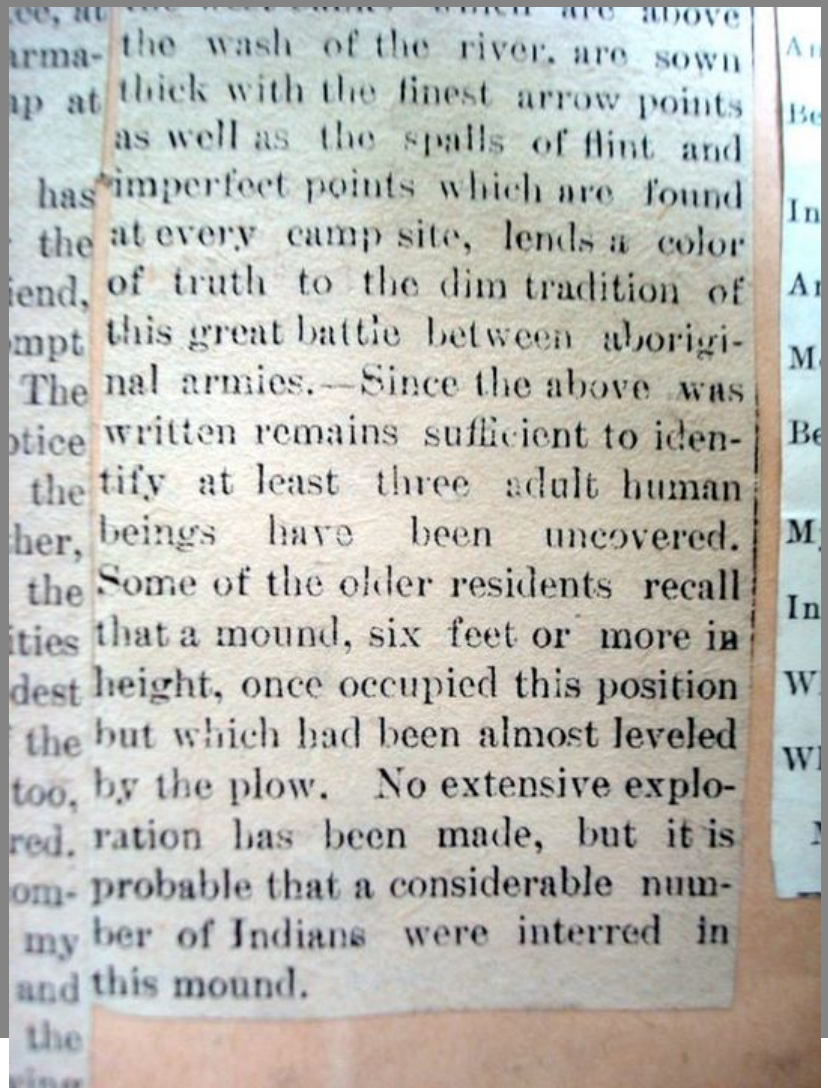
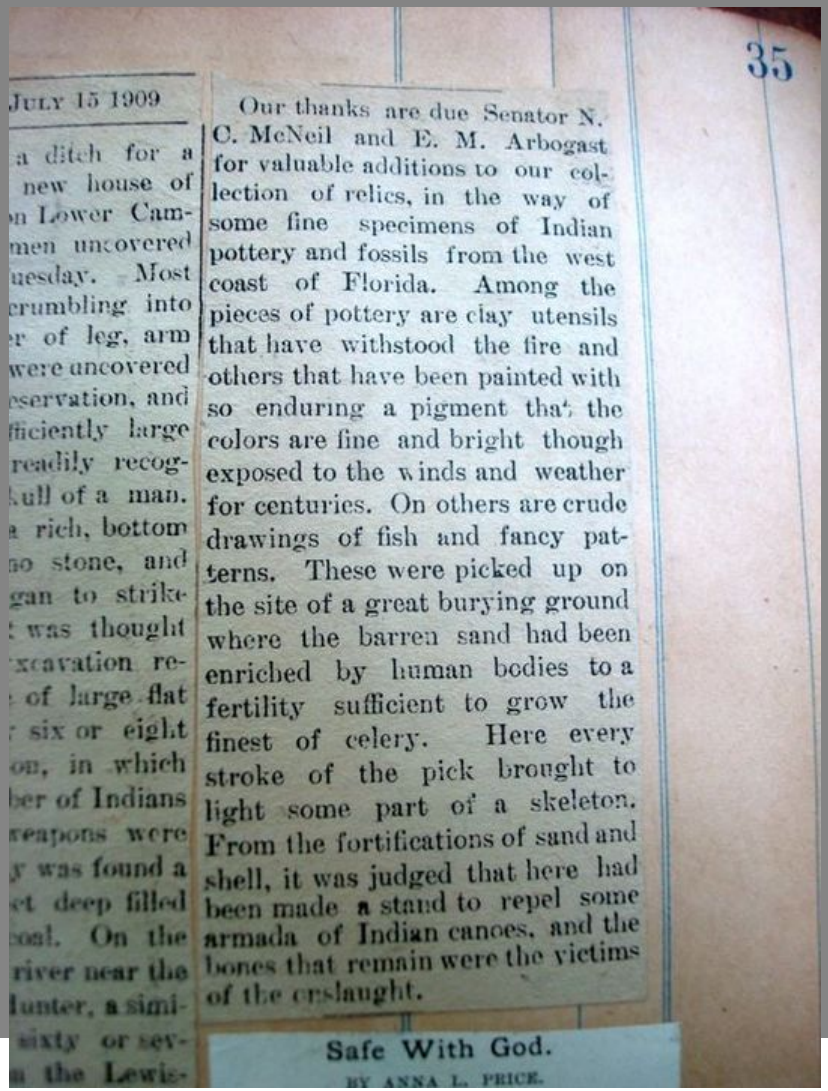


the wash of the river, are sown thick with the finest arrow points as well as the spalls of flint and imperfect points which are found at every camp site, lends a color of truth to the dim tradition of this great battle between aborigi-nal armies.—Since the above was written remains sufficient to iden-tify at least three adult human beings have been uncovered. Some of the older residents recall that a mound, six feet or more in height, once occupied this position but which had been almost leveled by the plow. No extensive explo-ration has been made, but it is probable that a considerable num-ber of Indians were interred in this mound.



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JULY 15 1909

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Our thanks are due Senator N. C. McNeil and E. M. Arbogast for valuable additions to our collection of relics, in the way of some fine specimens of Indian pottery and fossils from the west coast of Florida. Among the pieces of pottery are clay utensils that have withstood the fire and others that have been painted with so enduring a pigment that the colors are fine and bright though exposed to the winds and weather for centuries. On others are crude drawings of fish and fancy patterns. These were picked up on the site of a great burying ground where the barren sand had been enriched by human bodies to a fertility sufficient to grow the finest of celery. Here every stroke of the pick brought to light some part of a skeleton. From the fortifications of sand and shell, it was judged that here had been made a stand to repel some armada of Indian canoes, and the bones that remain were the victims of the onslaught.

Safe With God.

BY ANNA L. PRICE.

life society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

other day and smoke it. That is a white man's

VOL. XXXVII NO 30 MARLINTON, POCAHONTAS

3/6/19

INDIAN GRAVES

[Dr. Norman B. Price has visited the place where these skeletons were found at Buckeye, and having carefully examined them and the burial places, writes as follows:]

An ancient Indian burial place was discovered under the clefving rocks on the river bluff a few hundred yards below the Buckeye station. The discovery was made by Mr. Bodrick, the section foreman, who noticed a human skull roll into the side ditch which had been disentered by the weathering away of the railway cut. Further investigation disclosed the remains of at least four human skeletons and the bones of animals, bear, deer, and possibly elk, which had apparently been placed in the graves as provision for the departed. The bones indicate four adult persons, three of them apparently aged, as many teeth were missing and dental fossa healed over; the teeth that remained being much worn, indicating persons far past the prime of life—seventy years, or possibly a hundred. The manner of burial was typically Indian. The remains had been placed in a sitting posture each under a shelving rock, together with the offering of game and the opening walled up with flat stones. The bluff at point faces directly westward. The interment could not have been made much less than 240 years ago—possibly much longer.

Probably these old Indian residents of the valley had selected this spot as a final resting place, each under a shelving rock, protected from the weather and with face toward the setting sun.

The only stone relics found were a pipe and ax, which are in possession of Wm. Buckley, of Buckeye. The graves have been much disturbed by relic hunters. It is suggested that the bones of these ancients be collected and returned to their resting places, and the place marked as an interesting burial place of some of the oldest primitive inhabitants of this Valley.

THE WEE STRANGER GUEST AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MANSE

Anna L. Price.

Thou tiny tender blossom,
Thou sweet and fragrant flower,
Nor shall the North wind kiss thee,
In the cold wintry hour.

The silent little stranger
That ventures in this home,
So welcome and inviting,
He need not farther roam.

A goodly child like Moses,
And may he also be,
Beloved of God, as Samuel,
To age from infancy.

Kind father, gentle mother,
Receive the precious gift,
One of God's greatest blessings,

MORE SKELETONS FOUND

Following the discovery of two skeletons in a nook in the cliff below Buckeye where the river comes back to the mountain around the Buckley bottom, three more skeletons have been found in a similar nook in the same cliff some fifty yards along the mountain side. Some rude attempt had been made to inter these bodies as a rough wall had been made to keep away the wild beasts.

Much discussion has followed the discovery on the part of the thinking people of the community who try to read the signs and reconstruct the tragedy which lies back of the signs.

Signs of a fire have been found and small bones that look like bird bones and the jaw bones of a deer. Also a stone pipe such as the Indians used, and a number of flints and one piece of flint that showed signs of being manufactured as though for a flint and steel outfit.

Those who have studied the modes of Indian burial can find nothing in the condition of the bones to indicate that it was regular or studied burial. The bodies lay parallel to the cliff, no deeper in the mould than skeletons would naturally sink in a wooded forest. The three bodies behind the six inch wall of stone were probaly a foot, under ground, no more than the natural deposit would account for.

It bears all the ear marks of a starvation camp of men perishing in the wilderness. The reasoner must go back of 146 years, the period that the Buckley family have lived in sight of the cliff, and probaly not a great way back of that as bones turn to dust in time.

The jaw bone of the deer or some other ruminant animal, such as the elk, or a buffalo, is the strongest evidence of camp. Here is a theory. Starving men died in the camp where the jaw bone and the bird bones were. Two survivors left them there and placed a few stones to wall them in and struggled away a few steps to another shelter and there died on the narrow ledge next to the cliff. The stone pipe was used by pioneers as well as by Indians.

The best guess so far is that the remains are those of some of the Indian fighters who perished in these mountains in the winter of 1757, from cold and hunger.

Parkersburg, W.Va. February 24, 1919.——Forty federal deputies have just completed a week of intensive training under Collector S. A. Hays, and are leaving for various sections of the State to begin itineraries that will carry them into every nook and cranny of the commonwealth in an endeavor to give assistance to every taxpayer who feels a desire or need for it. While the new revenue law will reach persons who never paid tax before, it is the general opinion of the Collector's force that the new

RETURNING ON GERMAN SHIPS

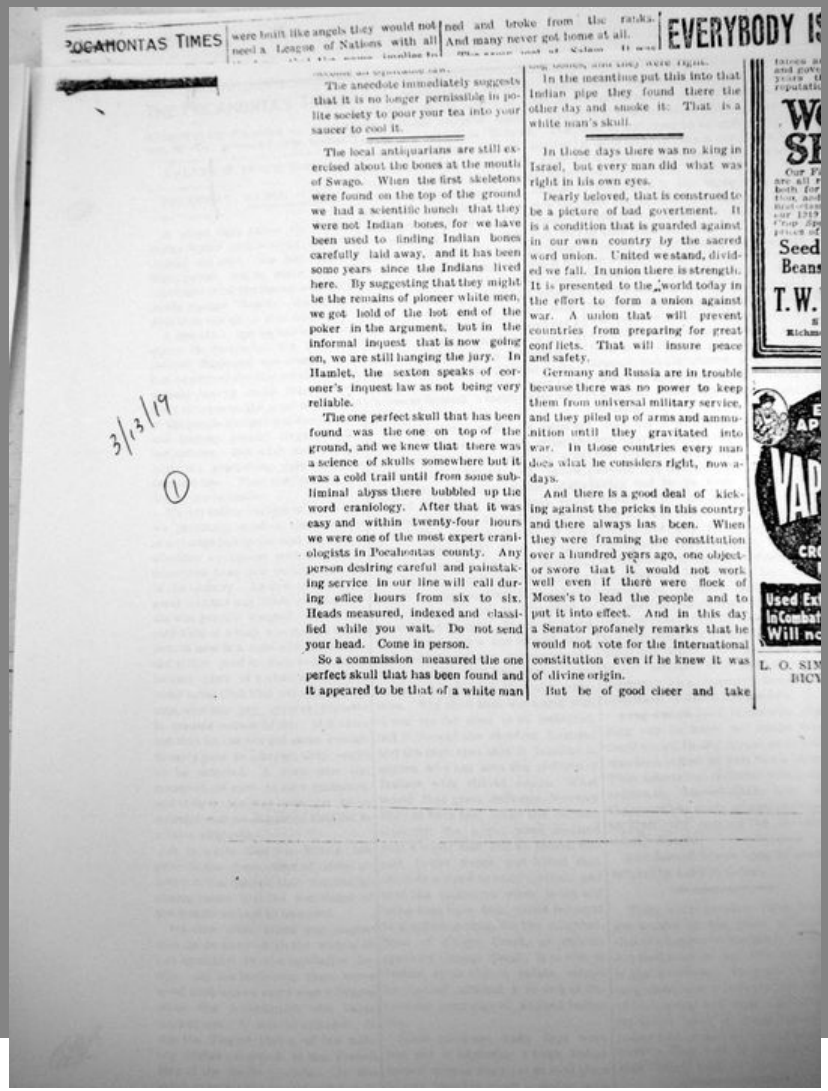
To hasten the return of the khaki clad troops from overseas the War Department according to an official communication just received by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, has taken over eight large German Liners, now in European ports. The ships are being fitted out and will have a capacity of from 50,000 to 60,000 men a month. Embarkation of American troops from England and France since the armistice was signed last November are put at 100,000 to March 1. Embarkation this month will reach the 200,000 mark and may go as high as 225,000. In April an effort will be made to raise the figure to 250,000. Throughout the summer a monthly embarkation of not less than 200,000 is expected.

These figures are being announced by the government in connection with the pending Victory Liberty Loan campaign. The money to be received from the sale of the bonds will, in part, maintain the United States troops while they are on foreign soil, and return them to their homes, besides caring for the sick and wounded, now in numerous field and base hospitals. Every man, therefore, who buys a bond— and every woman too— will know that the money is being used for a definite purpose and that, thanks to the subscriptions, the troops are receiving better care and are being more speedily returned to America.

War Department records indicate that at the end of February 1,600,000 "dough-boys" were still overseas. In November 25,000 were brought home; in December, 98,000; in January, 114,000; in February, 180,000. These results have been obtained notwithstanding the fact that the allies upon the signing of the armistice were compelled to withdraw their troop ships from American service to take care of repatriation problems at home. A number of cargo ships are being converted for transporting troops. American ships in June developed a maximum carrying capacity of 116,000 troops a month; this will shortly be increased, it is said, to 200,000. Allied ships carried 50 per cent of America's fighting forces to Europe. Enough of these ships and neutral transports have been retained to bring home 50,000 men a month, and with these vessels, together with the American army fleet and the German liners which have been taken over, it may not now be many months before most of the "doughboys" will have been returned to their homes.

RURAL CARRIER EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the County of Pocahontas, W. Va., to be held at Marlinton on March 21, 1919 to fill the position of rural carrier at Marlinton and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other post offices



POCAHONTAS TIMES

were built like angels they would not need a League of Nations with all

ned and broke from the ranks. And many never got home at all.

EVERYBODY IS

The anecdote immediately suggests that it is no longer permissible in polite society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

The local antiquarians are still exercised about the bones at the mouth of Swago. When the first skeletons were found on the top of the ground we had a scientific hunch that they were not Indian bones, for we have been used to finding Indian bones carefully laid away, and it has been some years since the Indians lived here. By suggesting that they might be the remains of pioneer white men, we got hold of the hot end of the poker in the argument, but in the informal inquest that is now going on, we are still hanging the jury. In Hamlet, the sexton speaks of coroner's inquest law as not being very reliable.

The one perfect skull that has been found was the one on top of the ground, and we knew that there was a science of skulls somewhere but it was a cold trail until from some subliminal abyss there bubbled up the word craniology. After that it was easy and within twenty-four hours we were one of the most expert craniologists in Pocahontas county. Any person desiring careful and painstaking service in our line will call during office hours from six to six. Heads measured, indexed and classified while you wait. Do not send your head. Come in person.

So a commission measured the one perfect skull that has been found and it appeared to be that of a white man

In the meantime put this into that Indian pipe they found there the other day and smoke it: That is a white man's skull.

In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did what was right in his own eyes.

Dearly beloved, that is construed to be a picture of bad govertment. It is a condition that is guarded against in our own country by the sacred word union. United we stand, divided we fall. In union there is strength. It is presented to the world today in the effort to form a union against war. A union that will prevent countries from preparing for great conflicts. That will insure peace and safety.

Germany and Russia are in trouble because there was no power to keep them from universal military service, and they piled up of arms and ammunition until they gravitated into war. In those countries every man does what he considers right, now-a-days.

And there is a good deal of kicking against the pricks in this country and there always has been. When they were framing the constitution over a hundred years ago, one objector swore that it would not work well even if there were flock of Moses's to lead the people and to put it into effect. And in this day a Senator profanely remarks that he would not vote for the international constitution even if he knew it was of divine origin.

But be of good cheer and take

3/13/19

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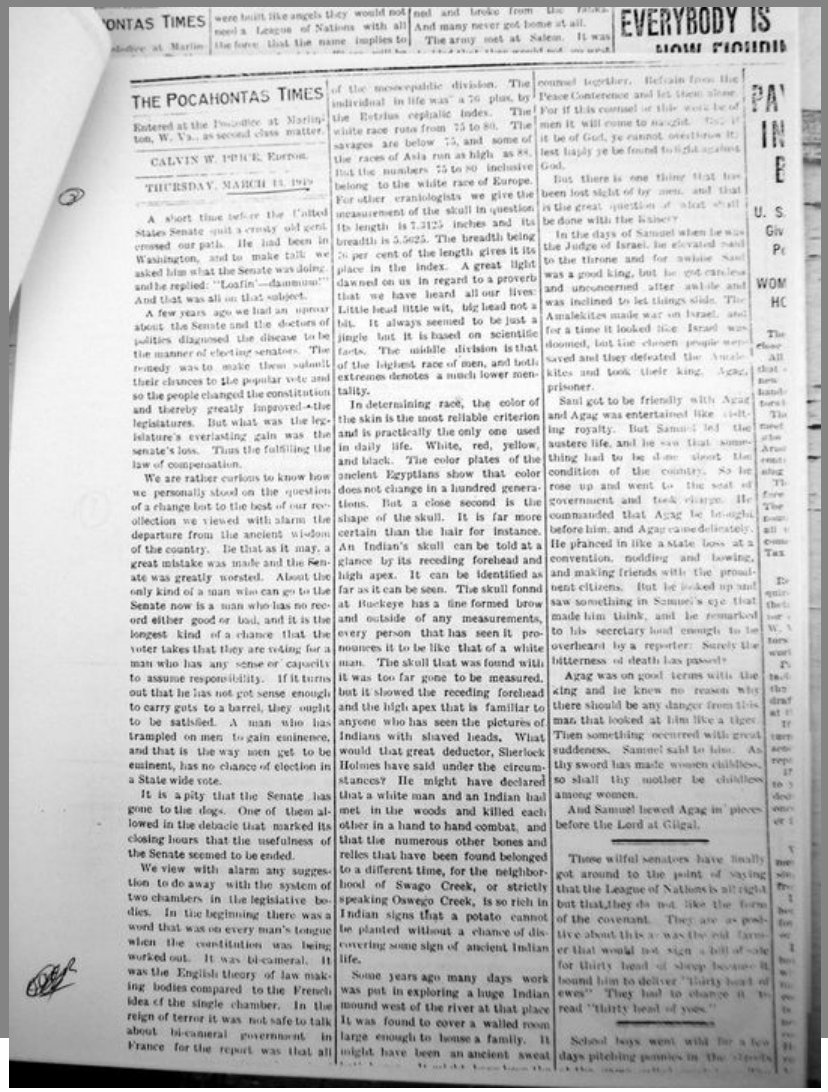

ONTAS TIMES were built like angels they would not need a League of Nations with all the force that the name implies to

and and broke from the ranks And many never got home at all. The army met at Salem. It was

EVERYBODY IS

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter.

CALVIN W. PRICE, Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

A short time before the United States Senate quit a cranky old geni crossed our path. He had been in Washington, and to make talk we asked him what the Senate was doing and he replied: "Loafin'—damnsure." And that was all on that subject.

A few years ago we had an uproar about the Senate and the doctors of politics diagnosed the disease to be the manner of electing senators. The remedy was to make them submit their chances to the popular vote and so the people changed the constitution and thereby greatly improved the legislatures. But what was the legislature's everlasting gain was the senate's loss. Thus the fulfilling the law of compensation.

We are rather curious to know how we personally stood on the question of a change but to the best of our recollection we viewed with alarm the departure from the ancient wisdom of the country. Be that as it may, a great mistake was made and the Senate was greatly worsted. About the only kind of a man who can go to the Senate now is a man who has no record either good or bad, and it is the longest kind of a chance that the voter takes that they are voting for a man who has any sense or capacity to assume responsibility. If it turns out that he has not got sense enough to carry guts to a barrel, they ought to be satisfied. A man who has trampled on men to gain eminence, and that is the way men get to be eminent, has no chance of election in a State wide vote.

It is a pity that the Senate has gone to the dogs. One of them allowed in the debacle that marked its closing hours that the usefulness of the Senate seemed to be ended.

We view with alarm any suggestion to do away with the system of two chambers in the legislative bodies. In the beginning there was a word that was on every man's tongue when the constitution was being worked out. It was bi-cameral. It was the English theory of law making bodies compared to the French idea of the single chamber. In the reign of terror it was not safe to talk about bi-cameral government in France for the report was that all of the mesocephalic division. The individual in life was a 76 plus, by the Retzius cephalic index. The white race runs from 75 to 80. The savages are below 75, and some of the races of Asia run as high as 88. But the numbers 75 to 80 inclusive belong to the white race of Europe. For other craniologists we give the measurement of the skull in question. Its length is 7.3125 inches and its breadth is 5.5625. The breadth being 76 per cent of the length gives it its place in the index. A great light dawned on us in regard to a proverb that we have heard all our lives: Little head little wit, big head not a bit. It always seemed to be just a jingle but it is based on scientific facts. The middle division is that of the highest race of men, and both extremes denotes a much lower mentality.

In determining race, the color of the skin is the most reliable criterion and is practically the only one used in daily life. White, red, yellow, and black. The color plates of the ancient Egyptians show that color does not change in a hundred generations. But a close second is the shape of the skull. It is far more certain than the hair for instance. An Indian's skull can be told at a glance by its receding forehead and high apex. It can be identified as far as it can be seen. The skull found at Buckeye has a fine formed brow and outside of any measurements, every person that has seen it pronounces it to be like that of a white man. The skull that was found with it was too far gone to be measured, but it showed the receding forehead and the high apex that is familiar to anyone who has seen the pictures of Indians with shaved heads. What would that great deductor, Sherlock Holmes have said under the circumstances? He might have declared that a white man and an Indian had met in the woods and killed each other in a hand to hand combat, and that the numerous other bones and relics that have been found belonged to a different time, for the neighborhood of Swago Creek, or strictly speaking Oswego Creek, is so rich in Indian signs that a potato cannot be planted without a chance of discovering some sign of ancient Indian life.

Some years ago many days work was put in exploring a huge Indian mound west of the river at that place It was found to cover a walled room large enough to house a family. It might have been an ancient sweat

counsel together. Refrain from the Peace Conference and let them alone. For if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught. But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found to fight against God.

But there is one thing that has been lost sight of by men, and that is the great question of what shall be done with the Kaiser?

In the days of Samuel when he was the Judge of Israel, he elevated Saul to the throne and for awhile Saul was a good king, but he got careless and unconcerned after awhile and was inclined to let things slide. The Amalekites made war on Israel, and for a time it looked like Israel was doomed, but the chosen people were saved and they defeated the Amalekites and took their king, Agag, prisoner.

Saul got to be friendly with Agag and Agag was entertained like royalty. But Samuel led the austere life, and he saw that something had to be done about the condition of the country. So he rose up and went to the seat of government and took charge. He commanded that Agag be brought before him, and Agag came delicately. He pranced in like a state boss at a convention, nodding and bowing, and making friends with the prominent citizens. But he looked up and saw something in Samuel's eye that made him think, and he remarked to his secretary loud enough to be overheard by a reporter: Surely the bitterness of death has passed?

Agag was on good terms with the king and he knew no reason why there should be any danger from this man that looked at him like a tiger. Then something occurred with great suddeness. Samuel said to him: As thy sword has made women childless, so shall thy mother be childless among women.

And Samuel hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord at Gilgal.

These wilful senators have finally got around to the point of saying that the League of Nations is all right but that they do not like the form of the covenant. They are as positive about this as was the old farmer that would not sign a bill of sale for thirty head of sheep because it bound him to deliver "thirty head of ewes" They had to change it to read "thirty head of yous."

School boys went wild for a few days pitching pennies in the streets

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bath house. It might have been the

England.

Thomas Jefferson was for a long time a most strenuous advocate for the single chamber but he lost his point and was compelled to submit to the majority. He was a profound student of French ideas and if he could have had his way there never would have been a Senate. It is related that he was dining with Washington at one time and was arguing against the two chamber plan. Washington used an illustration in opposing Jefferson. He called Jefferson's attention to the fact that he had just poured his tea from his cup into his saucer to cool it so that he could drink it. He said that it exemplified the wisdom of the bi-camera form of legislatures. One body might pass laws in heat of temper or without due consideration and the other body would cool it and test it before it acted upon it. One was like the cup and the other like the saucer. That we could not get along without a saucer in the system. By the time the second house amends, debates, and modifies the act it is more apt to become an equitable law.

The anecdote immediately suggests that it is no longer permissible in polite society to pour your tea into your saucer to cool it.

The local antiquarians are still exercised about the bones at the mouth of Swago. When the first skeletons were found on the top of the ground we had a scientific hunch that they were not Indian bones, for we have been used to finding Indian bones carefully laid away, and it has been some years since the Indians lived here. By suggesting that they might be the remains of pioneer white men, we got hold of the hot end of the poker in the argument, but in the informal inquest that is now going on, we are still hanging the jury. In Hamlet, the sexton speaks of coroner's inquest law as not being very reliable.

The one perfect skull that has been found was the one on top of the ground, and we knew that there was a science of skulls somewhere but it was a cold trail until from some subliminal abyss there bubbled up the word craniology. After that it was easy and within twenty-four hours we were one of the most expert craniologists in Pocahontas county. Any person desiring careful and painstaking service in our line will call during office hours from six to six. Heads measured, indexed and sized

home of the medicine man. And it might have been a potato house.

Here are some of the opinions as to the bones at the foot of the cliff:

1001 persons: Indians.

Prominent citizen: Indian battle ground. Indians did not bury those who fell in battle but left them on the ground as they had already reached the happy hunting ground.

Prominent citizen: That cliff is one immense rattle snake den. Bodies of persons who have perished from rattlesnake bites.

Prominent citizen singing:

And when I die
Don't bury me at all,
Just pickle my bones,
In alcohol.
Put a bottle of booze
At my head and feet,
And then I'll know
My bones will keep.

The anthropologists of the Smithsonian Institute may be called in.

But remember what they did tell us the last great mystery, the time that the curious bones were found in the cave near Renick. Those blinking scientists pronounced them to be hog bones, and they were right.

In the meantime put this into that Indian pipe they found there the other day and smoke it: That is a white man's skull.

In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did what was right in his own eyes.

Dearly beloved, that is construed to be a picture of bad govertment. It is a condition that is guarded against in our own country by the sacred word union. United we stand, divided we fall. In union there is strength. It is presented to the world today in the effort to form a union against war. A union that will prevent countries from preparing for great conflicts. That will insure peace and safety.

Germany and Russia are in trouble because there was no power to keep them from universal military service, and they piled up of arms and ammunition until they gravitated into war. In those countries every man does what he considers right, now-a-days.

And there is a good deal of kicking against the pricks in this country and there always has been. When they were framing the constitution over a hundred years ago, one objector swore that it would not work well even if there were flock of Moses's to lead the people and to put it into effect. And in this day

penny lying against the crack in side walk takes the pot. It was a pernicious form of gambling and the teachers, parents and police stamped it out as soon as it had begun. We were surprised to hear someone say that it was an innovation brought back by the soldiers from France. Not at all. It was prevalent in Huntersville thirty odd years ago.

Our old friend J. F. Hoelskin, of St. Louis, Mo., compliments us with a copy of his latest song words and music, published by the Hohmar Music Co., Chicago, Ill. Some idea of the lilt may be gained from the following exerpt:

"Let nobles, princes, kings and such,
See what has happened to the Dutch.
The boys are coming home."

Seed Potatoes

Our Maine-Grown Seed Potatoes are selected seed stock and government inspected. For years they have enjoyed a reputation for superiority.

WOOD'S SEEDS

Our Field and Garden Seeds are all recleaned, being tested both for purity and germination, and we know them to be first-class quality. Write for our 1919 Catalog and "Wood's Crop Special," giving current prices of

Seed Corns, Soja Beans, Cow Peas, Etc.

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SEEDSMEN,
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GIVE EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS OF BRAME'S VAPOMENTHA SALVE FOR CROUP, LAGRIPPE PNEUMONIA ETC.
Used Extensively By Physicians

POCAHONTAS TIMES

BUILDING A TANNERY.

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In Order to Be Helpful to P Internal Revenue Burea Has Every Available Officer In Field.

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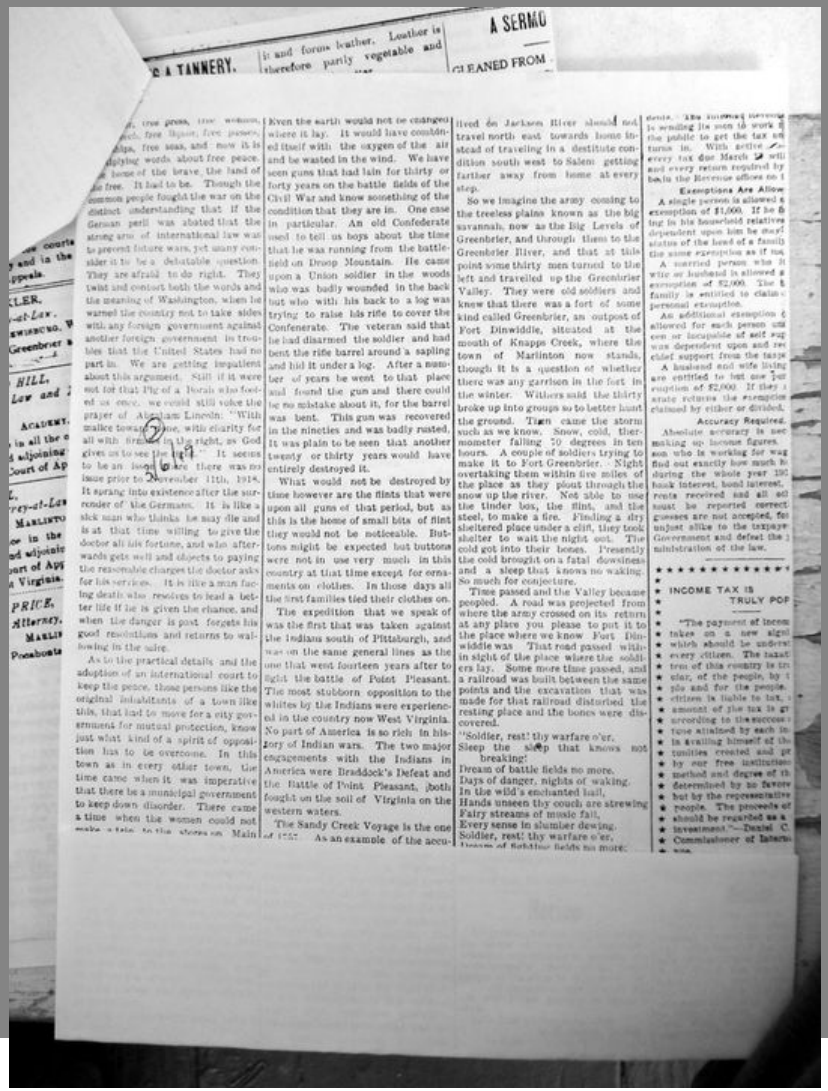

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it and forms leather. Leather is therefore partly vegetable and

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CLEANED FROM

Even the earth would not be changed where it lay. It would have combined itself with the oxygen of the air and be wasted in the wind. We have seen guns that had lain for thirty or forty years on the battle fields of the Civil War and know something of the condition that they are in. One case in particular. An old Confederate used to tell us boys about the time that he was running from the battlefield on Droop Mountain. He came upon a Union soldier in the woods who was badly wounded in the back but who with his back to a log was trying to raise his rifle to cover the Confederate. The veteran said that he had disarmed the soldier and had bent the rifle barrel around a sapling and hid it under a log. After a number of years he went to that place and found the gun and there could be no mistake about it, for the barrel was bent. This gun was recovered in the nineties and was badly rusted. It was plain to be seen that another twenty or thirty years would have entirely destroyed it.

What would not be destroyed by time however are the flints that were upon all guns of that period, but as this is the home of small bits of flint they would not be noticeable. Buttons might be expected but buttons were not in use very much in this country at that time except for ornaments on clothes. In those days all the first families tied their clothes on.

The expedition that we speak of was the first that was taken against the Indians south of Pittsburgh, and was on the same general lines as the one that went fourteen years after to fight the battle of Point Pleasant. The most stubborn opposition to the whites by the Indians were experienced in the country now West Virginia. No part of America is so rich in history of Indian wars. The two major engagements with the Indians in America were Braddock's Defeat and the Battle of Point Pleasant, both fought on the soil of Virginia on the western waters.

The Sandy Creek Voyage is the one

lived on Jackson River should not travel north east towards home instead of traveling in a destitute condition south west to Salem getting farther away from home at every step.

So we imagine the army coming to the treeless plains known as the big savannah, now as the big Levels of Greenbrier, and through them to the Greenbrier River, and that at this point some thirty men turned to the left and travelled up the Greenbrier Valley. They were old soldiers and knew that there was a fort of some kind called Greenbrier, an outpost of Fort Dinwiddie, situated at the mouth of Knapps Creek, where the town of Marlinton now stands, though it is a question of whether there was any garrison in the fort in the winter. Withers said the thirty broke up into groups so to better hunt the ground. Then came the storm such as we know. Snow, cold, thermometer falling 50 degrees in ten hours. A couple of soldiers trying to make it to Fort Greenbrier. Night overtaking them within five miles of the place as they plout through the snow up the river. Not able to use the tinder box, the flint, and the steel, to make a fire. Finding a dry sheltered place under a cliff, they took shelter to wait the night out. The cold got into their bones. Presently the cold brought on a fatal dowsiness and a sleep that knows no waking. So much for conjecture.

Time passed and the Valley became peopled. A road was projected from where the army crossed on its return at any place you please to put it to the place where we know Fort Dinwiddie was That road passed within sight of the place where the soldiers lay. Some more time passed, and a railroad was built between the same points and the excavation that was made for that railroad disturbed the resting place and the bones were discovered.

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking!
Dream of battle fields no more.
Days of danger, nights of waking.
In the wild's enchanted hall,
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing
Fairy streams of music fall,
Every sense to slumber dewing.
Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,

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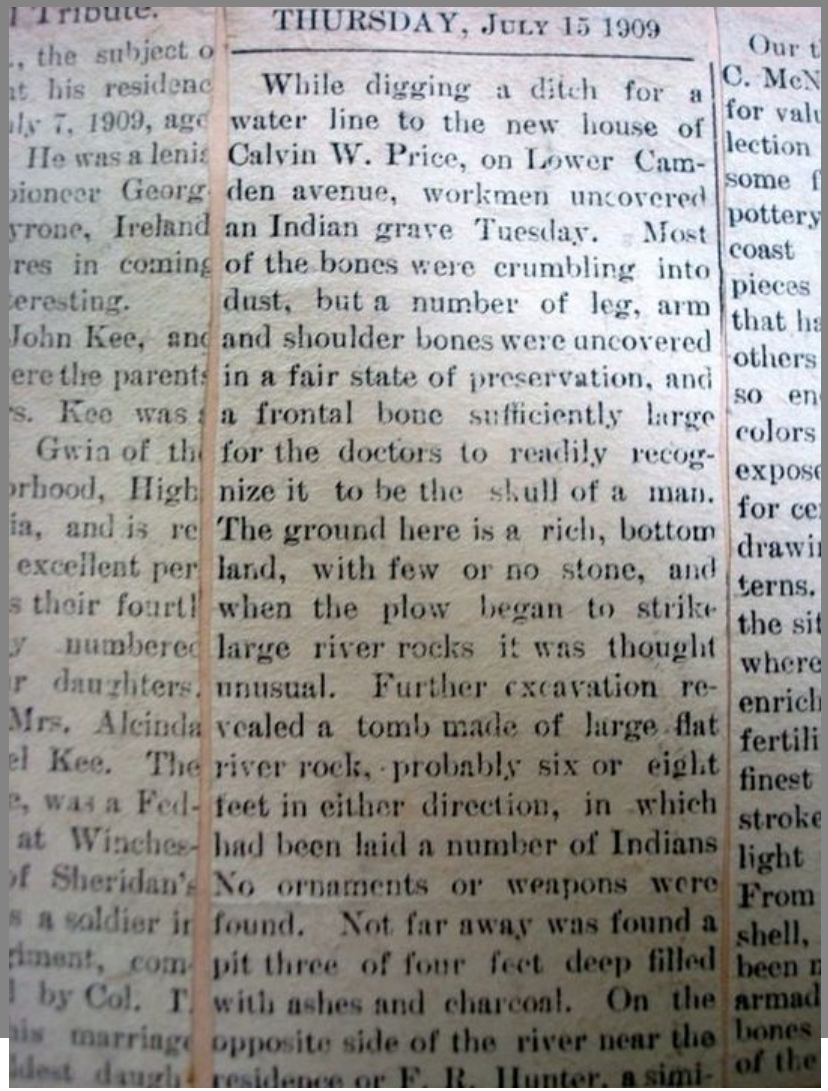

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THURSDAY, JULY 15 1909

While digging a ditch for a water line to the new house of Calvin W. Price, on Lower Camden avenue, workmen uncovered an Indian grave Tuesday. Most of the bones were crumbling into dust, but a number of leg, arm and shoulder bones were uncovered in a fair state of preservation, and a frontal bone sufficiently large for the doctors to readily recognize it to be the skull of a man. The ground here is a rich, bottom land, with few or no stone, and when the plow began to strike large river rocks it was thought unusual. Further excavation revealed a tomb made of large flat river rock, probably six or eight feet in either direction, in which had been laid a number of Indians No ornaments or weapons were found. Not far away was found a pit three of four feet deep filled with ashes and charcoal. On the opposite side of the river near the residence of F. R. Hunter, a simi-

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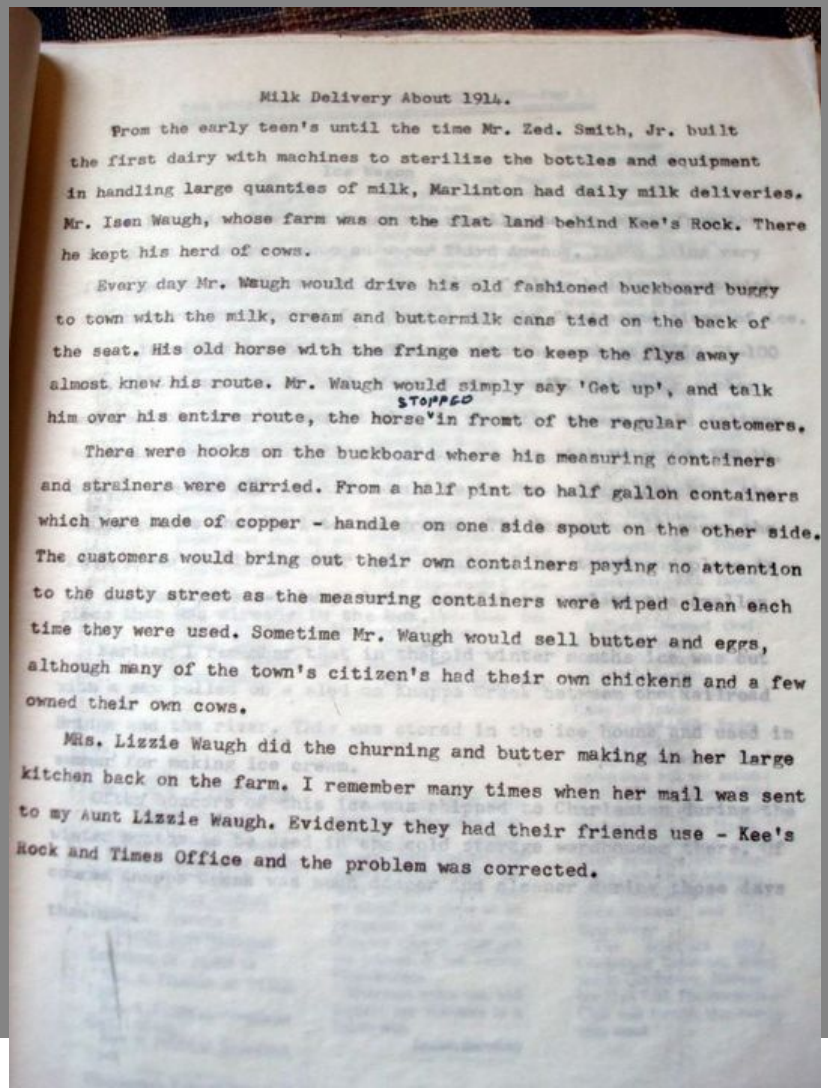
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Ice Delivery



Milk Delivery About 1914.

From the early teen's until the time Mr. Zed. Smith, Jr. built the first dairy with machines to sterilize the bottles and equipment in handling large quanties of milk, Marlinton had daily milk deliveries. Mr. Isen Waugh, whose farm was on the flat land behind Kee's Rock. There he kept his herd of cows.

Every day Mr. Waugh would drive his old fashioned buckboard buggy to town with the milk, cream and buttermilk cans tied on the back of the seat. His old horse with the fringe net to keep the flys away almost knew his route. Mr. Waugh would simply say 'Get up', and talk him over his entire route, the horse STOPPED in fromt of the regular customers.

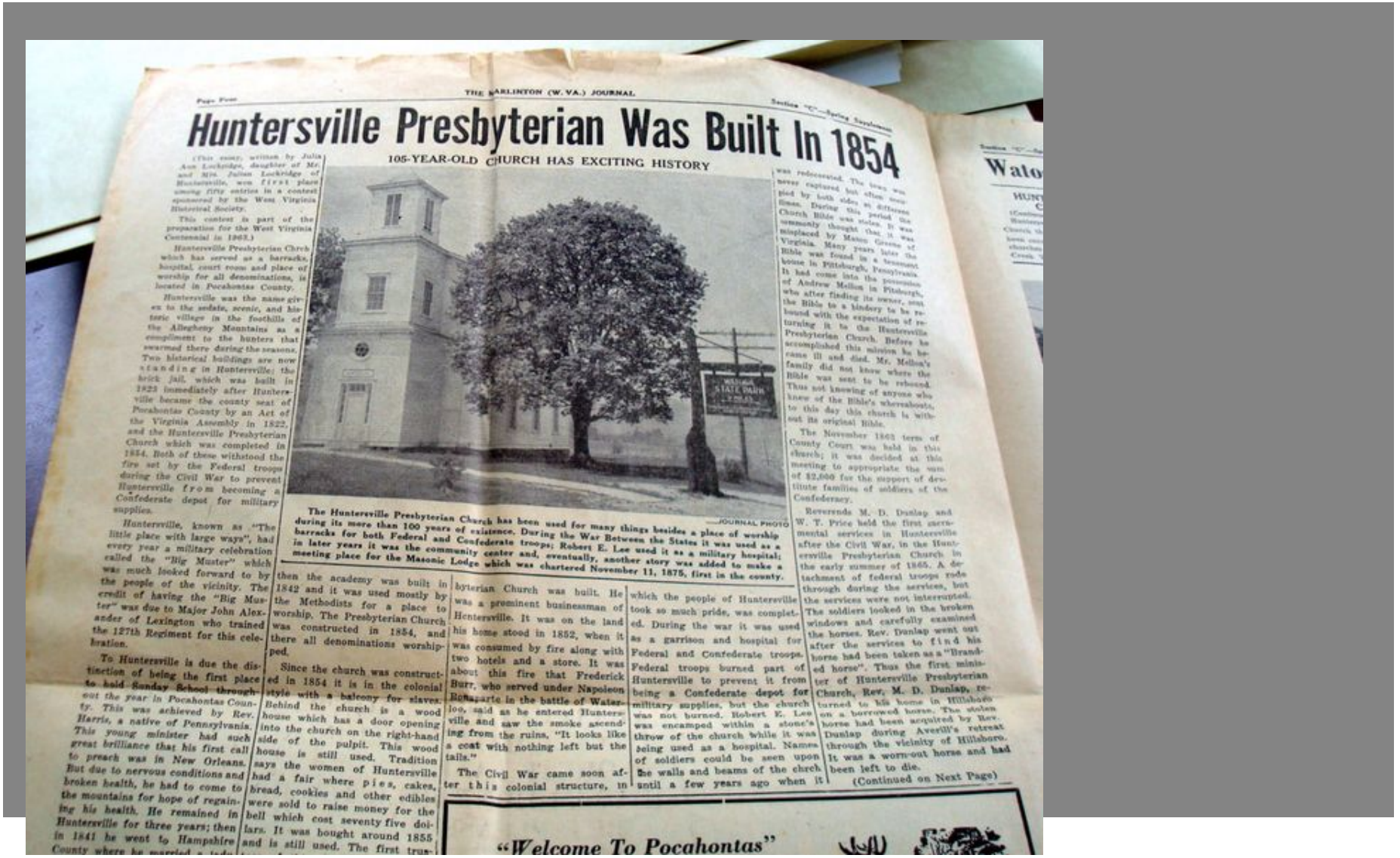
There were hooks on the buckboard where his measuring containers and strainers were carried. From a half pint to half gallon containers which were made of copper - handle on one side spout on the other side. The customers would bring out their own containers paying no attention to the dusty street as the measuring containers were wiped clean each time they were used. Sometime Mr. Waugh would sell butter and eggs, although many of the town's citizen's had their own chickens and a few owned their own cows.

Mrs. Lizzie Waugh did the churning and butter making in her large kitchen back on the farm. I remember many times when her mail was sent to my Aunt Lizzie Waugh. Evidently they had their friends use - Kee's Rock and Times Office and the problem was corrected.

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Huntersville Presbyterian Church



THE ARLINGTON (W. VA.) JOURNAL

Huntersville Presbyterian Was Built In 1854

105-YEAR-OLD CHURCH HAS EXCITING HISTORY

(This essay, written by Julia Ann Lockridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Lockridge of Huntersville, won first place among fifty entries in a contest sponsored by the West Virginia Historical Society.

This contest is part of the preparation for the West Virginia Centennial in 1963.)

Huntersville Presbyterian Chrch which has served as a barracks, hospital, court room and place of worship for all denominations, is located in Pocahontas County.

Huntersville was the name given to the sedate, scenic, and historic village in the foothills of the Allegheny Mountains as a compliment to the hunters that swarmed there during the seasons. Two historical buildings are now standing in Huntersville; the brick jail, which was built in 1823 immediately after Huntersville became the county seat of Pocahontas County by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1822, and the Huntersville Presbyterian Church which was completed in 1854. Both of these withstood the fire set by the Federal troops during the Civil War to prevent Huntersville from becoming a Confederate depot for military supplies.

Huntersville, known as "The little place with large ways", had every year a military celebration called the "Big Muster" which was much looked forward to by the people of the vicinity. The credit of having the "Big Muster" was due to Major John Alexander of Lexington who trained the 127th Regiment for this celebration.

To Huntersville is due the distinction of being the first place to hold Sunday School throughout the year in Pocahontas County. This was achieved by Rev. Harris, a native of Pennsylvania. This young minister had such great brilliance that his first call to preach was in New Orleans. But due to nervous conditions and broken health, he had to come to the mountains for hope of regaining his health. He remained in Huntersville for three years; then in 1841 he went to Hampshire County where he married a [illegible]

The Huntersville Presbyterian Church has been used for many things besides a place of worship during its more than 100 years of existence. During the War Between the States it was used as a barracks for both Federal and Confederate troops; Robert E. Lee used it as a military hospital; in later years it was the community center and, eventually, another story was added to make a meeting place for the Masonic Lodge which was chartered November 11, 1875, first in the county.

—JOURNAL PHOTO

then the academy was built in 1842 and it was used mostly by the Methodists for a place to worship. The Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1854, and there all denominations worshipped.

Since the church was constructed in 1854 it is in the colonial style with a balcony for slaves. Behind the church is a wood house which has a door opening into the church on the right-hand side of the pulpit. This wood house is still used. Tradition says the women of Huntersville had a fair where pies, cakes, bread, cookies and other edibles were sold to raise money for the bell which cost seventy five dollars. It was bought around 1855 and is still used. The first [illegible] hyterian Church was built. He was a prominent businessman of Hentersville. It was on the land his home stood in 1852, when it was consumed by fire along with two hotels and a store. It was about this fire that Frederick Burr, who served under Napoleon Bonaparte in the battle of Waterloo, said as he entered Huntersville and saw the smoke ascending from the ruins, "It looks like a coat with nothing left but the tails."

The Civil War came soon after this colonial structure, in which the people of Huntersville took so much pride, was completed. During the war it was used as a garrison and hospital for Federal and Confederate troops. Federal troops burned part of Huntersville to prevent it from being a Confederate depot for military supplies, but the church was not burned. Robert E. Lee was encamped within a stone's throw of the church while it was being used as a hospital. Names of soldiers could be seen upon the walls and beams of the chrch until a few years ago when it was redecorated. The town was never captured but often occupied by both sides as different times. During this period the Church Bible was stolen. It was commonly thought that it was misplaced by Mason Greene of Virginia. Many years later the Bible was found in a basement house in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It had come into the possession of Andrew Mellon in Pitsburgh, who after finding its owner, sent the Bible to a bindery to be rebound with the expectation of returning it to the Huntersville Presbyterian Church. Before he accomplished this mission he became ill and died. Mr. Mellon's family did not know where the Bible was sent to be rebound. Thus not knowing of anyone who knew of the Bible's whereabouts, to this day this church is without its original Bible.

The November 1863 term of County Court was held in this church; it was decided at this meeting to appropriate the sum of $2,000 for the support of destitute families of soldiers of the Confederacy.

Reverends M. D. Dunlap and W. T. Price held the first sacramental services in Huntersville after the Civil War, in the Huntersville Presbyterian Church in the early summer of 1865. A detachment of federal troops rode through during the services, but the services were not interrupted. The soldiers looked in the broken windows and carefully examined the horses. Rev. Dunlap went out after the services to find his horse had been taken as a "Branded horse". Thus the first minister of Huntersville Presbyterian Church, Rev. M. D. Dunlap, returned to his home in Hillsboro on a borrowed horse. The stolen horse had been acquired by Rev. Dunlap during Averill's retreat through the vicinity of Hillsboro. It was a worn-out horse and had been left to die.

(Continued on Next Page)

"Welcome To Pocahontas"

THE CARLINTON (W. VA.) JOURNAL

Huntersville Presbyterian Was Built In 1854

105-YEAR-OLD CHURCH HAS EXCITING HISTORY

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Religious services were held in the court house for many years; then the academy was built in 1842 and it was used mostly by the Methodists for a place to worship. The Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1854, and there all denominations worshipped.

Since the church was constructed in 1854 it is in the colonial style with a balcony for slaves. Behind the church is a wood house which has a door opening into the church on the right-hand side of the pulpit. This wood house is still used. Tradition says the women of Huntersville had a fair where pies, cakes, bread, cookies and other edibles were sold to raise money for the bell which cost seventy five dollars. It was bought around 1855 and is still used. The first trustees of this church were W. J. McLaughlin, W. T. Gammon, W. Sheen, Ben Herold and W. J. Fertig.

George E. Craig donated the land where the Huntersville Presbyterian Church was built. He was a prominent businessman of Huntersville. It was on the land his home stood in 1852, when it was consumed by fire along with two hotels and a store. It was about this fire that Frederick Burr, who served under Napoleon Bonaparte in the battle of Waterloo, said as he entered Huntersville and saw the smoke ascending from the ruins, "It looks like a coat with nothing left but the tails."

The Civil War came soon after this colonial structure, in which the people of Huntersville took so much pride, was completed. During the war it was used as a garrison and hospital for Federal and Confederate troops. Federal troops burned part of Huntersville to prevent it from being a Confederate depot for military supplies, but the church was not burned. Robert E. Lee was encamped within a stone's throw of the church while it was being used as a hospital. Names of soldiers could be seen upon the walls and beams of the church until a few years ago when it

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JOURNAL PHOTO

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(Continued on Next Page)

"Welcome To Pocahontas"

Try Our Family-type Accommodations by the Day, Week or Month

HAVE A GOOD TIME

Section "C"—Spring Supplement

THE MARLINTON (W. VA.) JOURNAL

Watoga State Park Is Only A Few Minutes From Huntersville

Page Five

HUNTERSVILLE CHURCH

(Continued from Page Four)

Huntersville Presbyterian Church throughout its history has been connected with one or more churches in the vicinity of Knapps Creek Valley, sharing a minister with them. Prominent persons from this church were Rev. J. Newton Craig, who was Executive Secretary of Home Missions of this assembly and Rev. William T. Price, D. D., who was a prominent minister and historian of Greenbrier Presbytery eighty years ago. Some early ministers of Huntersville Presbyterian Church and surrounding Presbyterian Churches were J. S. Blair, David Cunningham, Joseph Brown, T. P. W. Magruder, J. C. Barr, R. P. Kennedy, G. L. Brown, H. H. Hamilton., J. H. McCrown and W. T. Price, D. C.

The Masonic Lodge was organized in Huntersville on August 11, 1875. This was the date of the first meeting which was held on the second floor of the courthouse. Their charter was granted on November 11, 1875. In regard of a Lodge Hall arrangements were made with the trustees of the Presbyterian Church to add a second story to the building for the use of a Lodge Hall. This Lodge was the first lodge in Pocahontas County and is the Mother Lodge of three others in this county. The other three are located in Marlinton, Cass and Hillsboro. For years it was the smallest lodge in the state.

When the roof and steeple of the church were removed to add the second story it was found that the large pine ball on the spire had several bullet holes in it. In the lodge room there is a gavel made from part of this ball by Mr. O. E. McKeever, who was once Master of the Lodge and also a worker on the Lodge Hall's construction.

The white wood structure was at this time enlarged and renovated in a very attractive style. Leading to the second floor is a winding stairway on a landing of which is the entrance to the balcony; then the stairway continues to the second floor.

The lodge hall was dedicated on June 18, 1896. The furniture of the lodge is all hand made, all the working tools are hand made from black walnut and are still in use today. The Masons rent the hall to the order of the Eastern Star.

The church interior was redecorated around its hundredth anniversary, which was August 12, 1956. The interior walls of the first floor were painted green and the pews were redone. However, you can still see two fancy carved there by the soldiers. The original organ is still there but is not used.

Few people attend the church today; it has around twelve active members and two deacons, Mr. Fred Moore and Mr. Clarence McComb. The organist is Mrs. Dotty Davidson. At the present time Huntersville Presbyterian Church is connected with Fraley, Buckeye and Westminster Presbyterian Churches. Some thought has been given, since the attendance of Huntersville Presbyterian Church is so small, that they will join with Westminster Church which is located about seven miles south of Huntersville. Westminster has a large membership and is more active than Huntersville.

Huntersville Presbyterian Church is well cared for and the lot around the church was enclosed by pines last fall by the Huntersville Men's Club.

In order to be legal, zoning regulations have to be reasonable.

PAGODA-LIKE BELL TOWER

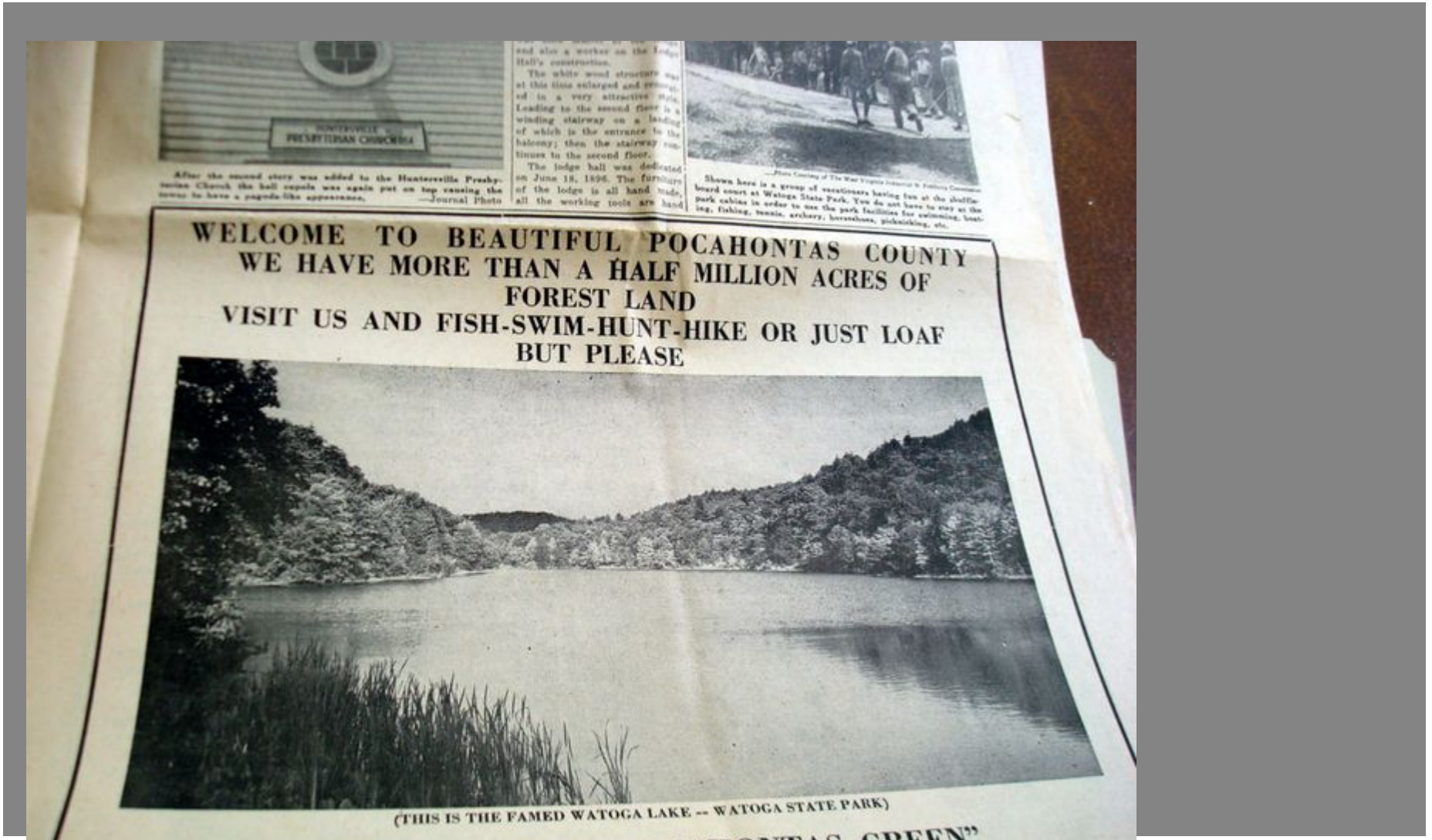
After the second story was added to the Huntersville Presbyterian Church the bell cupola was again put on top causing the

—Journal Photo

SHUFFLEBOARD IS FUN!

—Photo Courtesy of The West Virginia Industrial & Publicity Commission

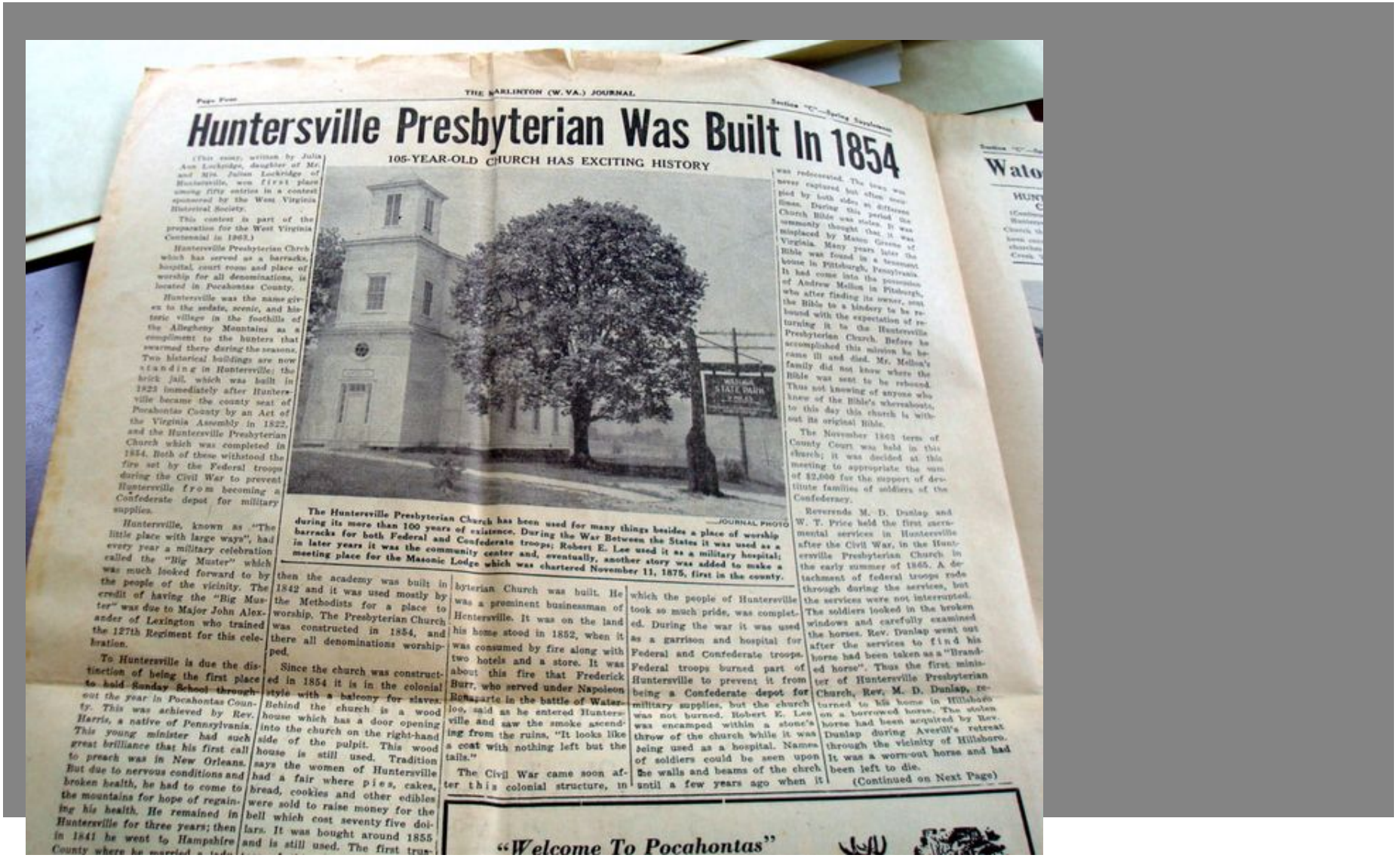
Shown here is a group of vacationers having fun at the shuffleboard court at Watoga State Park. You do not have to stay at the park cabins in order to use the park facilities for swimming, boating, fishing, tennis, archery, horseshoes, picknicking, etc.



WELCOME TO BEAUTIFUL POCAHONTAS COUNTY
WE HAVE MORE THAN A HALF MILLION ACRES OF FOREST LAND
VISIT US AND FISH-SWIM-HUNT-HIKE OR JUST LOAF BUT PLEASE

(THIS IS THE FAMED WATOGA LAKE -- WATOGA STATE PARK)

HELP US "KEEP POCAHONTAS GREEN"



THE ARLINGTON (W. VA.) JOURNAL

Huntersville Presbyterian Was Built In 1854

105-YEAR-OLD CHURCH HAS EXCITING HISTORY

(This essay, written by Julia Ann Lockridge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Lockridge of Huntersville, won first place among fifty entries in a contest sponsored by the West Virginia Historical Society.

This contest is part of the preparation for the West Virginia Centennial in 1963.)

Huntersville Presbyterian Chrch which has served as a barracks, hospital, court room and place of worship for all denominations, is located in Pocahontas County.

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—JOURNAL PHOTO

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(Continued on Next Page)

"Welcome To Pocahontas"

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Huntersville Jail

THE EARLINTON (W. VA.) JOURNAL

Only One Ever Escaped The Huntersville Jail

PIONEER JAIL AT HUNTERSVILLE

This old jail at Huntersville, circa 1878, is a reminder that Huntersville was the county seat of Pocahontas County for nearly 70 years before the seat of government was moved to Marlinton in 1891. Heavily barred windows and massive stone construction shows that it was built for maximum security.

—Photo Courtesy of The West Virginia Industrial & Publicity Commission

Two crumbling structures, one the old county jail and the other a shed-like office building of brick and wood, are all that remain to show that Huntersville served for 70 years as the county seat of Pocahontas County.

Huntersville was laid out in 1821, the year the county was formed, and from 1822 to 1891

OLD COUNTY OFFICE

Summer Time is Funtime!

IN AIR CONDITIONED

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

YOU CAN KNOCK 'EM A MILE!

SHOW YOUR BEST FORM

OR PURSUE

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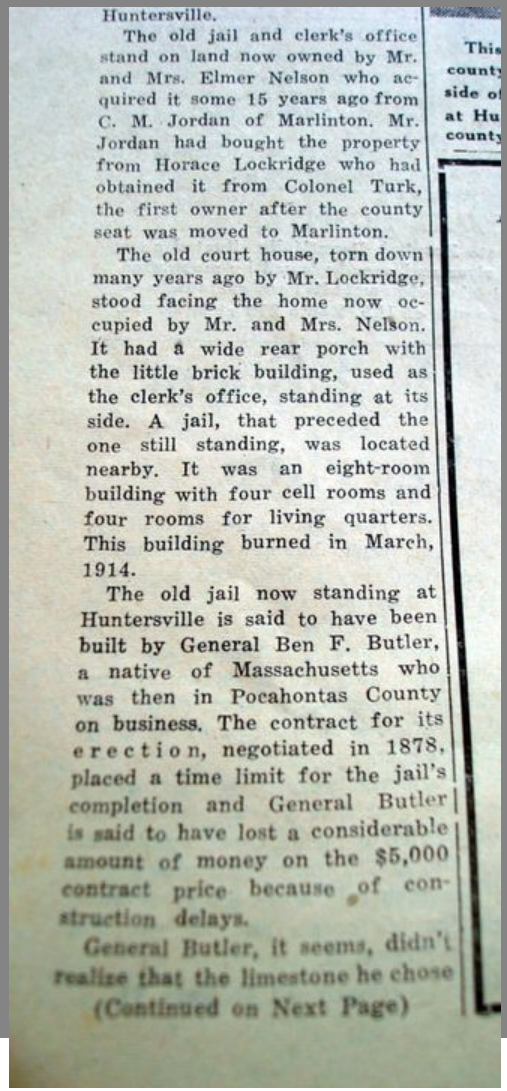
It is said that the first court sessions were held under a tree on Brown's Creek, the next session in John Bradshaw's home at Huntersville.

The old jail and clerk's office stand on land now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nelson who acquired it some 15 years ago from C. M. Jordan of Marlinton. Mr. Jordan had bought the property from Horace Lockridge who had

OLD COUNTY OFFICE

—Photo Courtesy of The West Virginia Industrial & Publicity Commission

This little shed was once an office building connected with the county government of Pocahontas County. It stands just to the side of where the rear portico of the county courthouse once stood at Huntersville. It was used as a "clerk's" office, possibly by the county clerk of Pocahontas County. It is over 100 years old.



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The old jail and clerk's office stand on land now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nelson who acquired it some 15 years ago from C. M. Jordan of Marlinton. Mr. Jordan had bought the property from Horace Lockridge who had obtained it from Colonel Turk, the first owner after the county seat was moved to Marlinton.

The old court house, torn down many years ago by Mr. Lockridge, stood facing the home now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson. It had a wide rear porch with the little brick building, used as the clerk's office, standing at its side. A jail, that preceded the one still standing, was located nearby. It was an eight-room building with four cell rooms and four rooms for living quarters. This building burned in March, 1914.

The old jail now standing at Huntersville is said to have been built by General Ben F. Butler, a native of Massachusetts who was then in Pocahontas County on business. The contract for its erection, negotiated in 1878, placed a time limit for the jail's completion and General Butler is said to have lost a considerable amount of money on the $5,000 contract price because of construction delays.

General Butler, it seems, didn't realize that the limestone he chose

(Continued on Next Page)

THE LOCK FOR THE LOCKUP

—Photo Courtesy of The West Virginia Industrial & Publicity Commission

This old lock, four pounds in weight, once was used to secure the doors of the Pocahontas County jail at Huntersville. It is now owned by Clarence Moore of the First National Bank in Marlinton.

(Page 2)

POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Post Office at Marlinton, West Virginia, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION CHARGES
In Pocahontas County $2.00
Elsewhere $2.50 a ye

JANE PRICE SHARP, ED.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 19

Huntersville Jail

About sixty people picnicked at the Pocahontas Camping Area on June 10 and a larger number attended the unveiling of a marker at the Huntersville Jail in memory of Editor Paul Haddock by the Pocahontas Beautiful Commission Sunday afternoon and toured the jail building.

The history of the jail was given by Mrs. Mabel Barlow as follows:

There are two old structures, one the county jail and the other a shed-like office building of brick and wood that remain to show that Huntersville served for 70 years as the county seat of Pocahontas County.

Huntersville was laid out in 1821, the year the county was formed, and from 1822 to 1891 it was the seat of government

The trouble in getting the sandstone blocks is also probably the reason why the front part of the building was constructed of brick, stuccoed with mortar and then lined to resemble stone.

Inside the jail are four cells in all, the two upstairs rooms apparently having been used for the more desperate inmates as there are heavy iron rings on the floor where prisoners could be chained.

The one outside door of the jail is made of heavy criss-crossed lumber, completely studded with hand cut nails to prevent anyone from sawing out.

The old lock, 4 lb. in weight was once used to secure the doors of the old Pocahontas County Jail. It is now in the possession of Mr. C. Moore of Marlinton.

Older residents say that only one man ever escaped from the jail and he did it by tricking the jailer into his cell and

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The old jail stands on land now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nelson. The building is built of the hardest of sandstone, known as "White Medina." As for the hard "White Medina" stone in the old jail house, a favorite tale is that of a North Carolina road hand. For two whole days he and his buddy worked to drill a hole for blasting; he always maintained that at the end of the second day the drill had raised a blister on the rock as big as his fist!

The present structure is the third Pocahontas County jail; the first was a room in the courthouse, and the second, a frame building located near

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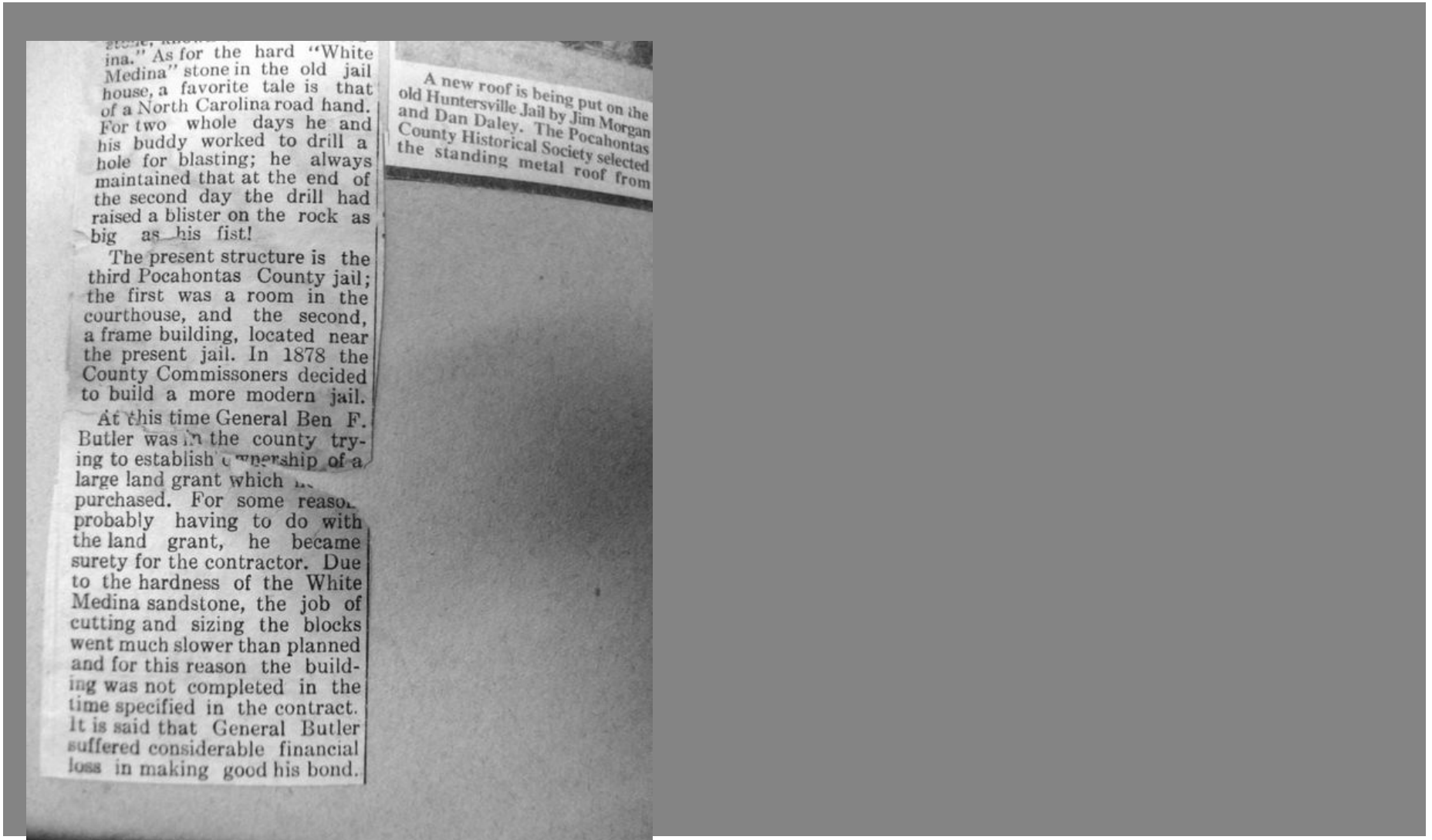

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The present structure is the third Pocahontas County jail; the first was a room in the courthouse, and the second, a frame building, located near the present jail. In 1878 the County Commissoners decided to build a more modern jail.

At this time General Ben F. Butler was in the county trying to establish ownership of a large land grant which he purchased. For some reason probably having to do with the land grant, he became surety for the contractor. Due to the hardness of the White Medina sandstone, the job of cutting and sizing the blocks went much slower than planned and for this reason the building was not completed in the time specified in the contract. It is said that General Butler suffered considerable financial loss in making good his bond.

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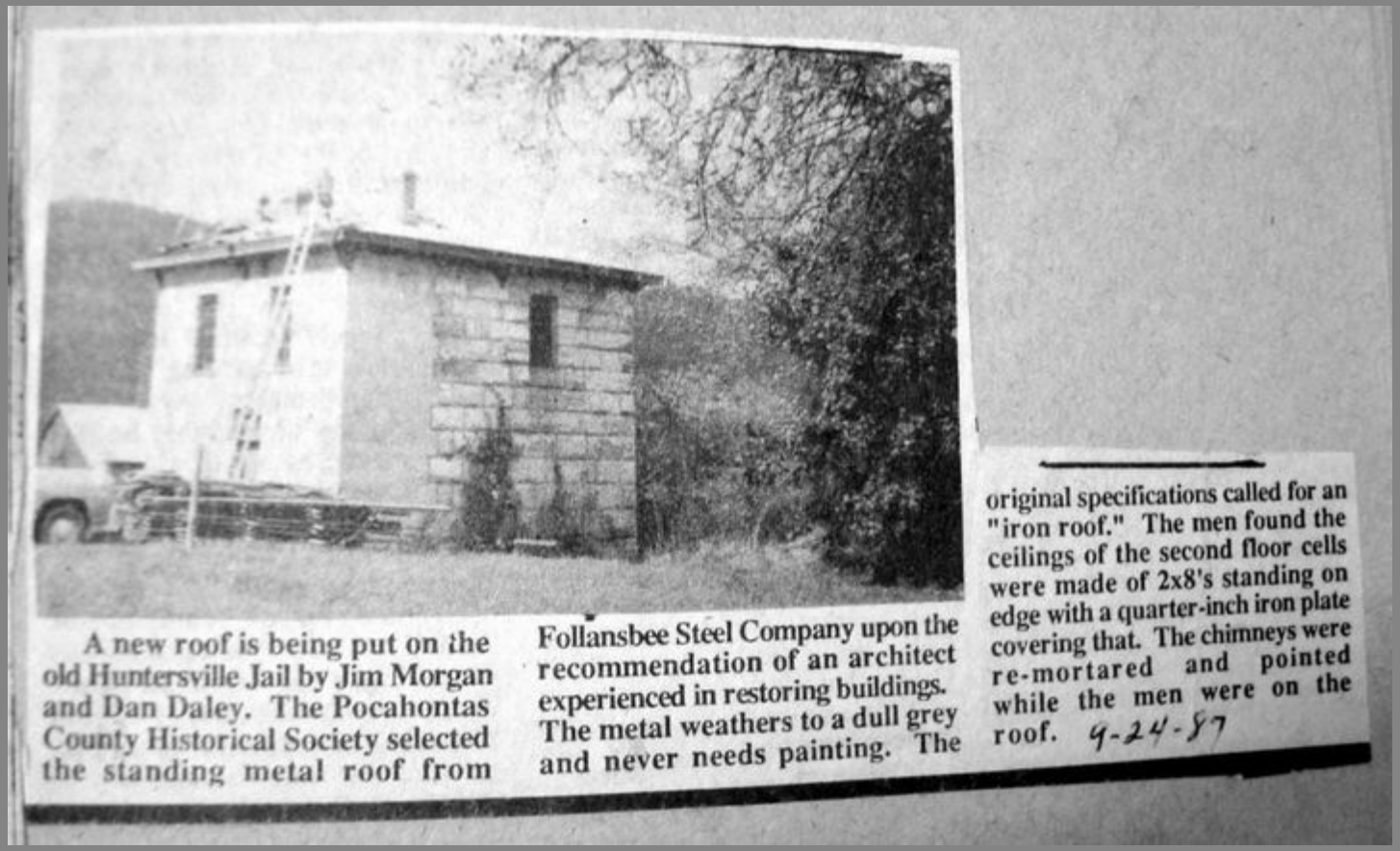

A new roof is being put on the old Huntersville Jail by Jim Morgan and Dan Daley. The Pocahontas County Historical Society selected the standing metal roof from Follansbee Steel Company upon the recommendation of an architect experienced in restoring buildings. The metal weathers to a dull grey and never needs painting. The original specifications called for an "iron roof." The men found the ceilings of the second floor cells were made of 2x8's standing on edge with a quarter-inch iron plate covering that. The chimneys were re-mortared and pointed while the men were on the roof. 9-24-87

The trouble in getting the sandstone blocks is also probably the reason why the front part of the building was constructed of brick, stuccoed with mortar and then lined to resemble stone.

Inside the jail are four cells in all, the two upstairs rooms apparently having been used for the more desperate inmates as there are heavy iron rings on the floor where prisoners could be chained.

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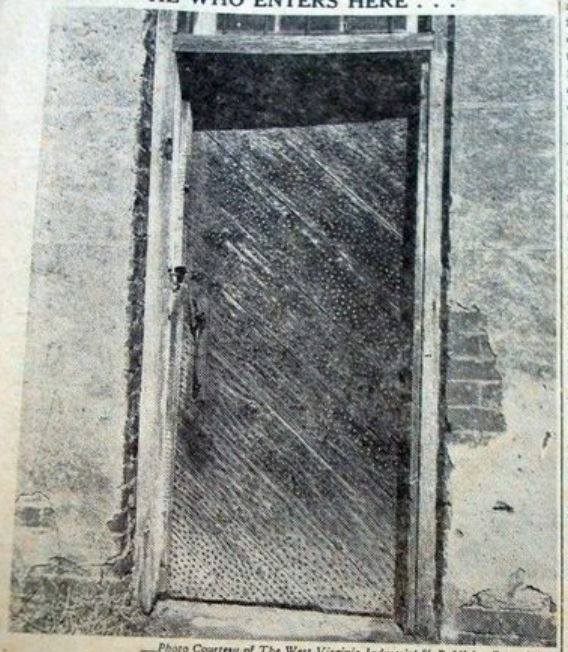
Maximum Security Achieved With 2"x8" Planks And Limestone Blocks

"HE WHO ENTERS HERE . . ."



—Photo Courtesy of The West Virginia Industrial & Publicity Commission

The nail-studded heavy timbered door of the old jail, still standing, at Huntersville was built for endurance and security. The stuccoed brick front section of the jail is different from the heavy stone rear section, a possible indication that builders had run into trouble in quarrying and shaping the stone for the building. This closeup shows the pattern of nails that stud the door of this historic calaboose. These are all hand-cut nails and were used in the double-timbered door to prevent prisoners from cutting through.

(Continued from Page Two)

as construction material was difficult to quarry and shape. However, probably as a concession to quarry trouble, he built the front of the jail of brick, stuccoed with mortar and then lined off to resemble stones.

Inside the jail are examples of what were then considered proper techniques in the art of confining dangerous men. The walls and floors are made of two-by-eight timbers, nailed solidly together with the two-inch edge forming the surface. Alternate wall timbers were slightly recessed to permit a thin layer of plaster. There were four cells in all, the two upstairs rooms apparently having been used for the more desperate inmates as there are heavy iron rings in the floor where prisoners could be chained.

The one outside door of the jail, leading from the jailer's quarters, is made of heavy criss-crossed lumber, completely studded with hand-cut nails to prevent anyone from sawing out.

Older residents of Pocahontas say that only one man ever escaped from this jail and he did it by tricking the jailer into his cell where he overpowered the unfortunate keeper and fled. Two other men set fire to their bedding (the marks still show) but failed in their escape attempt when the fire got too hot and they had to call for help.

Every time we hear a disc jockey playing the top 40 popular tunes, we get the shakes thinking what the bottom 40 must be like—CHANGING TIMES.

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View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Huntersville Families

Families in Huntersville

Families in Huntersville, starting in Hickory Hollow: John Gragg and wife, children, Clyde, Billie and Hazel.

R. W. McNeel and wife, one daughter, Flossie.

Mr. Fisher, one daughter, Teena and two sons, Herbert and Ollie.

Where lawyer Rucker lived, who moved to Marlinton, Price Sheets and wife, Cecelia Madge, Anna Price and Nowlin.

James Bear, whose wife died, two children, Ruth and Elsie.

Henry McComb and wife, Ida; children, Harvey, Clarence, Opal, Grace, Beulah and Frances.

Sherman Curry, Fred B. Moore, James Doyle and wife, Fannie.

Howard Barlow and wife, who was Miss Patterson. Dr. Patterson and wife who was an invalid; one daughter, Helen Barlow.

Joe and Byrd Guth, Fred, Hubert, Earl Merle and Estil.

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Rev. Billy Price preached at the Huntersville Presbyterian Church when I was small. They ate dinner with our family on Sunday, and he made a Presbyterian of me.

Beyond the Harry McComb residence, there was a lot called the Canter lot a few feet above the Methodist Church. I remember as a child some of the family coming there and I followed my Dad up to the lot where the house and some kind of business place stood. I do not remember what it was but the Canters visited Huntersville many times.

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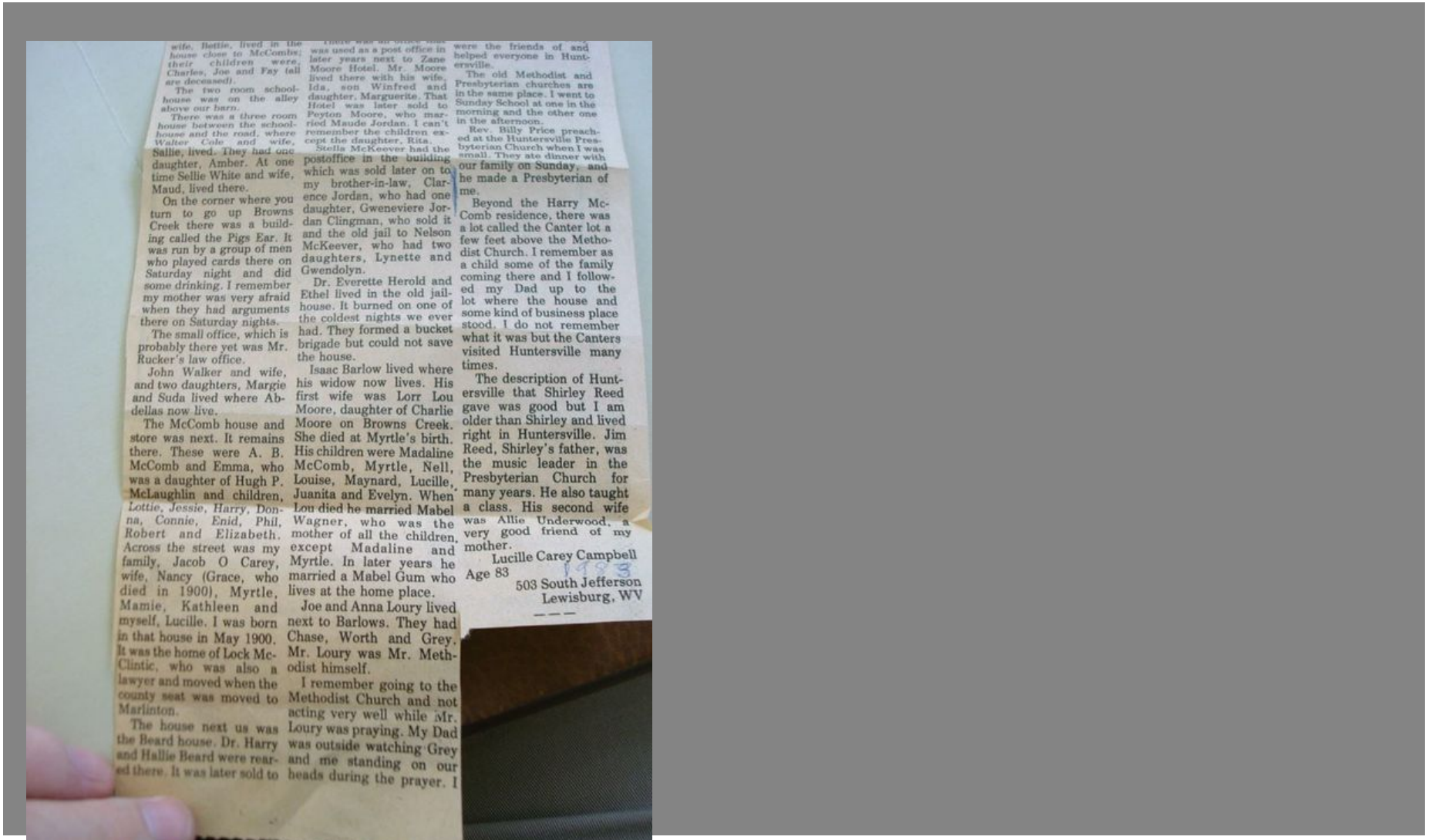

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Joe and Anna Loury lived next to Barlows. They had Chase, Worth and Grey. Mr. Loury was Mr. Methodist himself.

I remember going to the Methodist Church and not acting very well while Mr. Loury was praying. My Dad was outside watching Grey and me standing on our heads during the prayer. I

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The description of Huntersville that Shirley Reed gave was good but I am older than Shirley and lived right in Huntersville. Jim Reed, Shirley's father, was the music leader in the Presbyterian Church for many years. He also taught a class. His second wife was Allie Underwood, a very good friend of my mother.

Lucille Carey Campbell
Age 83 1983
503 South Jefferson
Lewisburg, WV

Families in Huntersville

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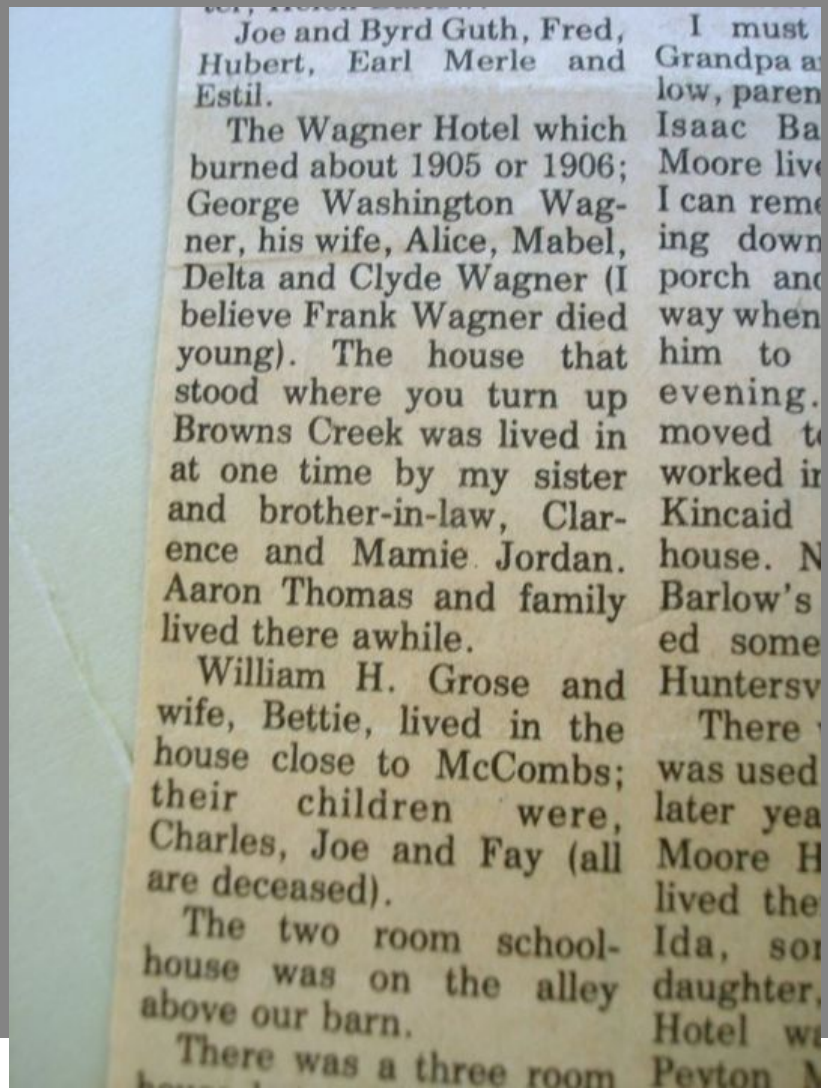

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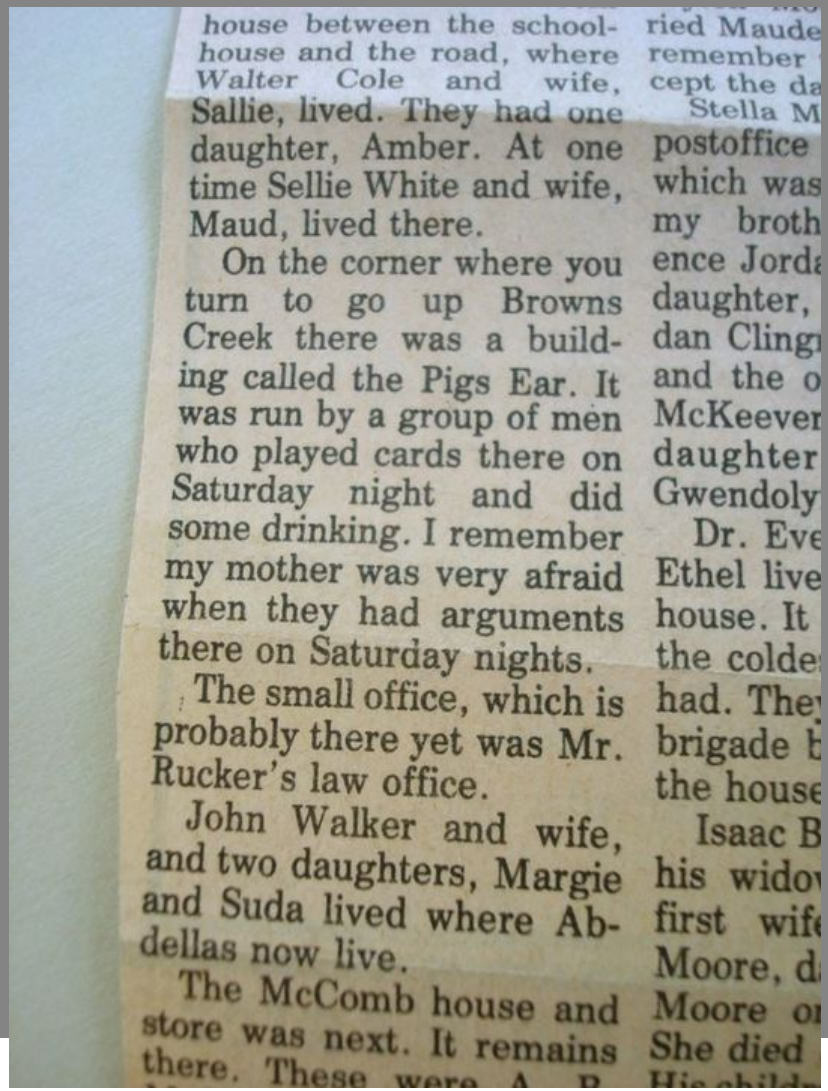

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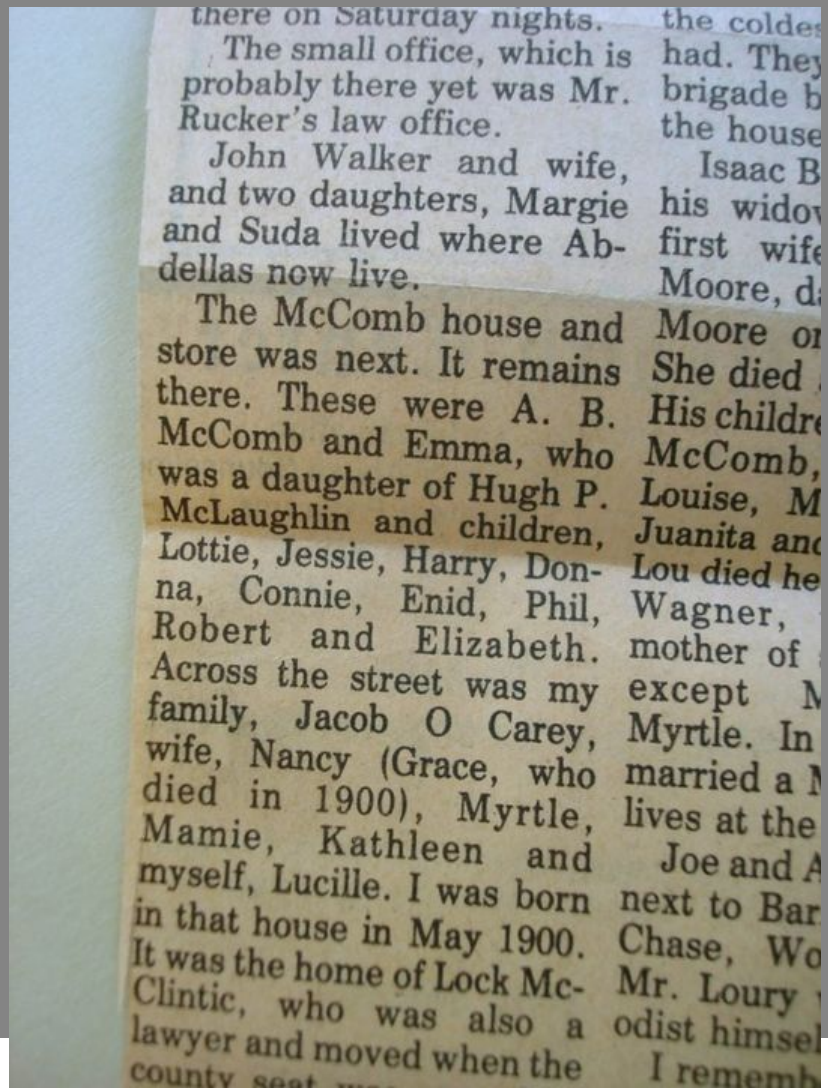

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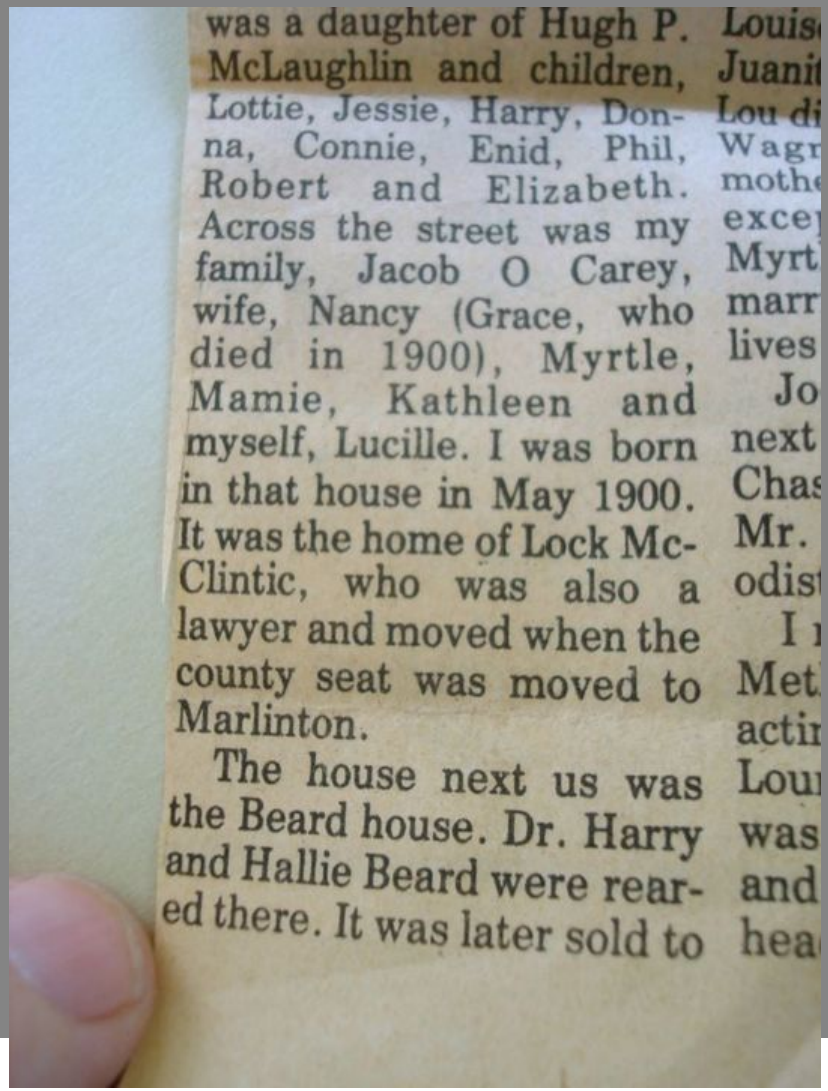

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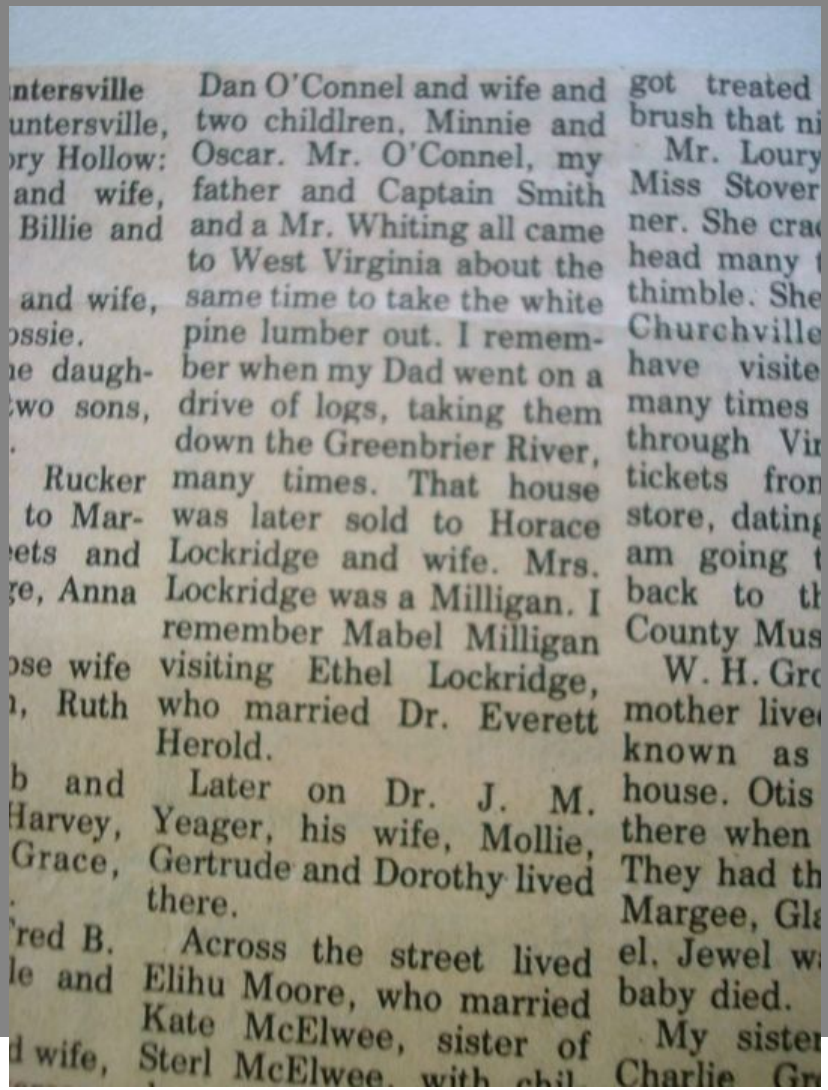

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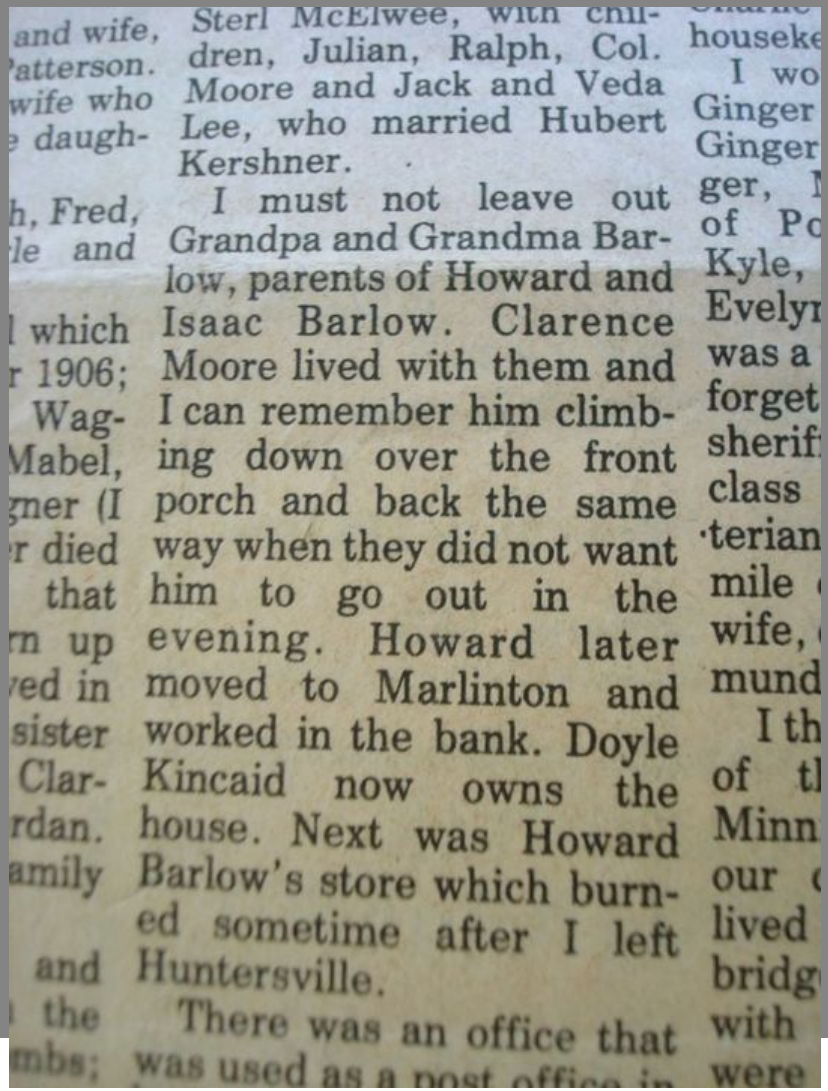

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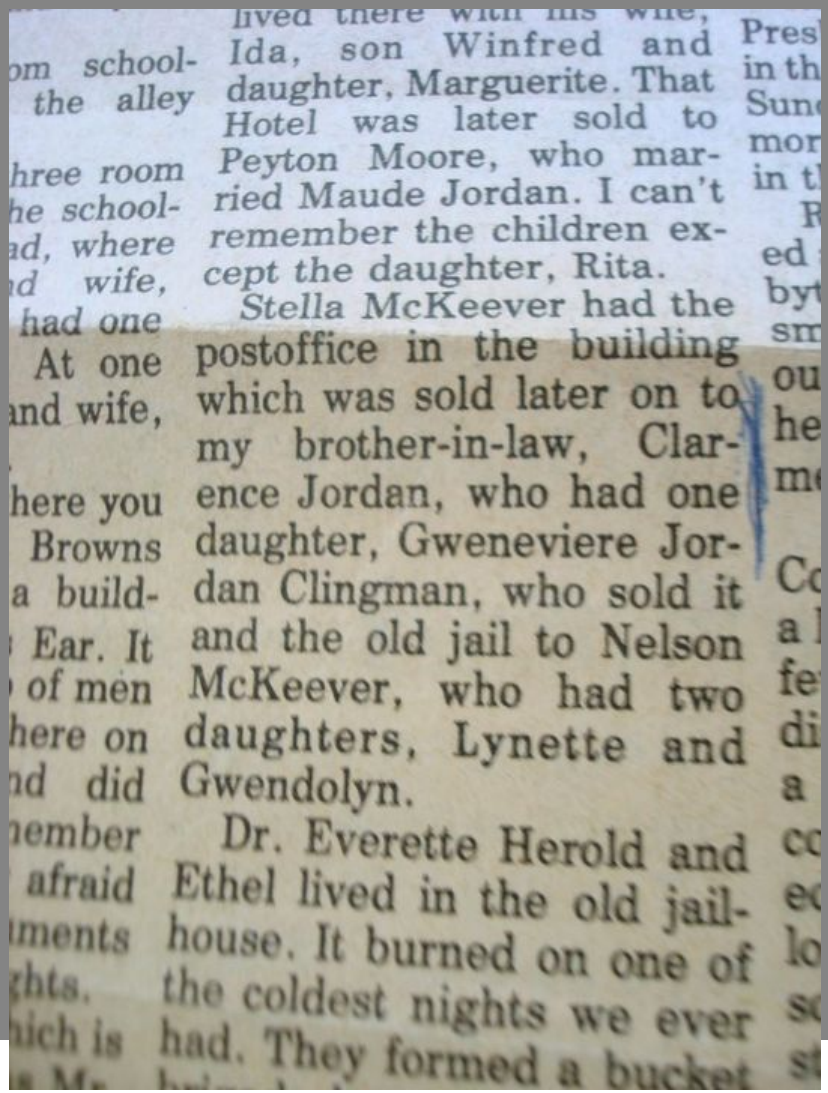

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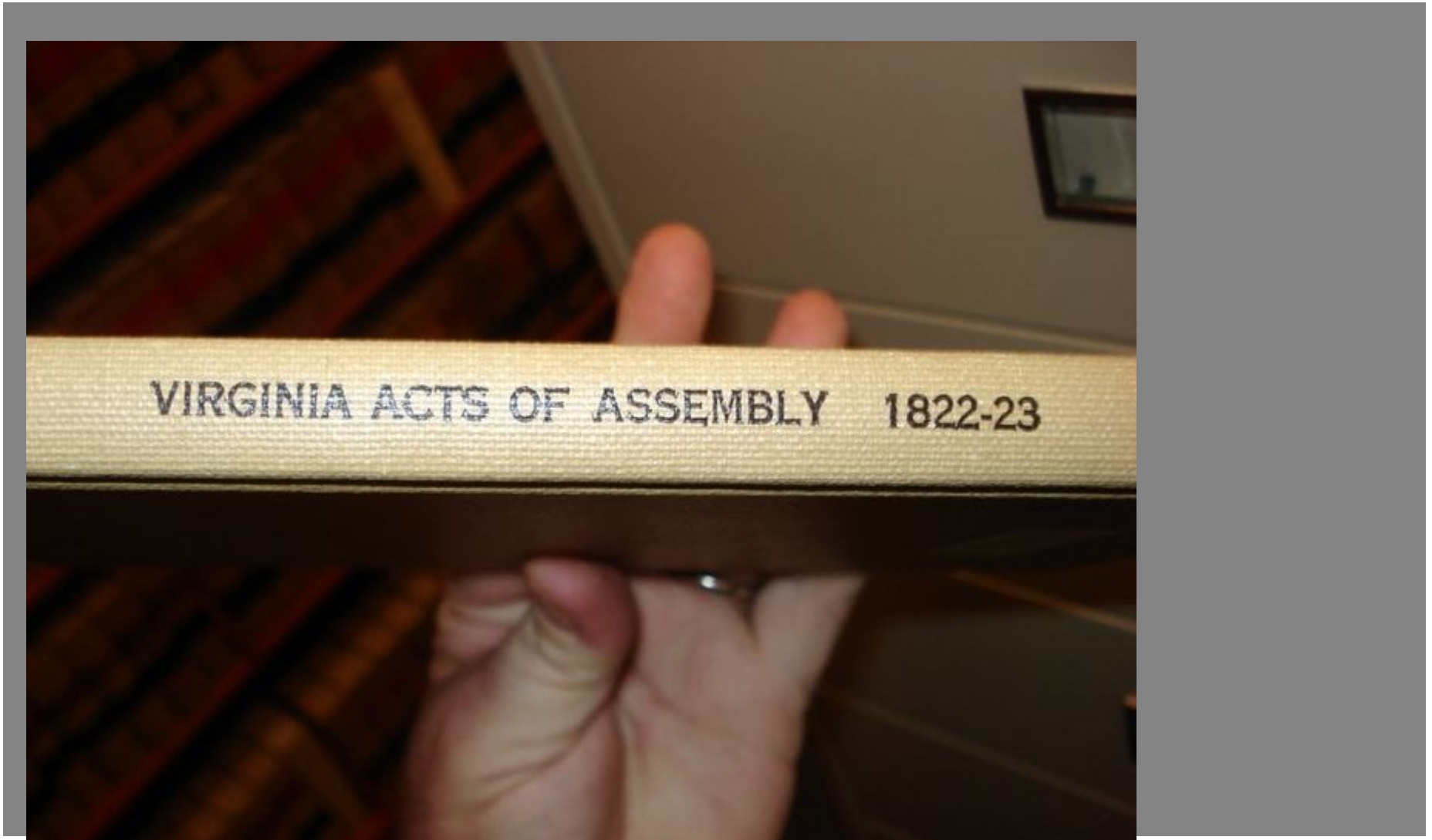
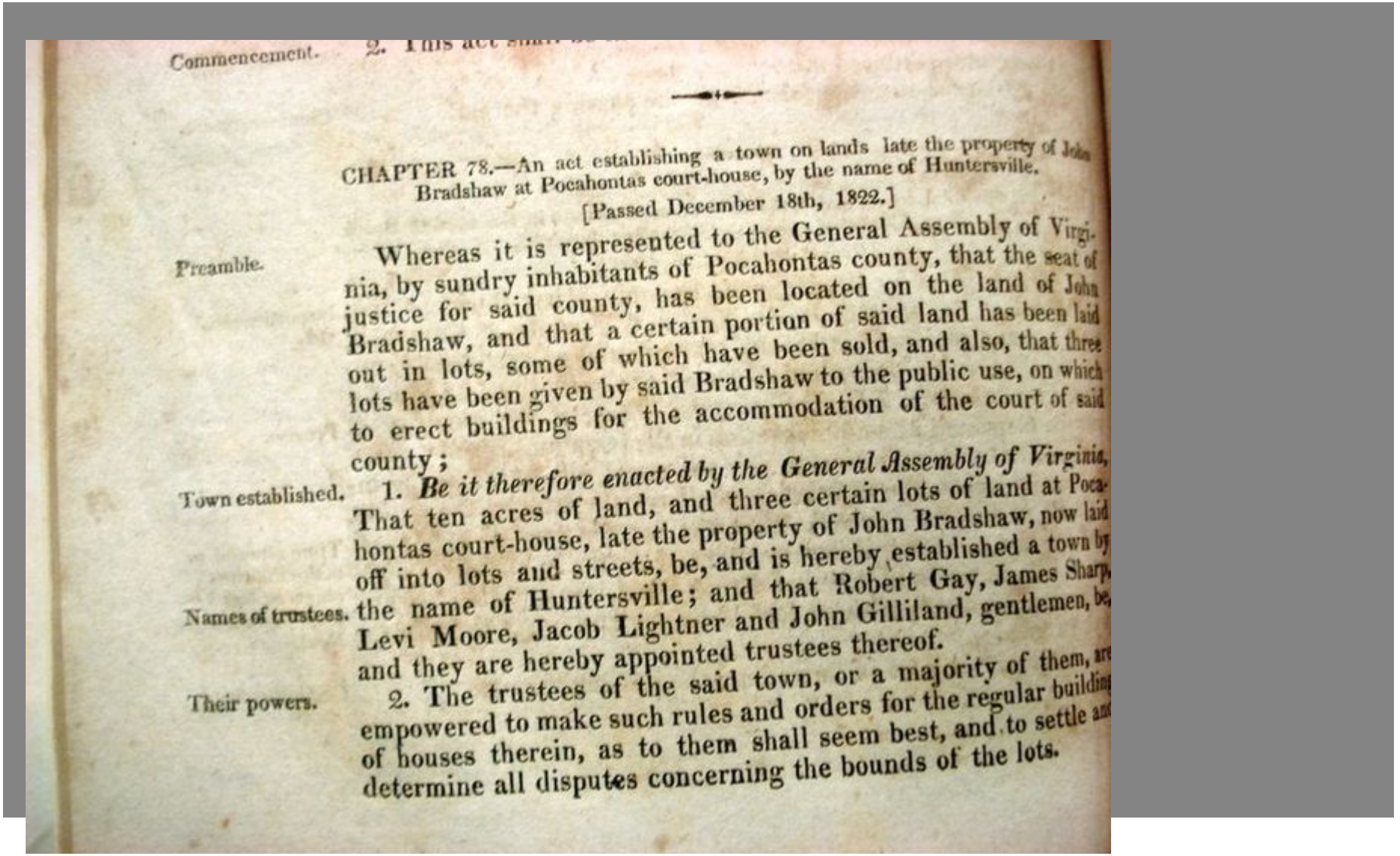
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Huntersville Bradshaw


VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY 1822-23



Commencement. 2. This act

CHAPTER 78.—An act establishing a town on lands late the property of John Bradshaw at Pocahontas court-house, by the name of Huntersville.

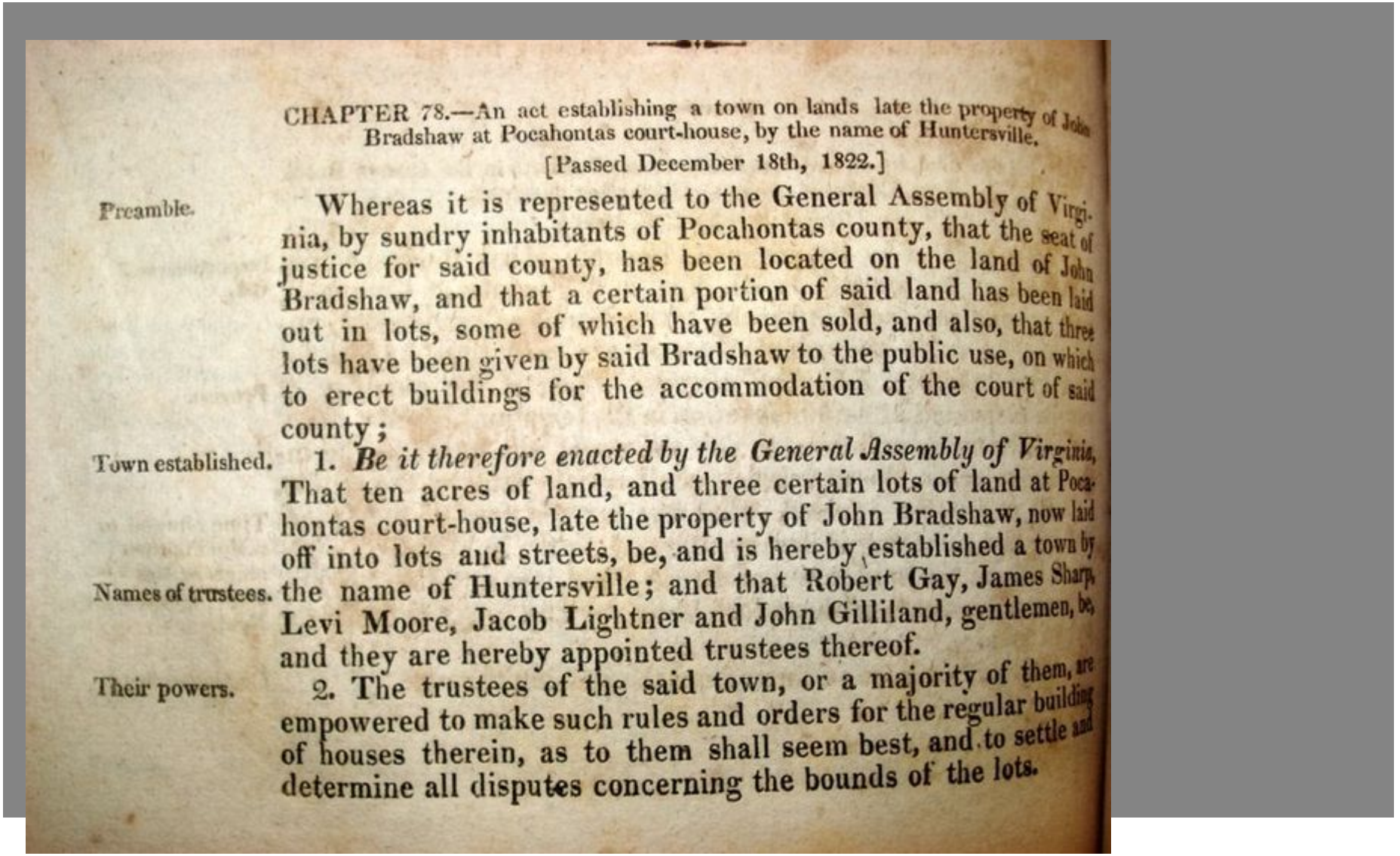
[Passed December 18th, 1822.]

Preamble. Whereas it is represented to the General Assembly of Virginia, by sundry inhabitants of Pocahontas county, that the seat of justice for said county, has been located on the land of John Bradshaw, and that a certain portion of said land has been laid out in lots, some of which have been sold, and also, that three lots have been given by said Bradshaw to the public use, on which to erect buildings for the accommodation of the court of said county;

Town established. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia*, That ten acres of land, and three certain lots of land at Pocahontas court-house, late the property of John Bradshaw, now laid off into lots and streets, be, and is hereby established a town by the name of Huntersville; and that Robert Gay, James Sharp, Levi Moore, Jacob Lightner and John Gilliland, gentlemen, be, and they are hereby appointed trustees thereof.

Names of trustees.

Their powers. 2. The trustees of the said town, or a majority of them, are empowered to make such rules and orders for the regular building of houses therein, as to them shall seem best, and to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the lots.



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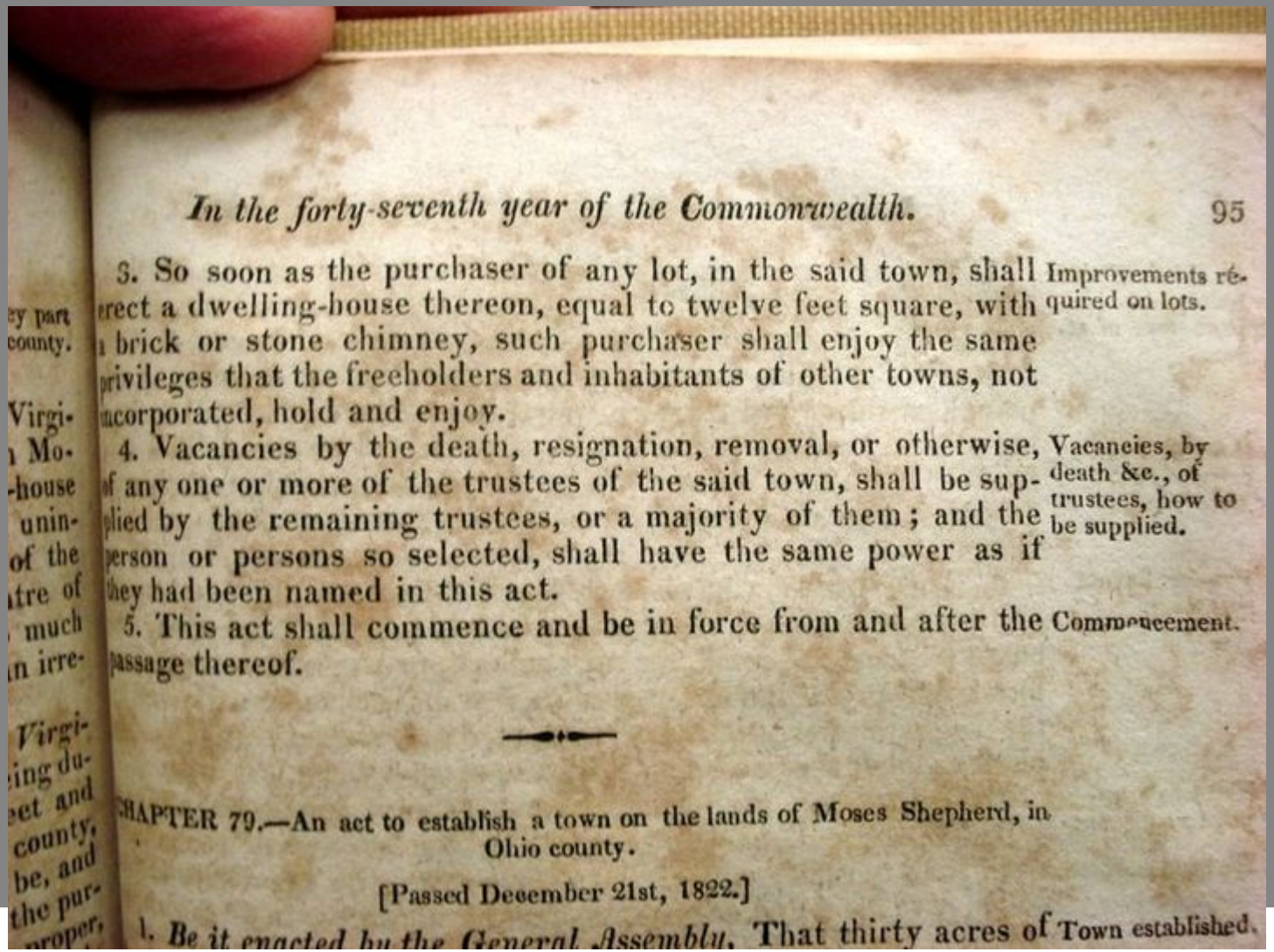


In the forty-seventh year of the Commonwealth. 95

3. So soon as the purchaser of any lot, in the said town, shall erect a dwelling-house thereon, equal to twelve feet square, with a brick or stone chimney, such purchaser shall enjoy the same privileges that the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns, not incorporated, hold and enjoy. Improvements required on lots.

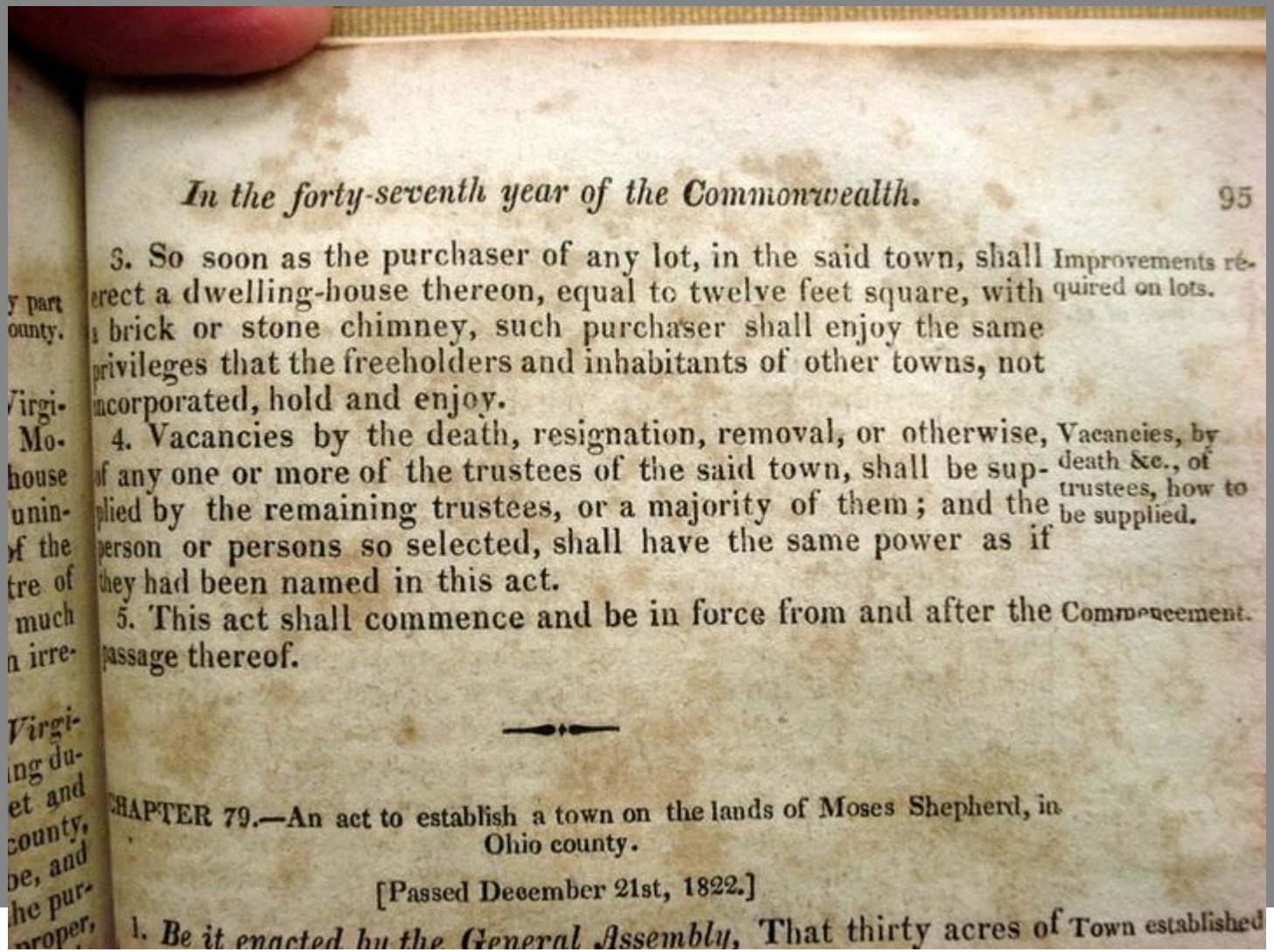
4. Vacancies by the death, resignation, removal, or otherwise, of any one or more of the trustees of the said town, shall be supplied by the remaining trustees, or a majority of them; and the person or persons so selected, shall have the same power as if they had been named in this act. Vacancies, by death &c., of trustees, how to be supplied.

5. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof. Commencement.

CHAPTER 79.—An act to establish a town on the lands of Moses Shepherd, in Ohio county.

[Passed December 21st, 1822.]

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly*, That thirty acres of Town established.



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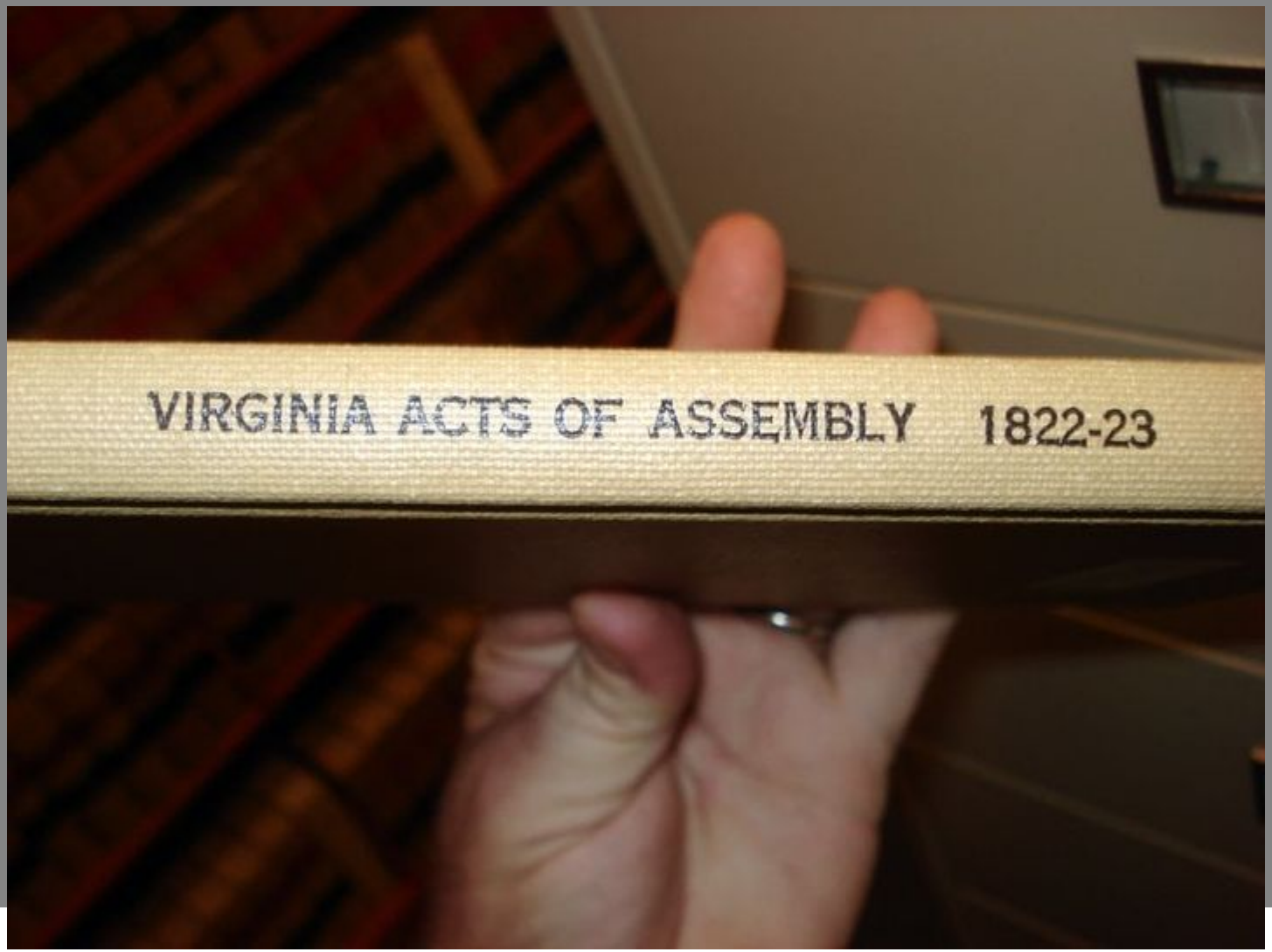
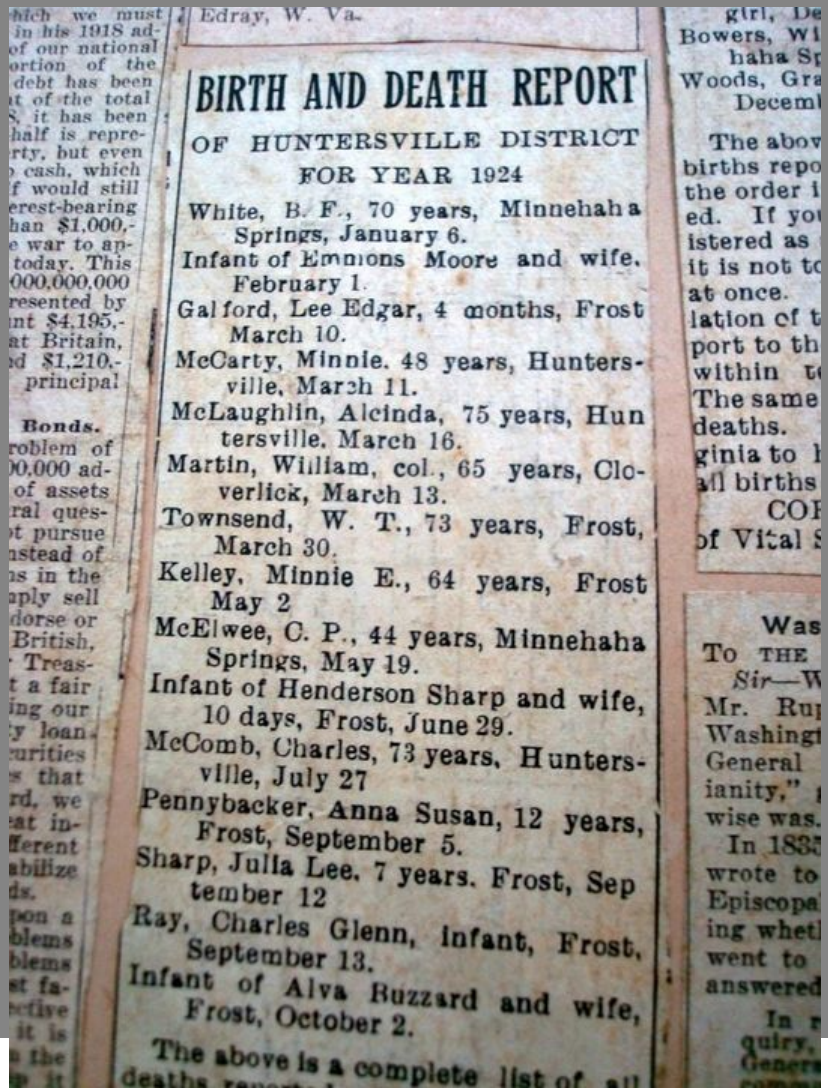

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY 1822-23

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Huntersville Birth



Edray, W. Va.

BIRTH AND DEATH REPORT

OF HUNTERSVILLE DISTRICT FOR YEAR 1924

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Infant of Emmons Moore and wife, February 1.

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Townsend, W. T., 73 years, Frost, March 30.

Kelley, Minnie E., 64 years, Frost May 2

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Infant of Alva Buzzard and wife, Frost, October 2.

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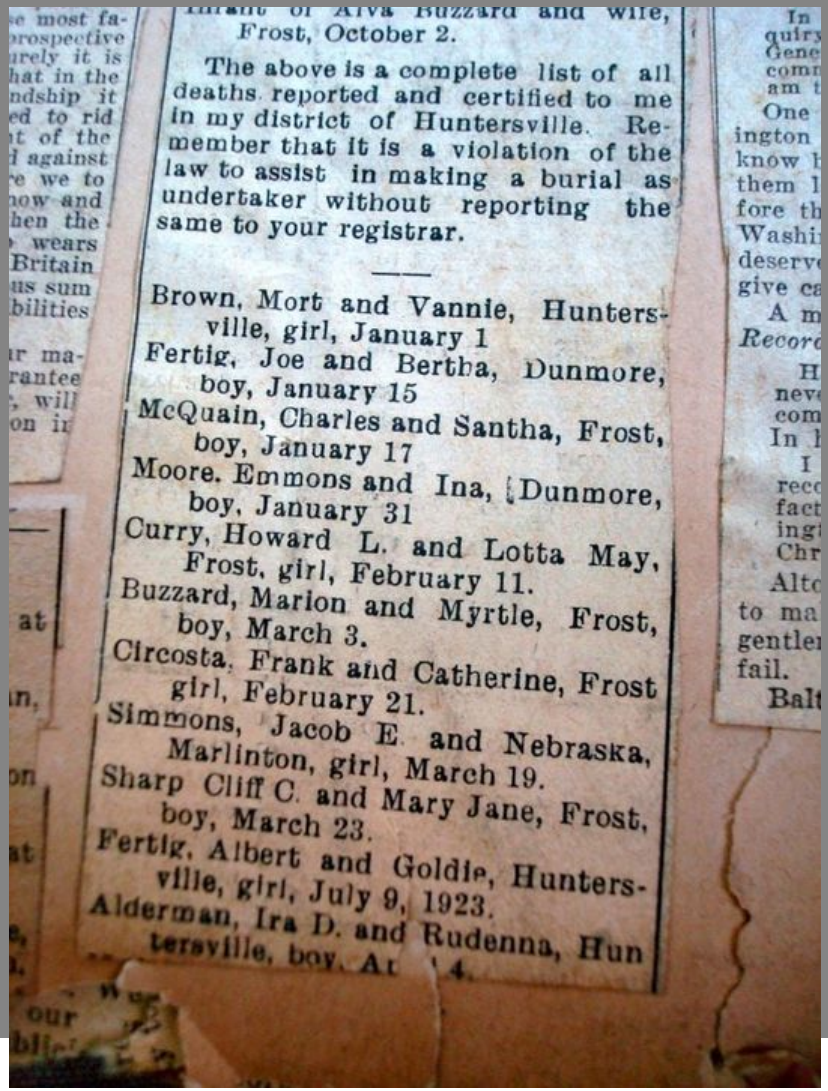

Frost, October 2.

The above is a complete list of all deaths reported and certified to me in my district of Huntersville. Remember that it is a violation of the law to assist in making a burial as undertaker without reporting the same to your registrar.

Brown, Mort and Vannie, Huntersville, girl, January 1

Fertig, Joe and Bertha, Dunmore, boy, January 15

McQuain, Charles and Santha, Frost, boy, January 17

Moore, Emmons and Ina, Dunmore, boy, January 31

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Buzzard, Marion and Myrtle, Frost, boy, March 3.

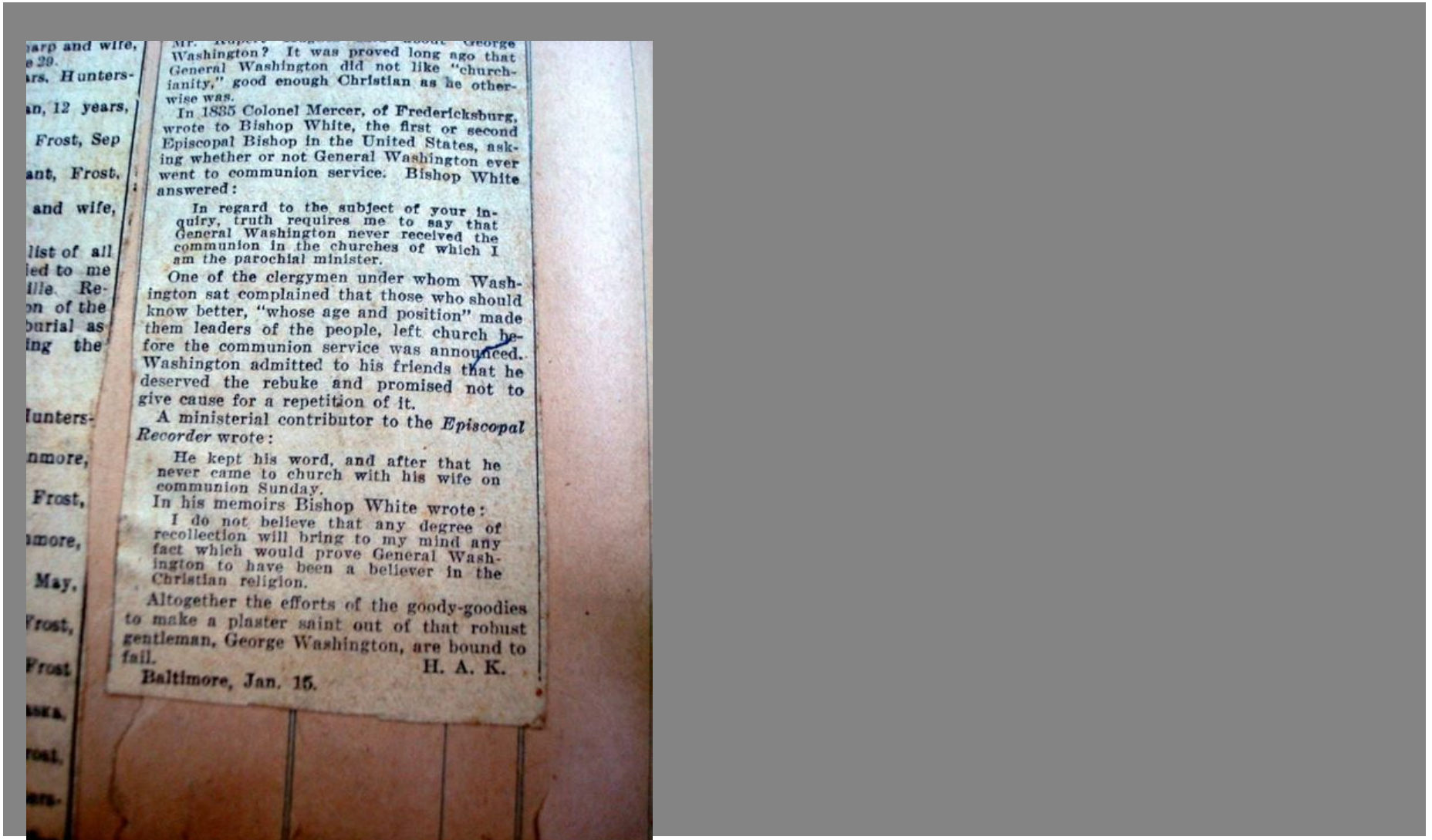
Circosta, Frank and Catherine, Frost girl, February 21.

Simmons, Jacob E. and Nebraska, Marlinton, girl, March 19.

Sharp Cliff C. and Mary Jane, Frost, boy, March 23.

Fertig, Albert and Goldie, Huntersville, girl, July 9, 1923.

Alderman, Ira D. and Rudenna, Huntersville, boy, A[illegible] 4.



Washington? It was proved long ago that General Washington did not like "churchianity," good enough Christian as he otherwise was.

In 1835 Colonel Mercer, of Fredericksburg, wrote to Bishop White, the first or second Episcopal Bishop in the United States, asking whether or not General Washington ever went to communion service. Bishop White answered:

> In regard to the subject of your inquiry, truth requires me to say that General Washington never received the communion in the churches of which I am the parochial minister.

One of the clergymen under whom Washington sat complained that those who should know better, "whose age and position" made them leaders of the people, left church before the communion service was announced. Washington admitted to his friends that he deserved the rebuke and promised not to give cause for a repetition of it.

A ministerial contributor to the *Episcopal Recorder* wrote:

> He kept his word, and after that he never came to church with his wife on communion Sunday.

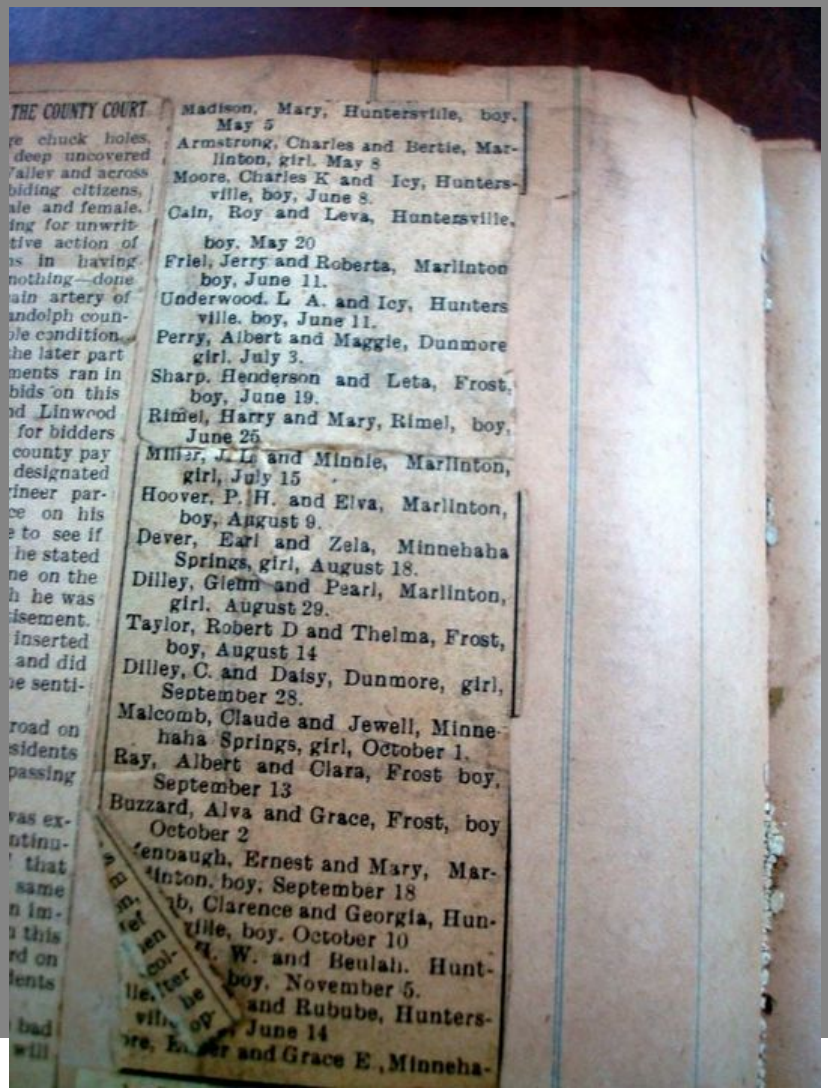
In his memoirs Bishop White wrote:

> I do not believe that any degree of recollection will bring to my mind any fact which would prove General Washington to have been a believer in the Christian religion.

Altogether the efforts of the goody-goodies to make a plaster saint out of that robust gentleman, George Washington, are bound to fail.

H. A. K.

Baltimore, Jan. 15.



THE COUNTY COURT

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Armstrong, Charles and Bertie, Marlinton, girl, May 8

Moore, Charles K and Icy, Huntersville, boy, June 8.

Cain, Roy and Leva, Huntersville, boy, May 20

Friel, Jerry and Roberta, Marlinton boy, June 11.

Underwood, L A. and Icy, Huntersville, boy, June 11.

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Hoover, P. H. and Elva, Marlinton, boy, August 9.

Dever, Earl and Zela, Minnehaha Springs, girl, August 18.

Dilley, Glenn and Pearl, Marlinton, girl, August 29.

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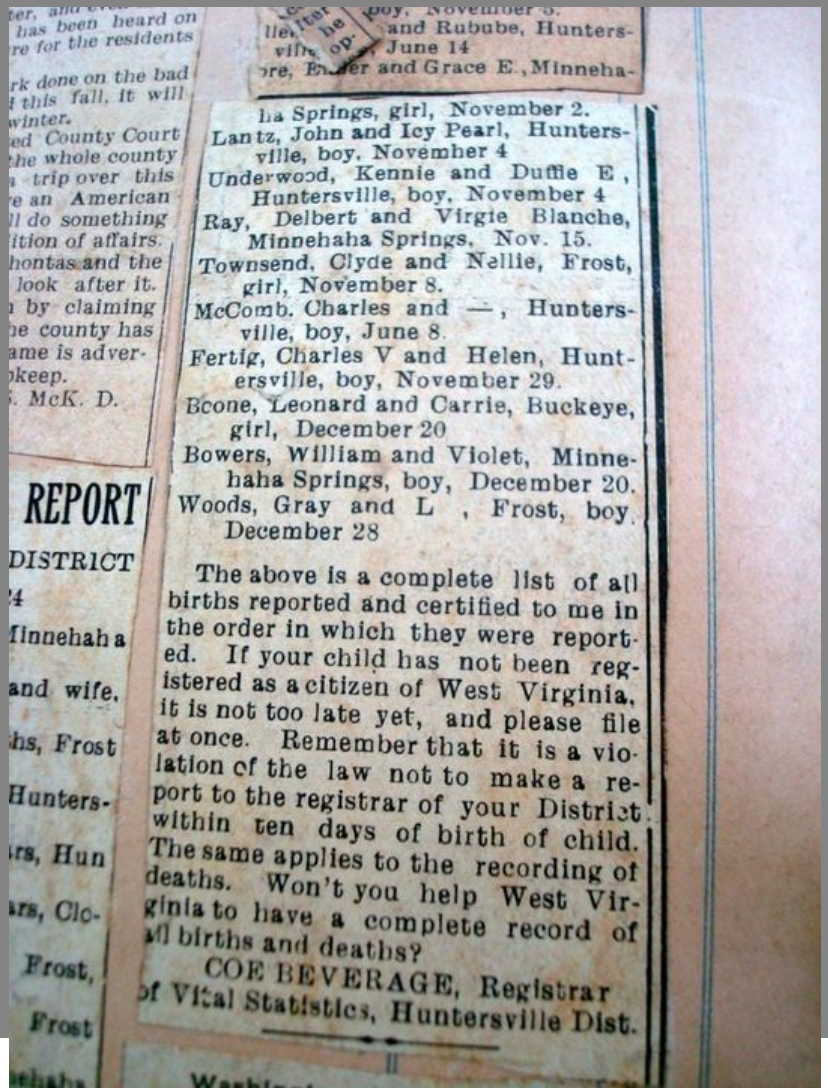

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REPORT

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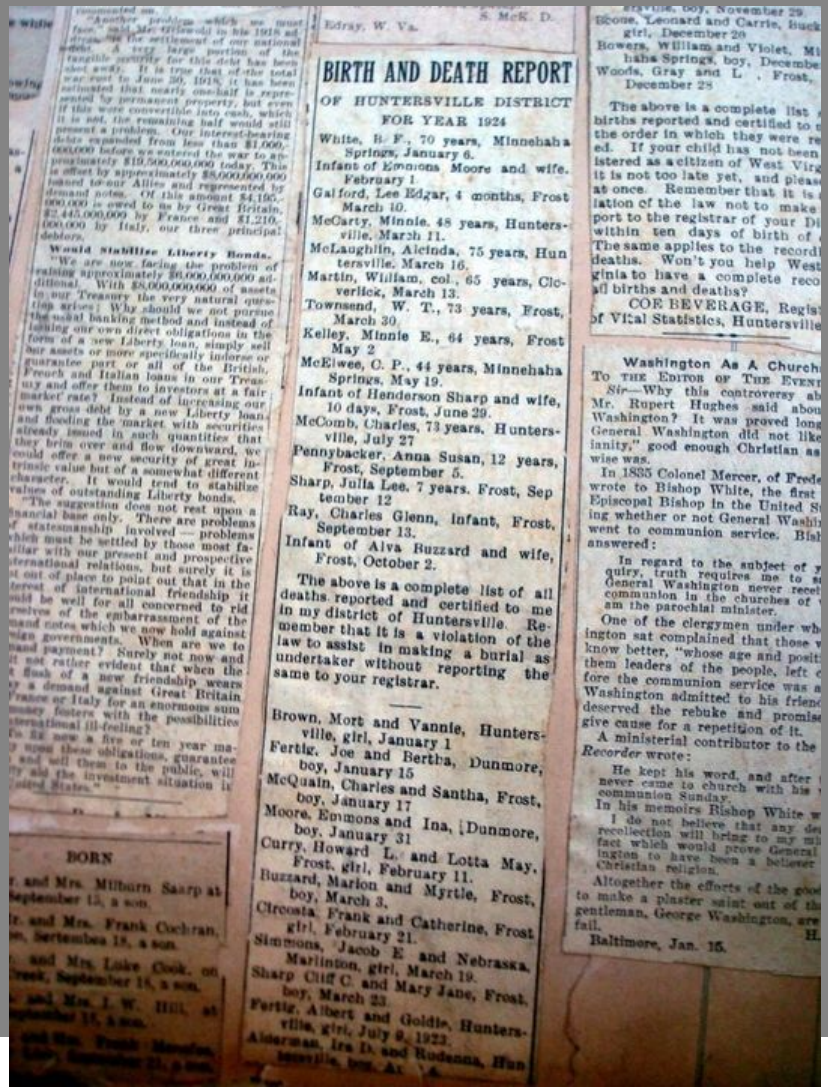
Boone, Leonard and Carrie, Buckeye, girl, December 20
Bowers, William and Violet, Minne-haha Springs, boy, December 20.
Woods, Gray and L , Frost, boy. December 28

The above is a complete list of all births reported and certified to me in the order in which they were report-ed. If your child has not been reg-istered as a citizen of West Virginia, it is not too late yet, and please file at once. Remember that it is a vio-lation of the law not to make a re-port to the registrar of your District within ten days of birth of child. The same applies to the recording of deaths. Won't you help West Vir-ginia to have a complete record of all births and deaths?

COE BEVERAGE, Registrar
of Vital Statistics, Huntersville Dist.



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Washington As A Church

To the Editor of The Even

Sir:—Why this controversy ab Mr. Rupert Hughes said abou Washington? It was proved lon General Washington did not like inity," good enough Christian as wise was.

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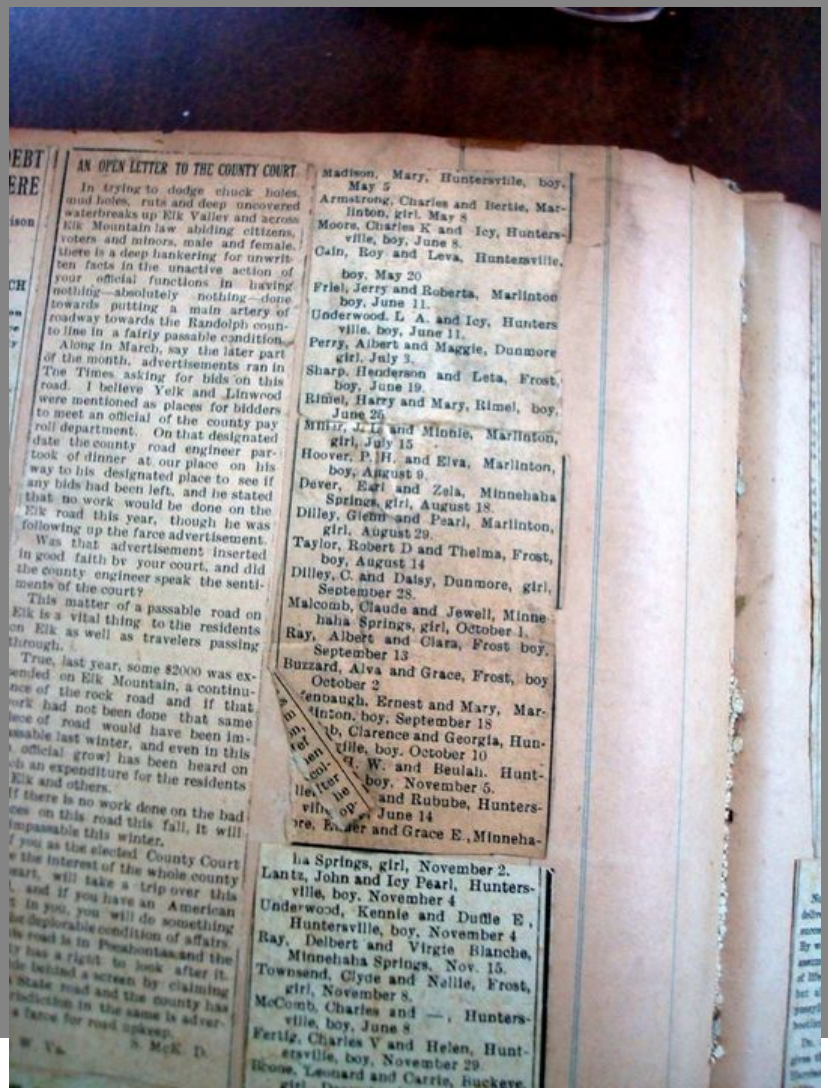

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE COUNTY COURT

In trying to dodge chuck holes, mud holes, ruts and deep uncovered waterbreaks up Elk Valley and across Elk Mountain law abiding citizens, voters and minors, male and female, there is a deep hankering for unwritten facts in the unactive action of your official functions in having nothing—absolutely nothing—done towards putting a main artery of roadway towards the Randolph county line in a fairly passable condition.

Along in March, say the later part of the month, advertisements ran in The Times asking for bids on this road. I believe Yelk and Linwood were mentioned as places for bidders to meet an official of the county pay roll department. On that designated date the county road engineer partook of dinner at our place on his way to his designated place to see if any bids had been left, and he stated that no work would be done on the Elk road this year, though he was following up the farce advertisement.

Was that advertisement inserted in good faith by your court, and did the county engineer speak the sentiments of the court?

This matter of a passable road on Elk is a vital thing to the residents on Elk as well as travelers passing through.

True, last year, some $2000 was expended on Elk Mountain, a continuance of the rock road and if that work had not been done that same piece of road would have been impassable last winter, and even in this official growl has been heard on an expenditure for the residents Elk and others.

If there is no work done on the bad ces on this road this fall, it will impassable this winter.

f you as the elected County Court e the interest of the whole county eart, will take a trip over this , and if you have an American t in you, you will do something the deplorable condition of affairs. e road is in Pocahontas and the y has a right to look after it. ile behind a screen by claiming State road and the county has diction in the same is adver- a farce for road upkeep.

W. Va. S. McK. D.

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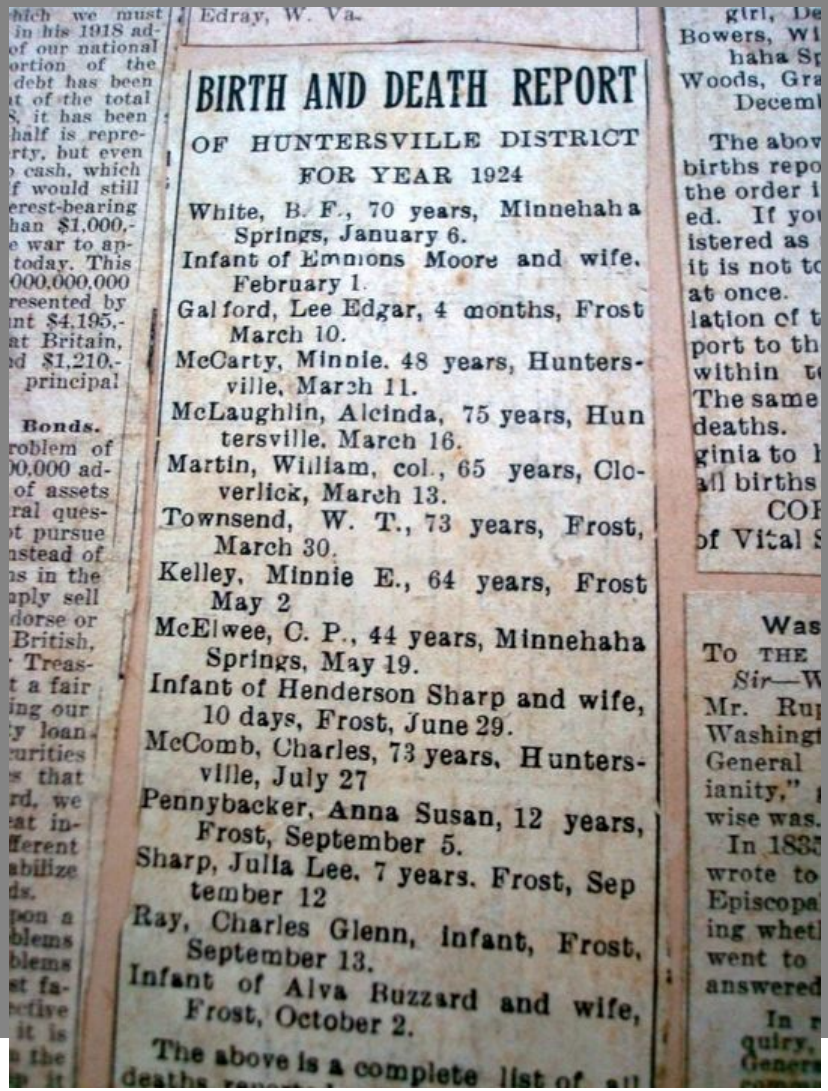

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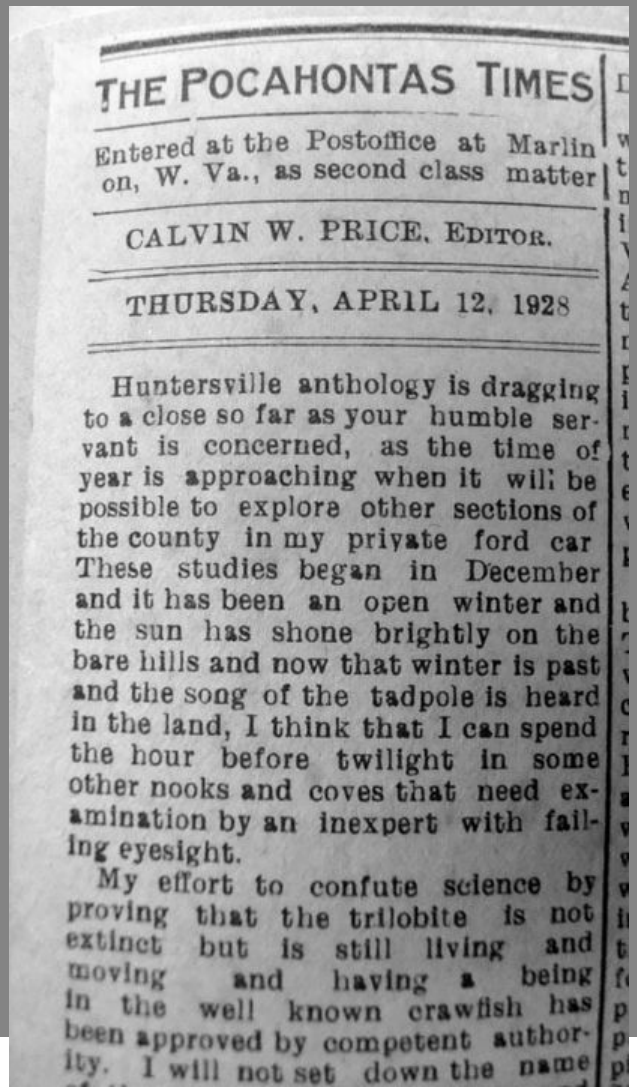
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Hunteersville Anthology



THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

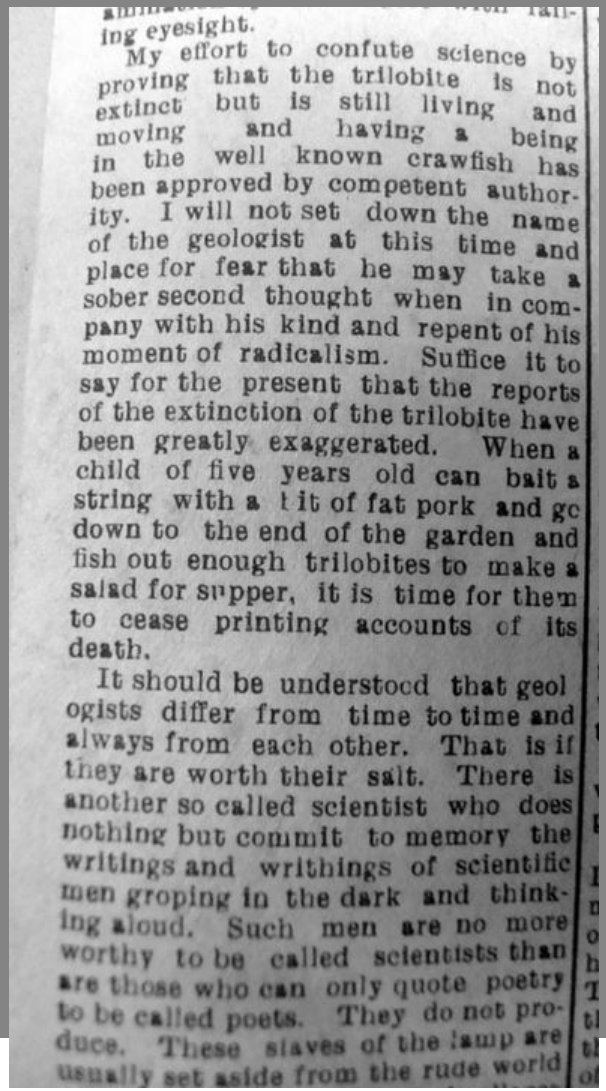
Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928

Huntersville anthology is dragging to a close so far as your humble servant is concerned, as the time of year is approaching when it will be possible to explore other sections of the county in my private ford car These studies began in December and it has been an open winter and the sun has shone brightly on the bare hills and now that winter is past and the song of the tadpole is heard in the land, I think that I can spend the hour before twilight in some other nooks and coves that need examination by an inexpert with failing eyesight.

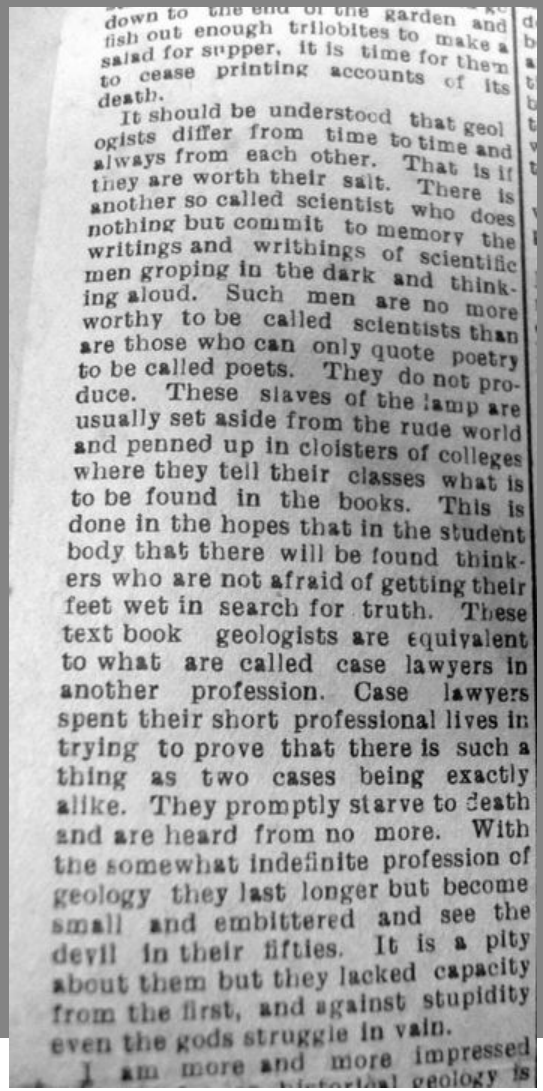
My effort to confute science by proving that the trilobite is not extinct but is still living and moving and having a being in the well known crawfish has been approved by competent authority. I will not set down the name



ing eyesight.

My effort to confute science by proving that the trilobite is not extinct but is still living and moving and having a being in the well known crawfish has been approved by competent authority. I will not set down the name of the geologist at this time and place for fear that he may take a sober second thought when in company with his kind and repent of his moment of radicalism. Suffice it to say for the present that the reports of the extinction of the trilobite have been greatly exaggerated. When a child of five years old can bait a string with a bit of fat pork and go down to the end of the garden and fish out enough trilobites to make a salad for supper, it is time for them to cease printing accounts of its death.

It should be understood that geologists differ from time to time and always from each other. That is if they are worth their salt. There is another so called scientist who does nothing but commit to memory the writings and writhings of scientific men groping in the dark and thinking aloud. Such men are no more worthy to be called scientists than are those who can only quote poetry to be called poets. They do not produce. These slaves of the lamp are usually set aside from the rude world



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I am more and more impressed

I am more and more impressed that as far as historical geology is concerned, there should be no paleontologist tolerated who has not served his time in the study of botany and zoology. Such a man would be competent to judge a fossil as in most cases fossils are greatly changed by time and circumstance. Thus when the fossil hunter finds a remains that indicated that the animal in life had a pygidium as the brightest jewel of his casket, if he knows that the living crawfish is fitted one with that kind of impeller, a line of thought is established, that may be reduced to copy, and which may even be printed, even as that gifted ass, Charles Darwin, got his stuff published and read.

Let me explain a little further about the crawfish, one of our most interesting and important survivals. In any country where the bass is king, the crawfish plays a big part in the scheme of life. Its name has become a verb, to crawfish, meaning the power to dart backward, owing to his highly developed and most ancient pygidium, much older than the tail of ordinary fishes.

It will be observed by a comparison of the crawfish with the fossil remains of its forefathers, that the pinchers of the crawfish are not pres

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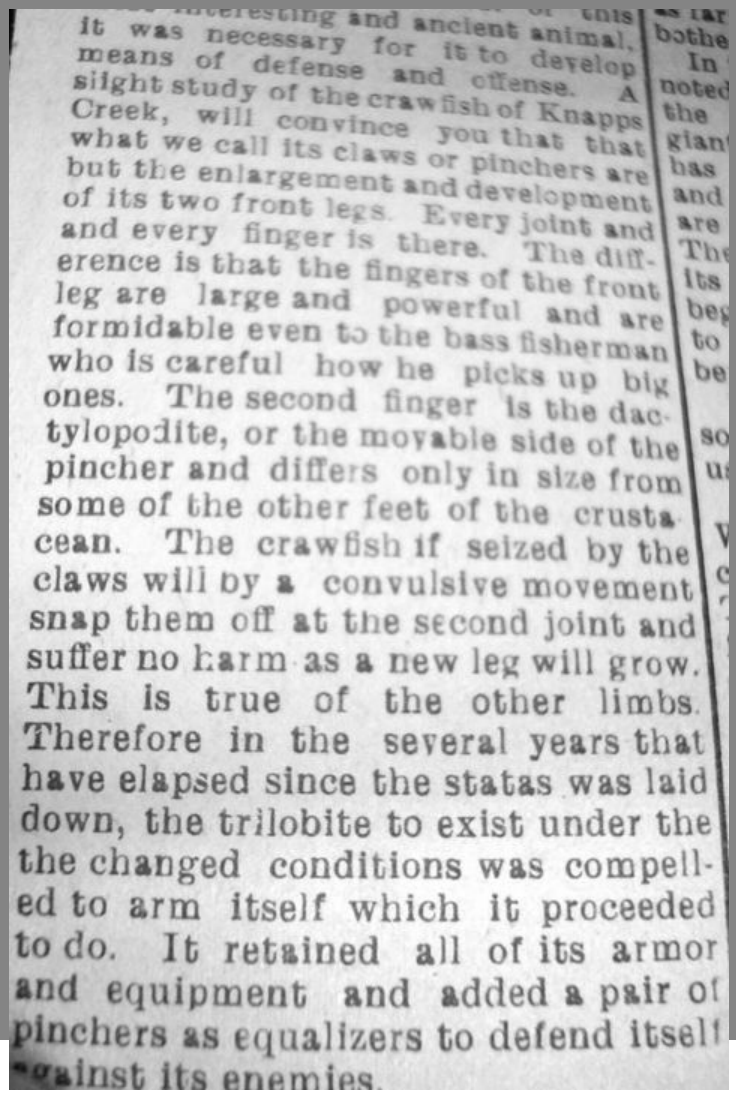
It will be observed by a comparison of the crawfish with the fossil remains of its forefathers, that the pinchers of the crawfish are not present in the stone replicas of the trilobite. But that only goes to prove the case. In the survival of this most interesting and ancient animal, it was necessary for it to develop means of defense and offense. A slight study of the crawfish of Knapps Creek, will convince you that that what we call its claws or pinchers are but the enlargement and development of its two front legs. Every joint and and every finger is there. The difference is that the fingers of the front leg are large and powerful and are formidable even to the bass fisherman who is careful how he picks up big ones. The second finger is the dac-



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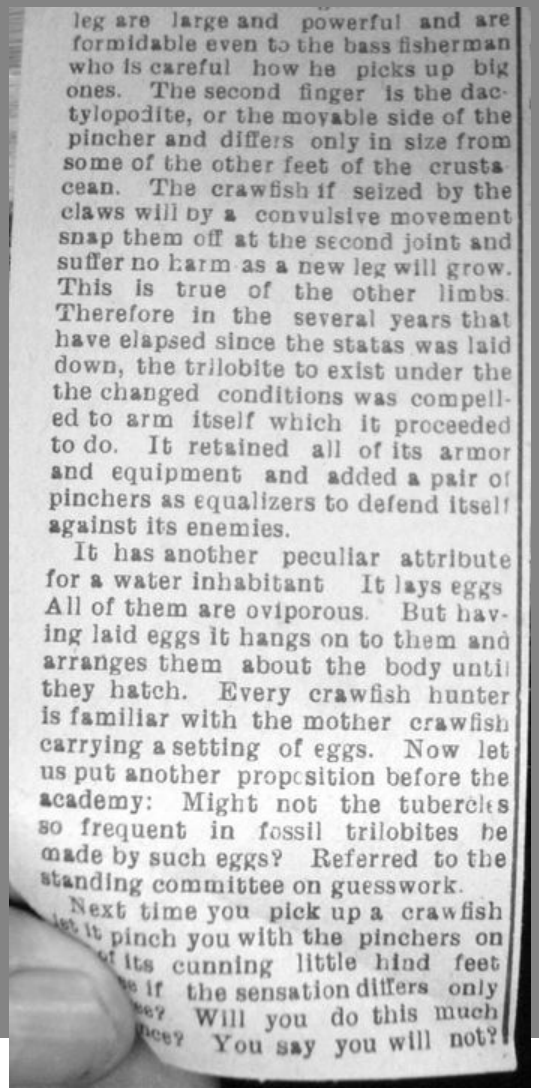

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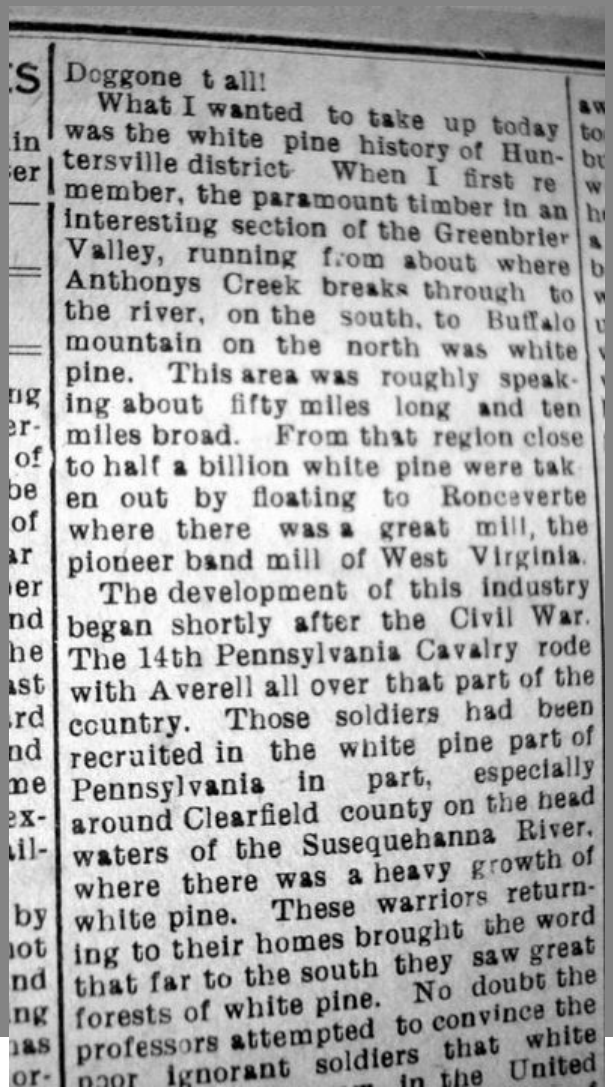
It has another peculiar attribute for a water inhabitant It lays eggs All of them are oviporous. But having laid eggs it hangs on to them and arranges them about the body until they hatch. Every crawfish hunter is familiar with the mother crawfish carrying a setting of eggs. Now let us put another propcsition before the academy: Might not the tubercles so frequent in fossil trilobites be made by such eggs? Referred to the standing committee on guesswork.

Next time you pick up a crawfish let it pinch you with the pinchers on its cunning little hind feet if the sensation differs only Will you do this much You say you will not?



Doggone t all!

What I wanted to take up today was the white pine history of Huntersville district. When I first remember, the paramount timber in an interesting section of the Greenbrier Valley, running from about where Anthonys Creek breaks through to the river, on the south, to Buffalo mountain on the north was white pine. This area was roughly speaking about fifty miles long and ten miles broad. From that region close to half a billion white pine were taken out by floating to Ronceverte where there was a great mill, the pioneer band mill of West Virginia.

The development of this industry began shortly after the Civil War. The 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry rode with Averell all over that part of the country. Those soldiers had been recruited in the white pine part of Pennsylvania in part, especially around Clearfield county on the head waters of the Susequehanna River, where there was a heavy growth of white pine. These warriors returning to their homes brought the word that far to the south they saw great forests of white pine. No doubt the professors attempted to convince the poor ignorant soldiers that white

...ited in the ...soldiers had been Pennsylvania in the white pine part of part, especially around Clearfield county on the head waters of the Susequehanna River, where there was a heavy growth of white pine. These warriors returning to their homes brought the word that far to the south they saw great forests of white pine. No doubt the professors attempted to convince the poor ignorant soldiers that white pine did not grow in the United States south of the 43rd degree of latitude, and I have no doubt that they silenced the untrained observers

But enough of it got through to some business men who lived in the community where Charles Schwab was born and raised and they came here and saw the white pine, and said to hell with the professors, they do not know it all. So the buying began and while they paid a dollar and less an acre for the very finest timber country, that dollar looked bigger than a cart wheel to a country that had been bled white by the war, and a prosperity started here that has continued to this day.

The Knapps Creek valley was the very heart and center of the white pine forests.

I have noticed this: That whereever I find fossils in the old red sandstone measures that they mark the limit

that has continued to this day.

The Knapps Creek valley was the very heart and center of the white pine forests.

I have noticed this: That whereever I find fossils in the old red sandstone measures that they mark the limit of the white pine growth and this holds good whereever I have been. There is an intimate relation between the soil and timber. Perhaps as this was the only considerable growth of white pine timber in the State, it may also be true that this is the only place in West Virginia where the fossils peculiar to the old red sand stone are to be found. These shells denote the sea or large bodies of fresh water, and it is likely that as the white pine was found only on the western slope of the Allegheny that these shell beds mark the bounds of great lakes which were afterwards drained and which left great fertile fields of flat lands like the Knapps Creek valley and so forth.

The white pine that we had here was slightly different from the white pine of Pennsylvania and very different from the white pine of the Rocky Mountains It gets its name from the whiteness of the lumber that is

pine of Pennsylvania and very different from the white pine of the Rocky Mountains It gets its name from the whiteness of the lumber that is made from it. It is beautiful lumber easily worked and at one time before the iron age was in great demand for oil tanks. It is the most comforting wood that a poor carpenter ever used It has a grateful feel to the hands even. And if you have to camp out in an empty shack in the Huntersville woods, pick out a white pine plank for your couch and it will be soft and easy on our tired bones.

The white pine shed its seeds abroad and it is very common to find fine specimens of the tree outside of the district that I speak of as being shell bearing but the trees do not increase anywhere except the shell bearing stratas And what is more in the Huntersville district it is a common thing for white pine to reproduce as a second growth. Whispering pine is a very beautiful and suggestive name for the white pine. It is what Longfellow babbles about when he speaks of the "murmuring pines and the hemlocks." In a grove of white pine trees, especially of the thick second growth lodgepole size,

thick second growth lodgepole size, on every summer day, those who enter such a forest are aware of a constant silken soft uncertain murmur in the tree tops that should be heard to be appreciated. I cannot describe a sound very well. It is as persistent as the sound of the surf. It has healing in its wings.

The learned clerks have classified all pines that have five leaves bound together as white pines and that is as far as the livid wing of science has bothered to shadow this subject.

In the Rocky Mountains that most noted white pine is universally called the sugar pine. It is also called giant pine, and Lambert's pine. It has attained a heighth of 200 feet and a diameter of 20 feet. Its cones are sometimes twenty inches long. The west as we know is noted for its big things, especially for its great beggars. It has been saying gimme to Congress ever since I could remember.

The sugar pine when burned exudes something like sugar and it has even used as a poor substitute for sugar.

The first big lumber operation in West Virginia was the white pine cuttings in the Greenbrier Valley. The men who came here and made fortunes in the business started on a shoe string and had a hard time at the first. The timber was as much as a hundred miles from the railroad at places, but this did not deter them for the white pine was a floater from

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928

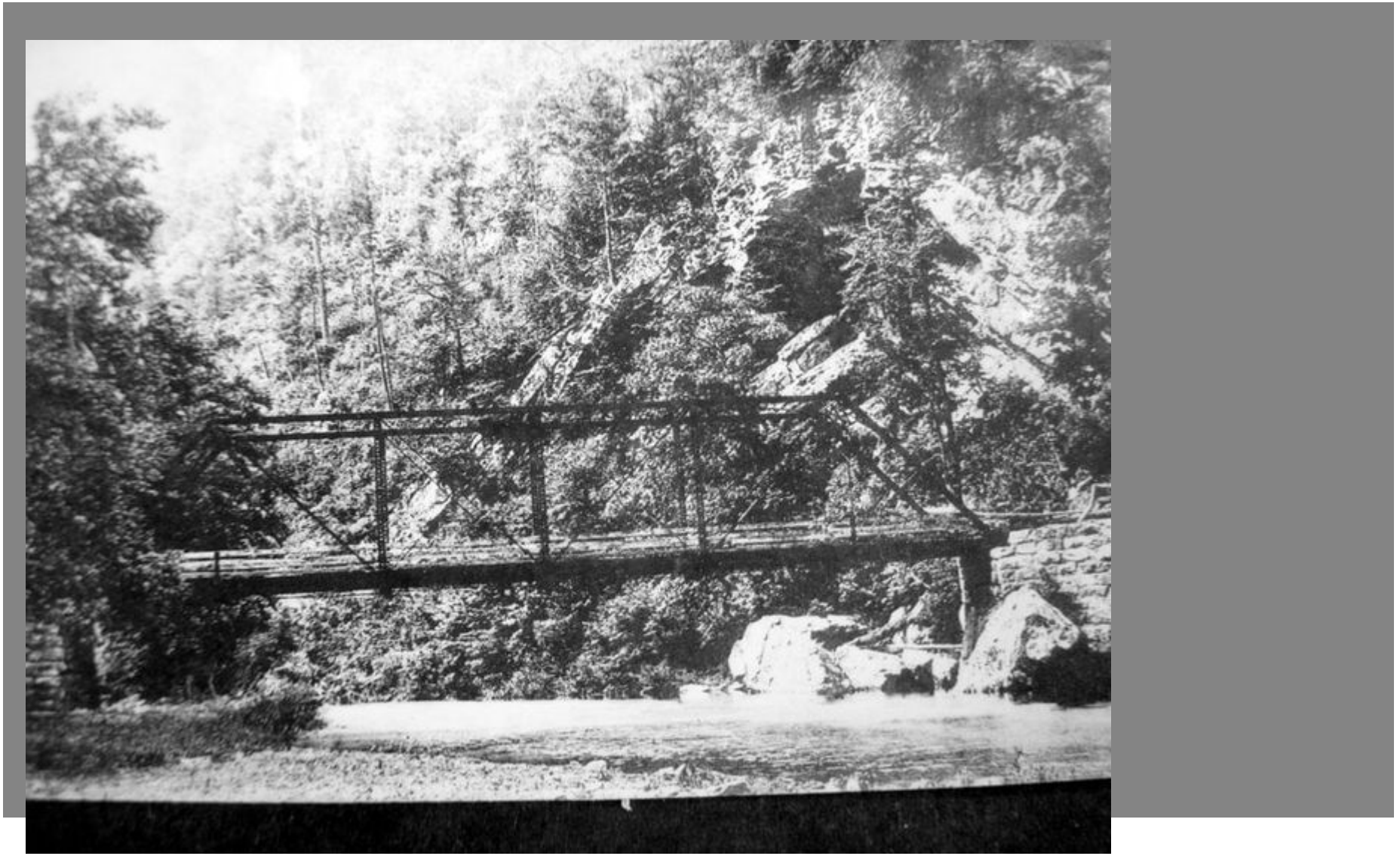
Huntersville anthology is dragging to a close so far as your humble servant is concerned, as the time of year is approaching when it will be possible to explore other sections of the county in my private ford car These studies began in December and it has been an open winter and the sun has shone brightly on the bare hills and now that winter is past and the song of the tadpole is heard in the land, I think that I can spend the hour before twilight in some other nooks and coves that need examination by an inexpert with failing eyesight.

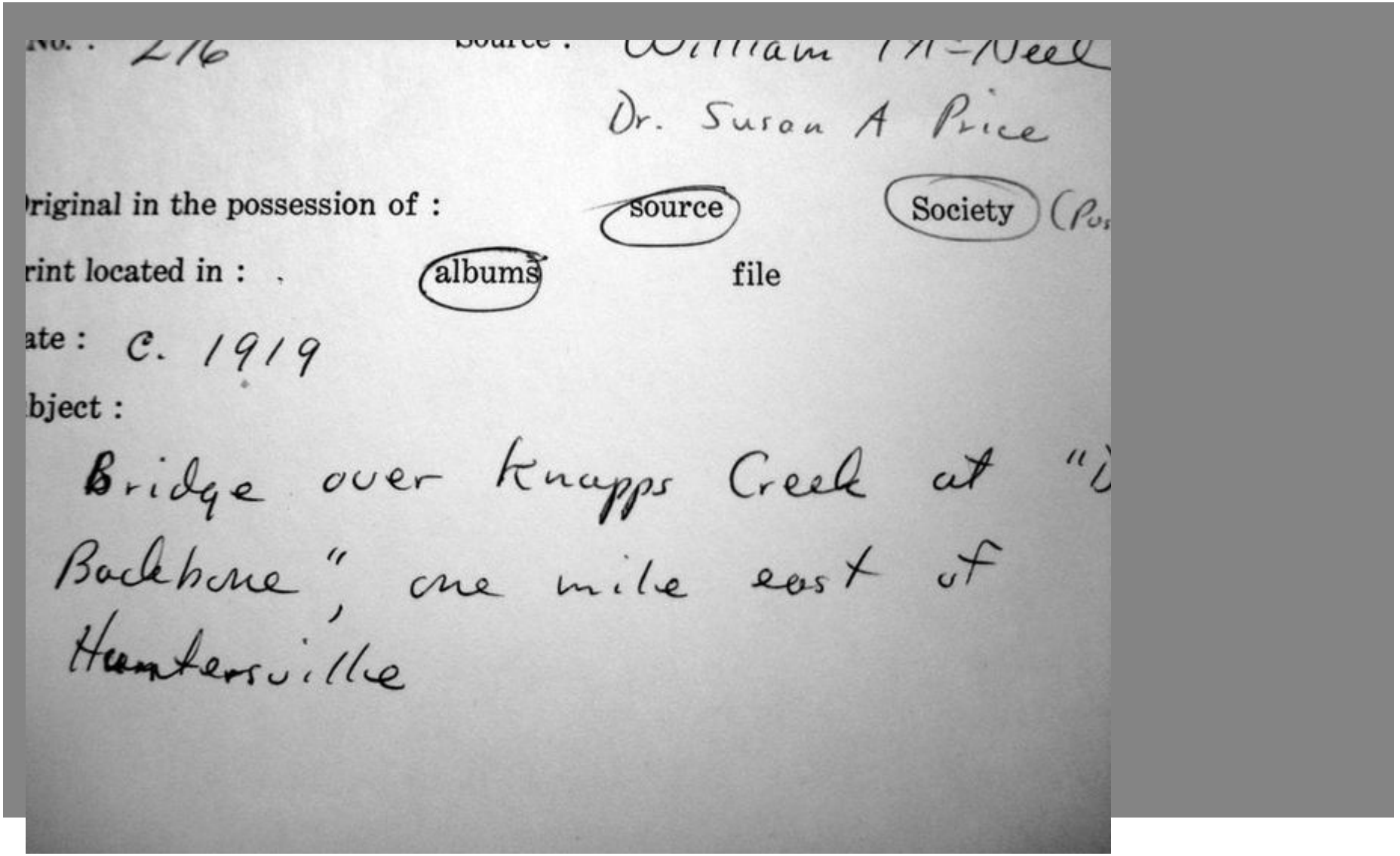
My effort to confute science by proving that the trilobite is not extinct but is still living and moving and having a being in the well known crawfish has been approved by competent authority. I will not set down the name

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Huntersville




No.: 216
Source: William H. Neel
Dr. Susan A Price
Original in the possession of :
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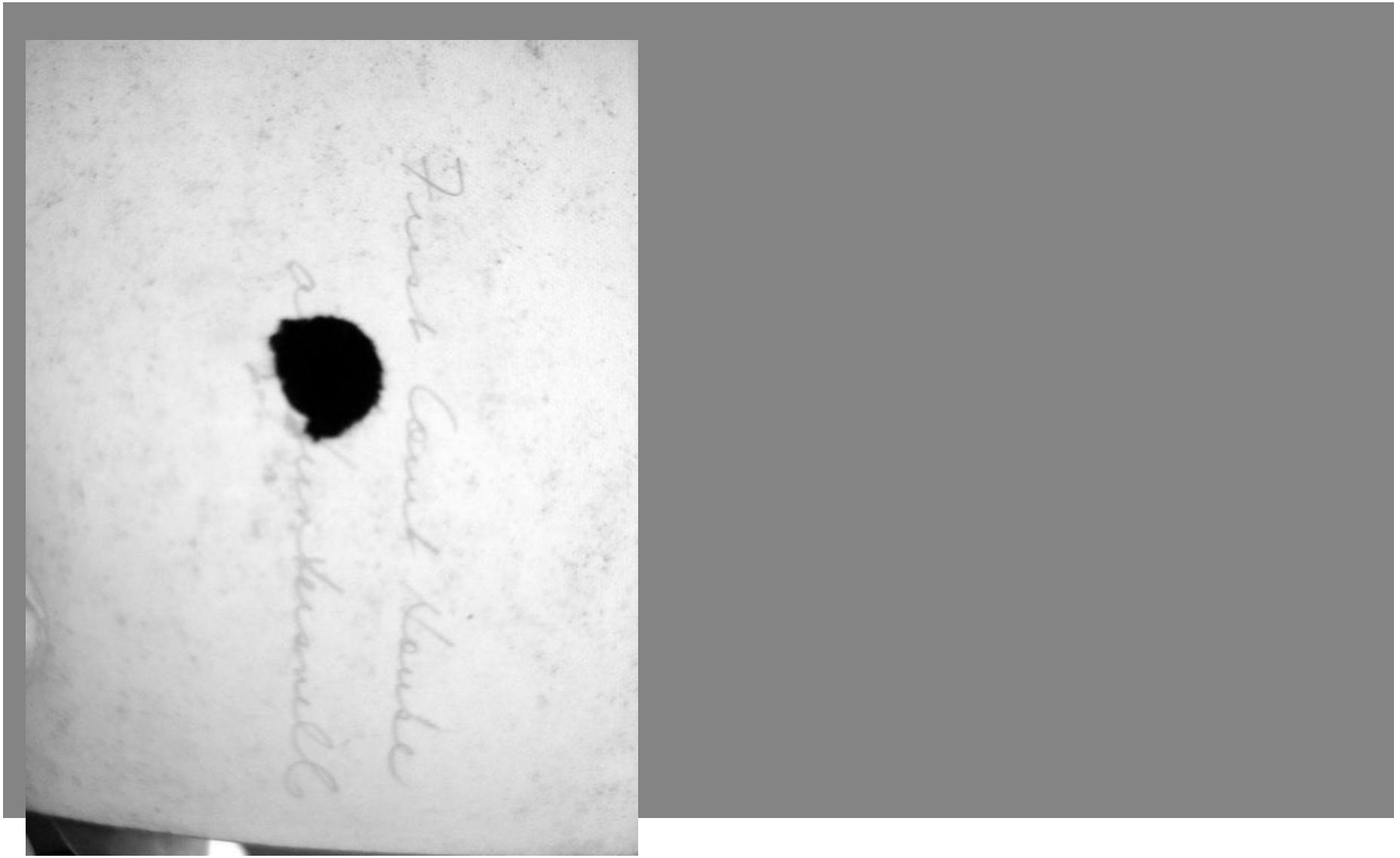
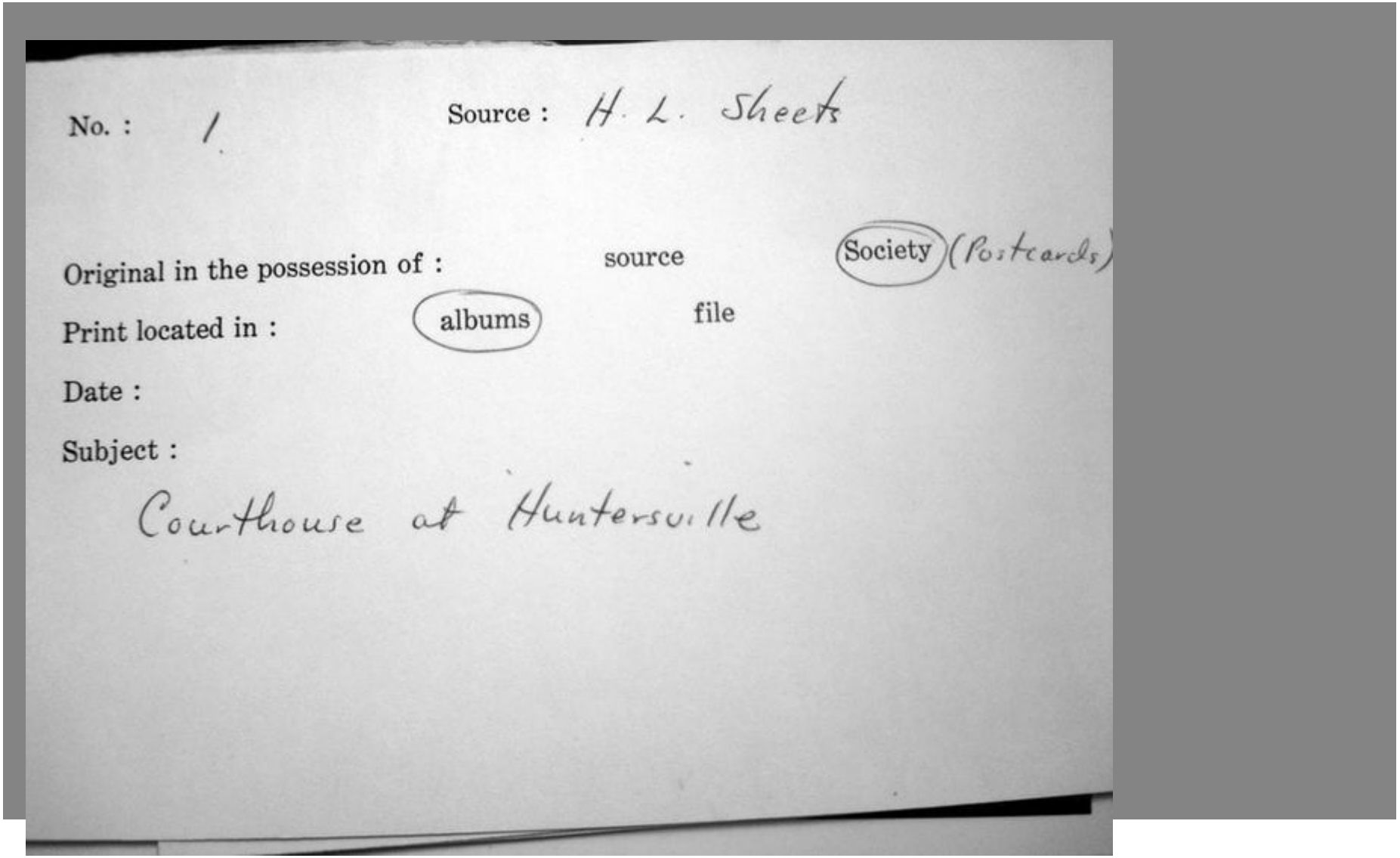
Date : C. 1919
Object :
Bridge over Knapps Creek at "
Backbone", one mile east of
Huntersville





No. : 1 Source : H. L. Sheets

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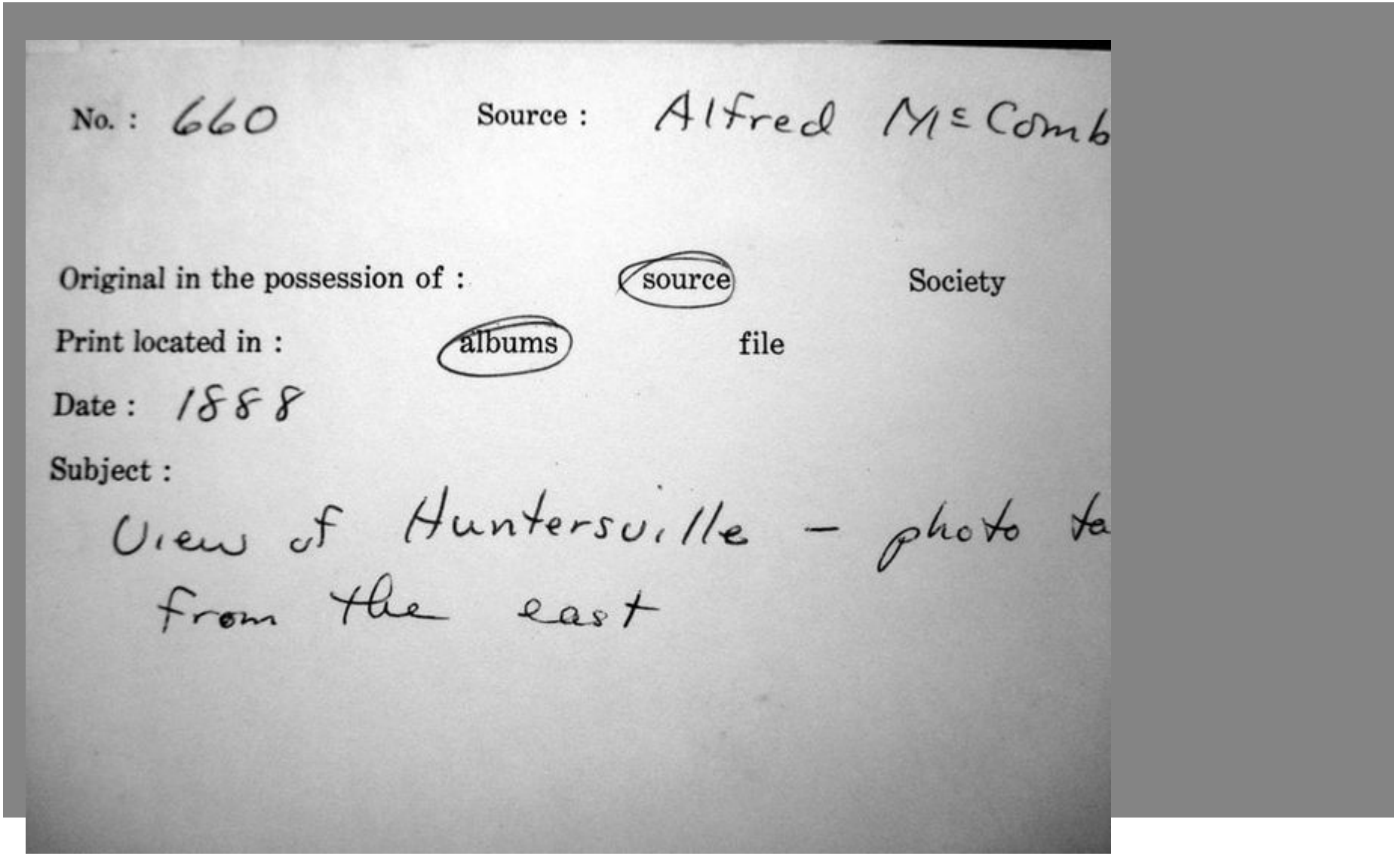
Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Courthouse at Huntersville

660



No. : 660 Source : Alfred McComb

Original in the possession of : (source) Society

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Date : 1888

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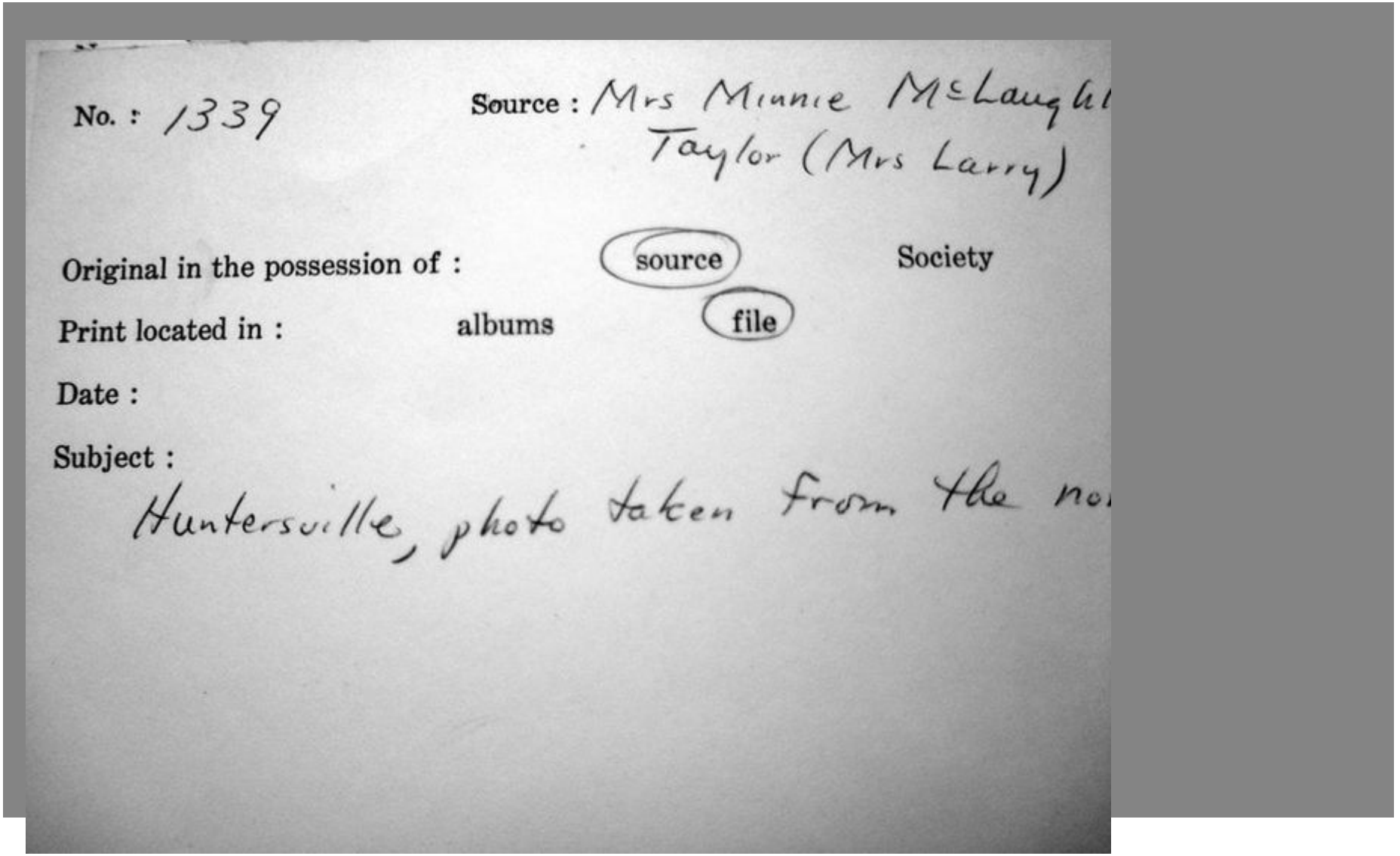
View of Huntersville - photo ta
from the east


No. : 1339
Source : Mrs Minnie McLaugh
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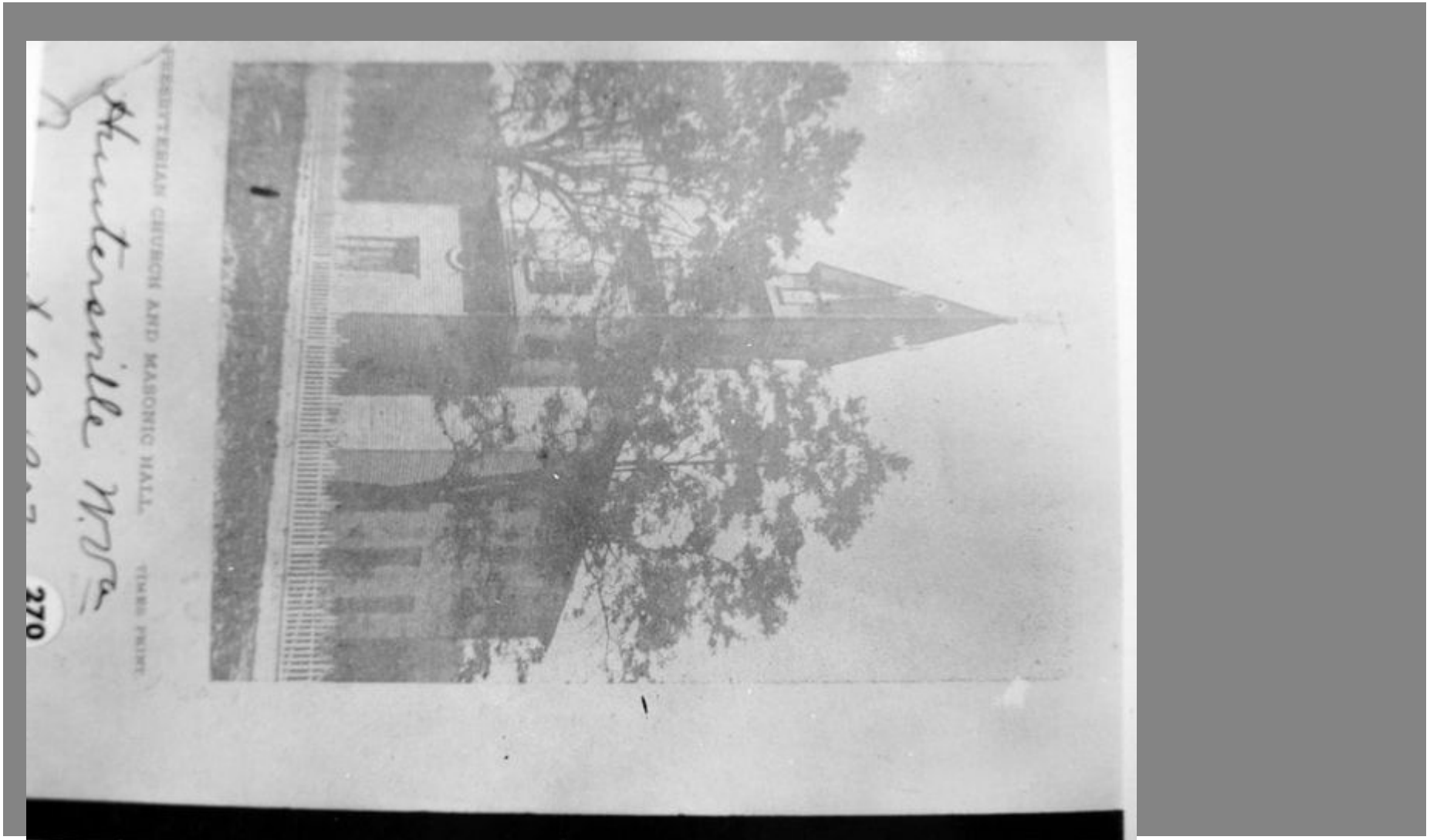
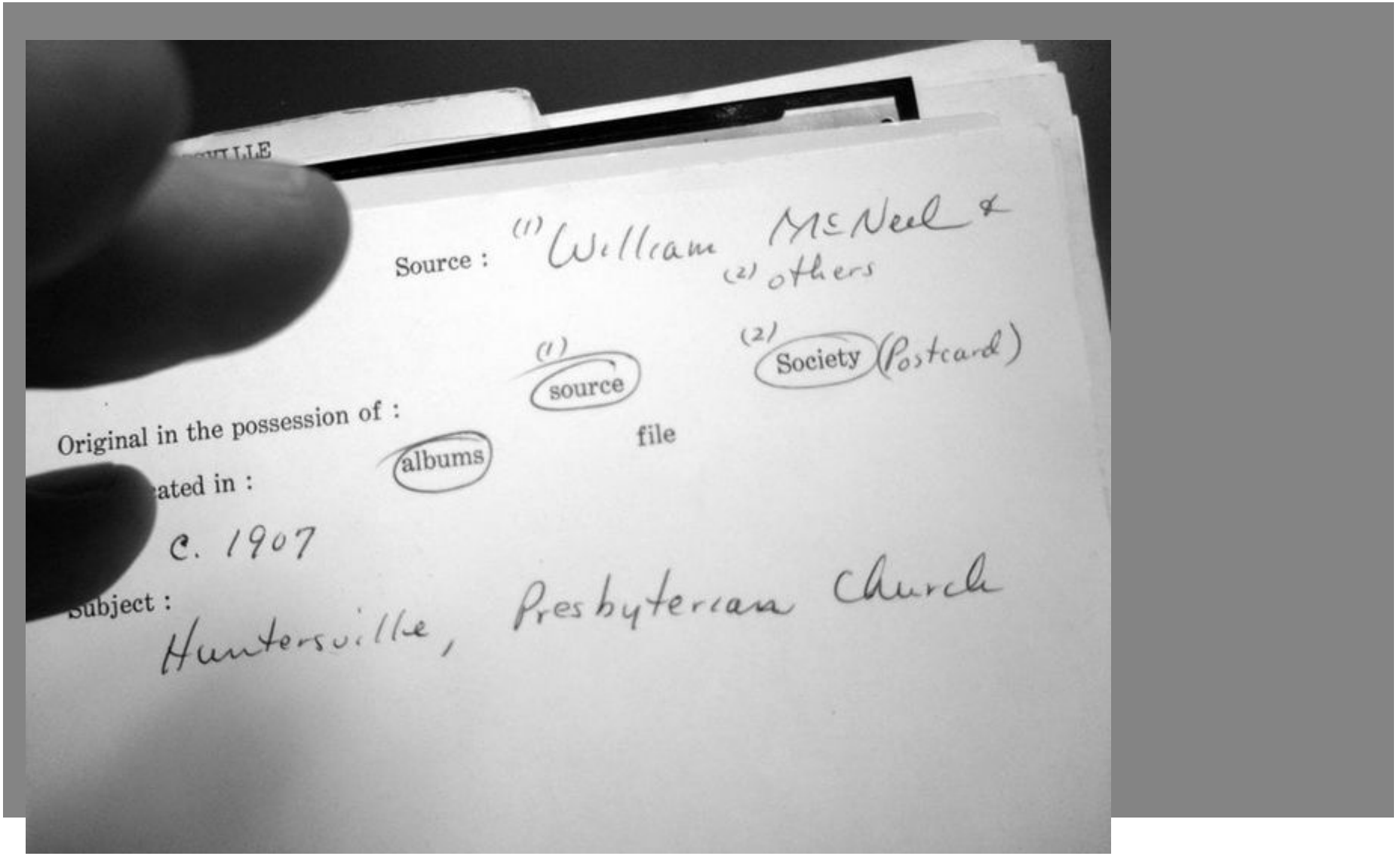
Huntersville, photo taken from the no


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MASONIC HALL.
Shutesville Mass
270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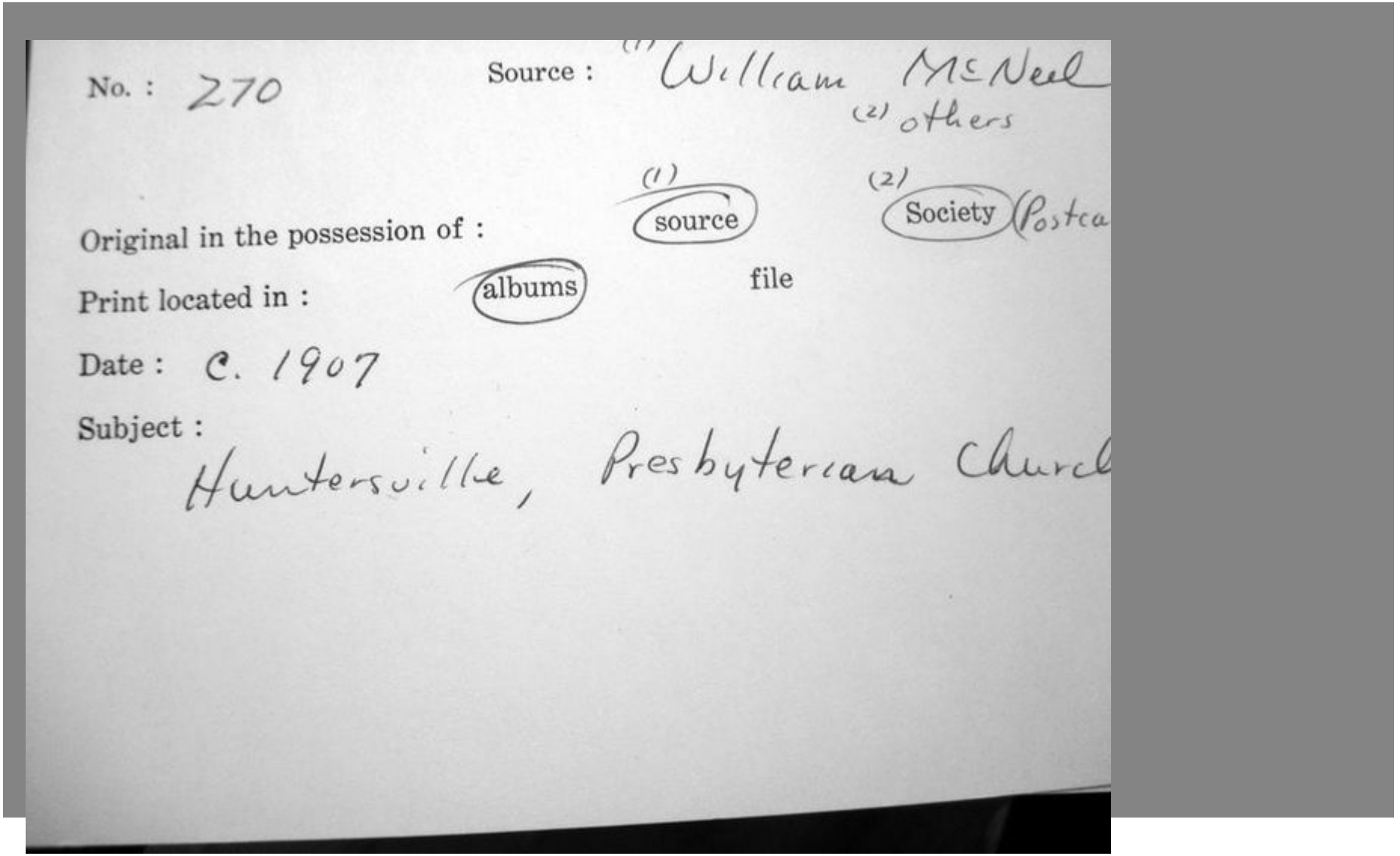
Subject :
Huntersville, Presbyterian Church



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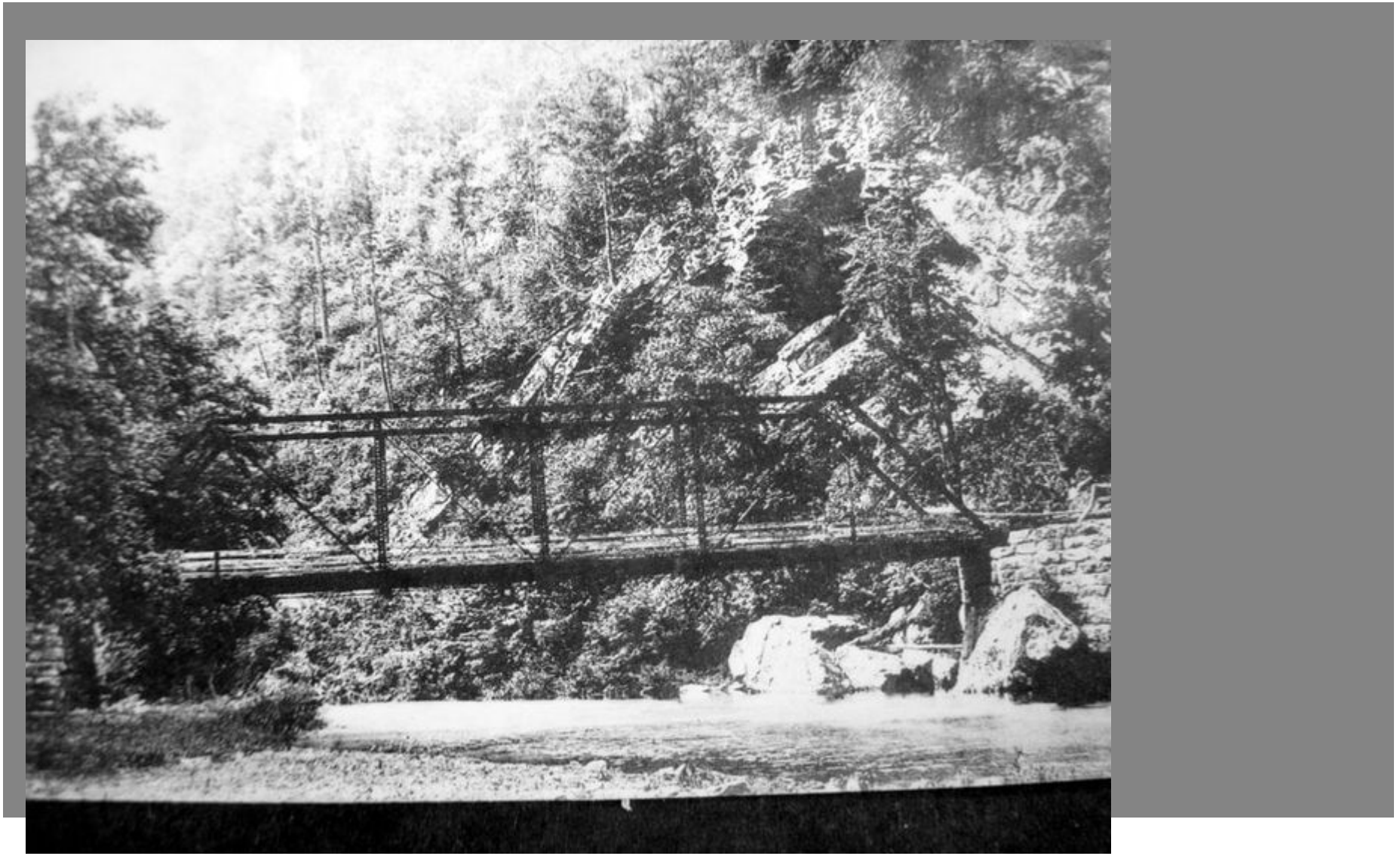
Date : C. 1907

Subject : Huntersville, Presbyterian Churc



Pamela Hoover Oh my goodness. Thanks for sharing

Monday November 30th, 2020

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Hudson's Variety Store

The GREAT PUMPKIN PATCH
AUTUMN WELCOME
RED HEART

Geranium

WELCOME TO
MY PAD

I ♥ GARDENING
Welcome
Friends
The GREAT PUMPKIN PATCH

A GARDEN OF GREETINGS
Primrose
Sunflower
Geranium

Candle
45¢ea

45¢ each
Fat Quarters
99¢ each
(18" x 22" piece of Fabric

You might be a
REDNECK
if...
your Christmas tree
has a deer stand in it.
You might be a
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if...
your town put the
new garbage truck in
the Christmas parade.

You might be a REDNECK if... your Christmas tree has a deer stand in it.
You might be a REDNECK if... your town got the new garbage truck in the Christmas parade.
You might be a REDNECK if... you have a turkey Jessy on Christmas layaway.
You might be a REDNECK if... you decorate your tree with pop-tops and pickled eggs.
You might be a REDNECK if... you stand under the mistletoe at Christmas and wait for Granny and Cousin Ear-Chew to walk by.
You might be a REDNECK if... your Christmas tree came from an interstate median.
You might be a REDNECK if... you think The Nutcracker is what you did off the high dive.
You might be a REDNECK if... you've ever shot a partridge in a pear tree.

I ♥ GARDENING
Welcome
Friends

The GREAT PUMPKIN PATCH
AUTUMN WELCOME
RED HEART

Pamela Hoover I miss Hudsons

Monday November 30th, 2020

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

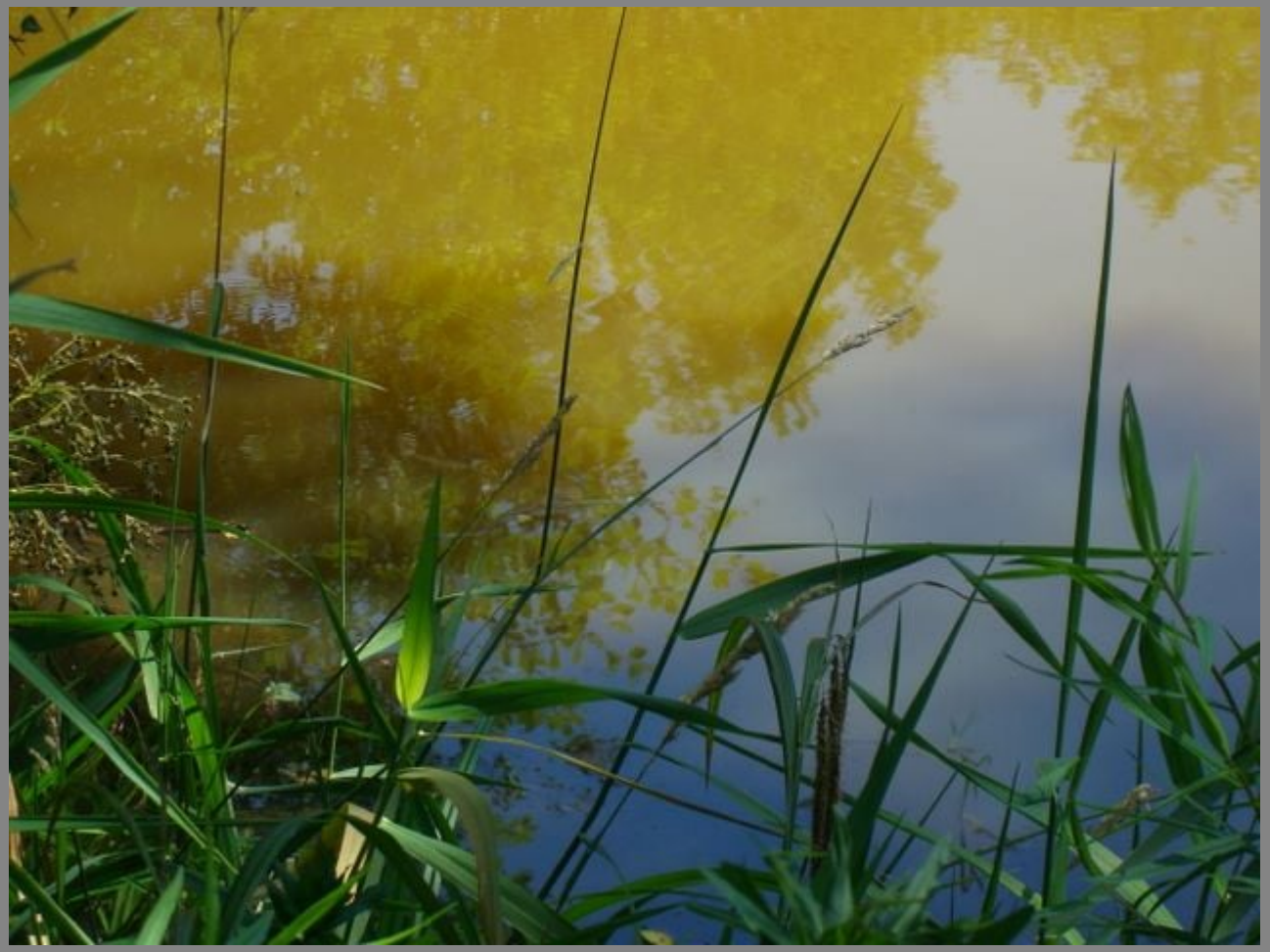
Hugh Mcglaughlin

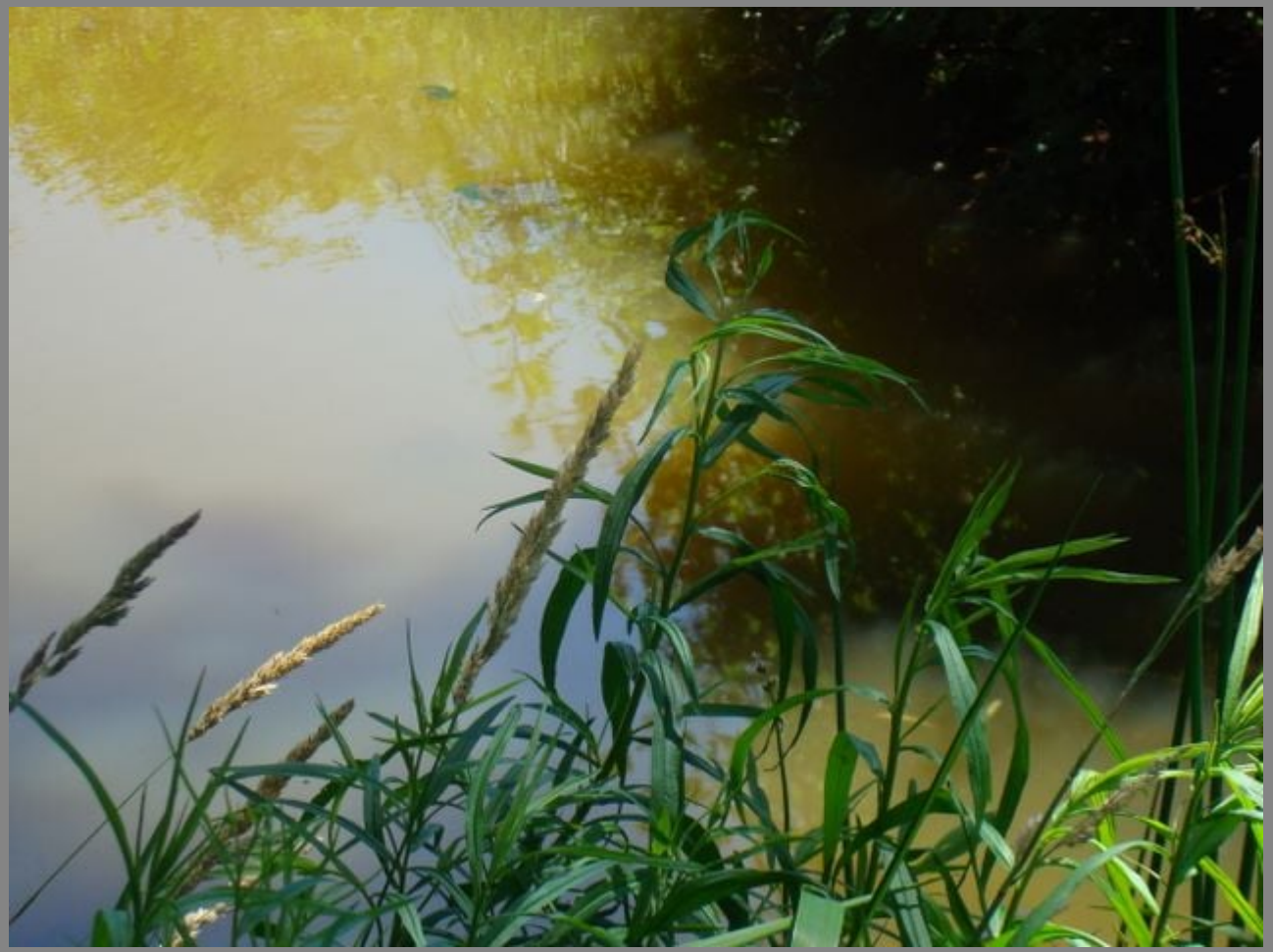
Hugh P. McGlaughlin
P. McGlaughlin was born in Highland

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Howes Leak





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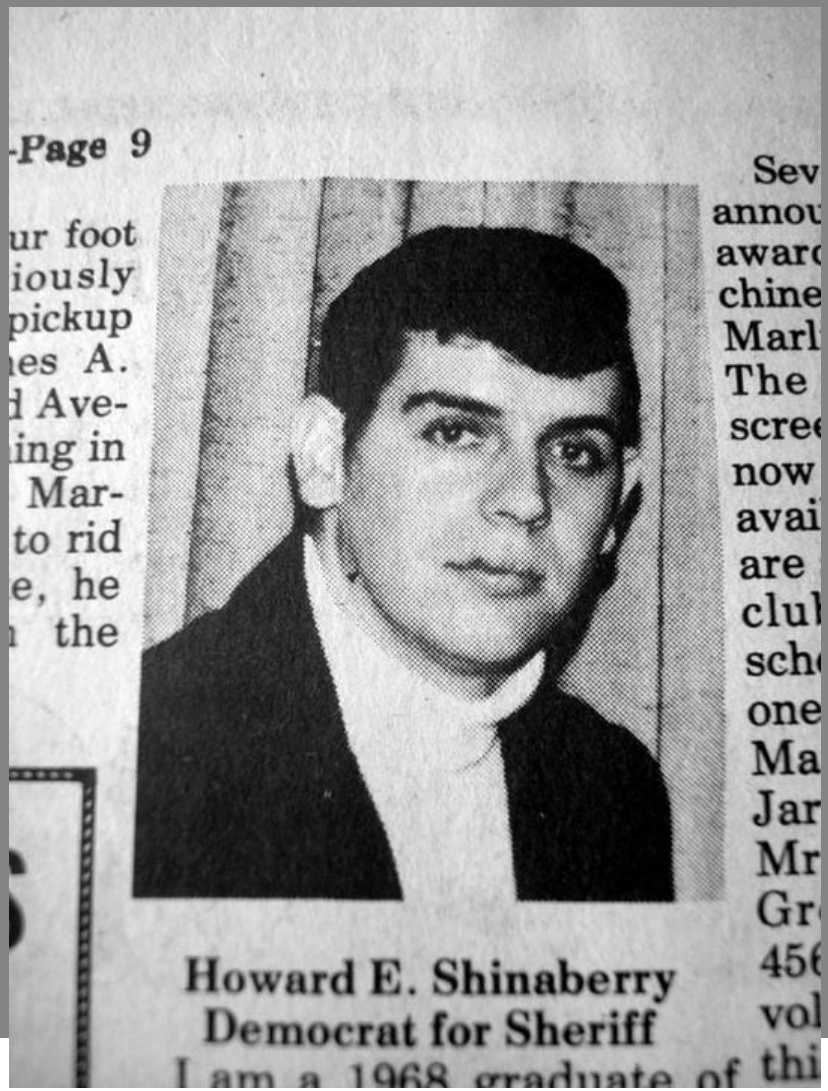
Monday November 30th, 2020

Howard Shinaberry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Howard E. Shinaberry
Democrat for Sheriff
I am a 1968 graduate of

ES • APRIL 1, 1976 —Page 9

ed On March 26 a four foot
ty, blacksnake mysteriously
er, got into the back of a pickup
at truck owned by James A.
er McCombs of 1113 2nd Ave-
d nue, while he was fishing in
- Knapps Creek above Mar-
linton. In an attempt to rid
, his truck of the snake, he
was bitten twice on the
hand.

isure Suits
at H-P

Howard E. Shinaberry
Democrat for Sheriff

I am a 1968 graduate of Green Bank High School and am 26 years old. I have served four years in the United States Air Force and am a veteran of one year on Vietnam. I have completed one year of college at West Virginia University and also have three hours credit from the University of Minnesota in Criminal Investigation. For the past eighteen months I have been a Constable in Pocahontas County.

I am employed in the office of Howes Leather Company at Frank, in the Industrial Engineering Department.

My parents are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shinaberry of Durbin. I am happily married to the former Louise Mullenax, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mullenax, of Boyer, and I am the proud father of a seven month old boy.

If I am elected sheriff, I understand that I have to

Library Lines

Several weeks ago we announced receipt of an award of a filmstrip machine and films for the Marlinton branch library. The filmstrip machine, screen, and filmstrips have now been received and are available for use. These are available for use by any club, organization, or school class by contacting one of the librarians. At Marlinton call Mrs. Marian Jarvinen at 799-4165 or Mrs. Rose Bowyer at the Green Bank Library, 456-4507. Do not ask the volunteer workers for use of this equipment as they cannot be responsible for its loan. If you have no adequate place to show films, talk to the librarians about use of the libraries' meeting rooms.

Some of the films available for use are "Visions from America's Past," which covers 200 years of history, from pre-revolutionary to post WWII; "Managing the Family's Affairs," a good series fo extension and 4-H Clubs "Great American Fol Heroes," aimed at schoo age children; and a variet of other subjects rangin from "Survival throug Wild Plants," poetr crafts, and mechanics.

We also have a go selection of children's fil strips, which is addi interest to our Childre Story Hour. In case t has slipped your mi Story Hour is on Thurs mornings from 10:30 11:30 and all children

YOUR BANKAMERICARD
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of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mullenax, of Boyer, and I am the proud father of a seven month old boy.

If I am elected sheriff, I understand that I have to give my all for the people of this County and I intend to do so. With the experience I have had I understand the problems facing the people of this County and I want the chance to do something about them.

I intend to put back into the Sheriff's Department the integrity and respect of the people that the officer needs in order to do the job efficiently.

If and when I am elected sheriff, I will expect it of my deputies whom I choose to be available when you need them, to do what needs to be done, to help you with your problems and to earn your respect while on duty as well as off duty. The sheriff's and deputy's position are a privilege and not to be taken lightly.

The past year I have had the privilege of working with West Virginia State Trooper, Earl V. Boylan, who has been a great help to me. I have had the

interest to our Children's Story Hour. In case this has slipped your mind, Story Hour is on Thursday mornings from 10:30 to 11:30 and all children between 2 and 5 are welcome.

experience in handling a types of traffic violation and traffic accident investigations. I have observe trooper Boylan in breaki and entering investig tions, assisted in fam disputes, assault cases a marijuana and drug cas

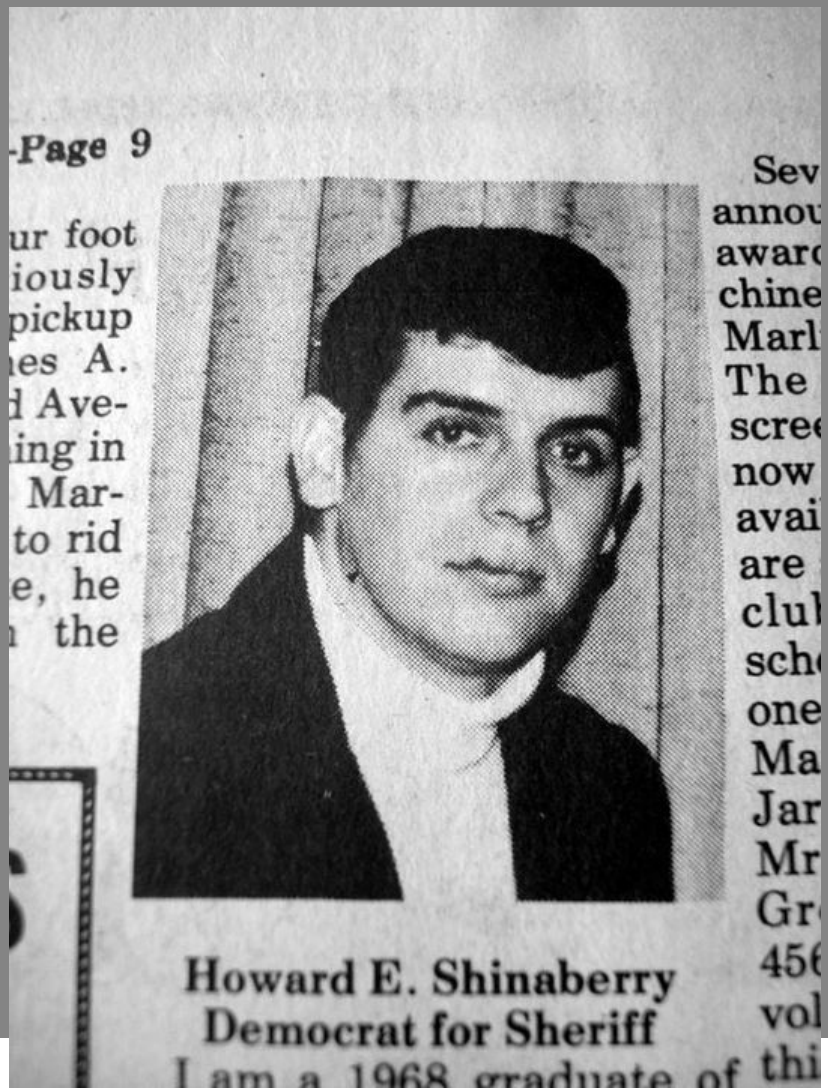
I feel I have the ex rience and the ability perform the duties of office of Sheriff of Poca tas County in the way should be done and giv service that you, the payer, deserve.

I have talked to so the people in this c and I plan to see m you. I am willing to to any of your probl suggestions and try swer any question may have.

Senior Citizen to Charleston

By Judith Dea

On February 23 Blackhurst, Gladys barger, Dorothy Alma Jordan, Tean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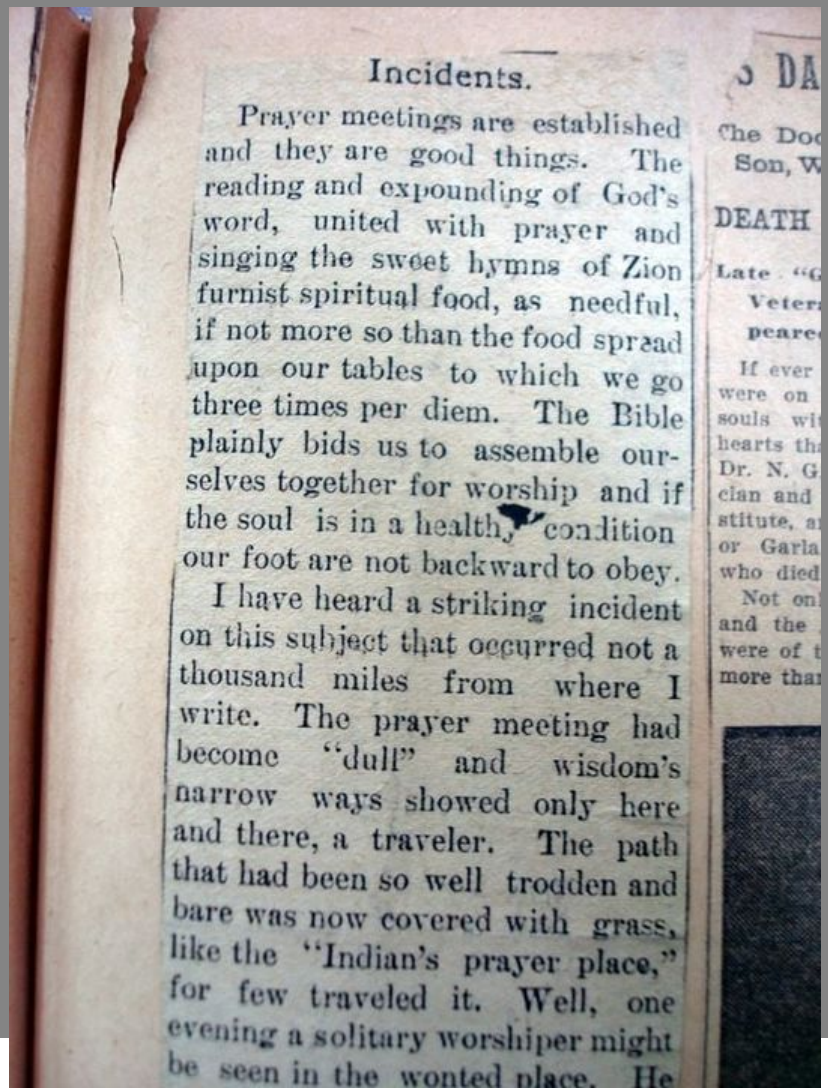
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

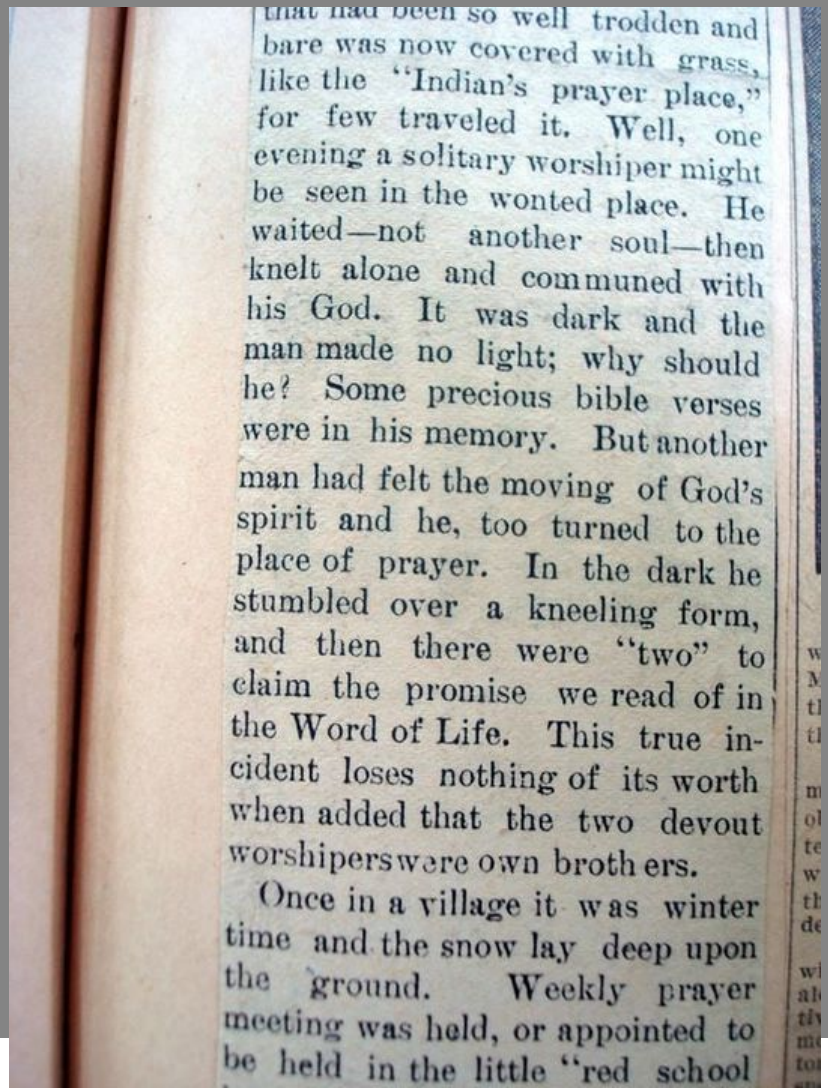
How a Revival Got Started



Incidents.

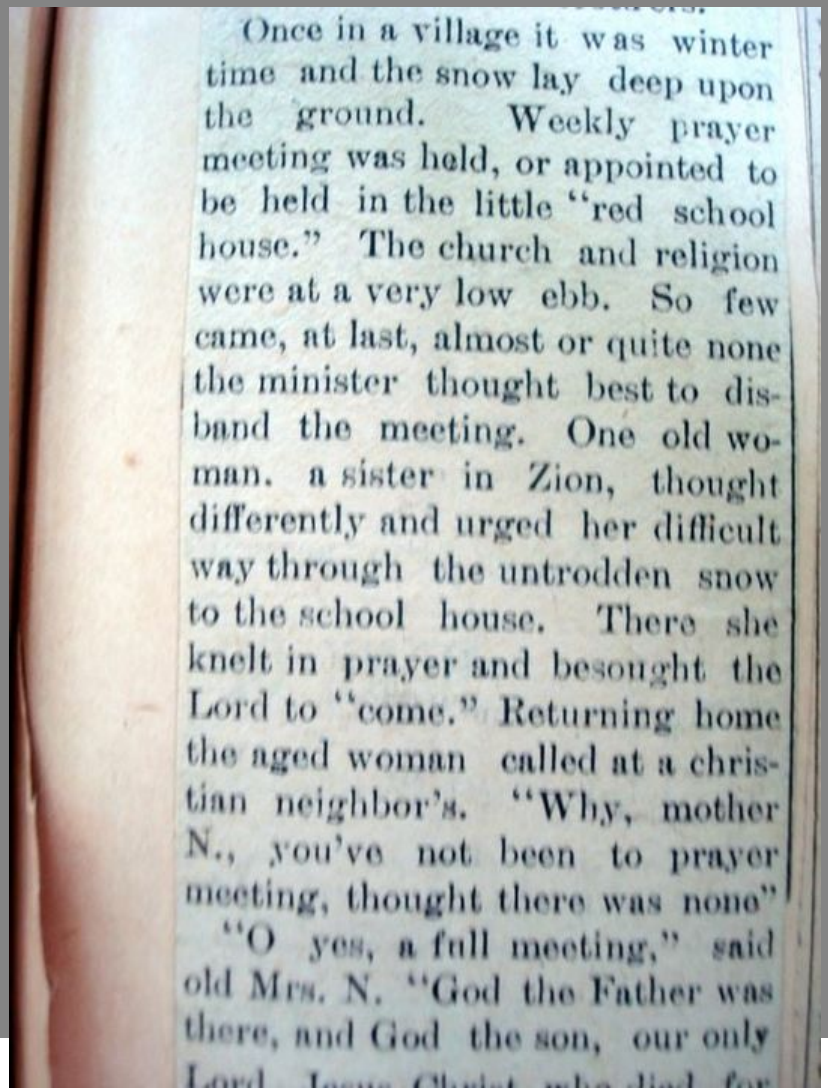
Prayer meetings are established and they are good things. The reading and expounding of God's word, united with prayer and singing the sweet hymns of Zion furnist spiritual food, as needful, if not more so than the food spread upon our tables to which we go three times per diem. The Bible plainly bids us to assemble ourselves together for worship and if the soul is in a healthy condition our foot are not backward to obey.

I have heard a striking incident on this subject that occurred not a thousand miles from where I write. The prayer meeting had become "dull" and wisdom's narrow ways showed only here and there, a traveler. The path that had been so well trodden and bare was now covered with grass, like the "Indian's prayer place," for few traveled it. Well, one evening a solitary worshiper might be seen in the wonted place. He



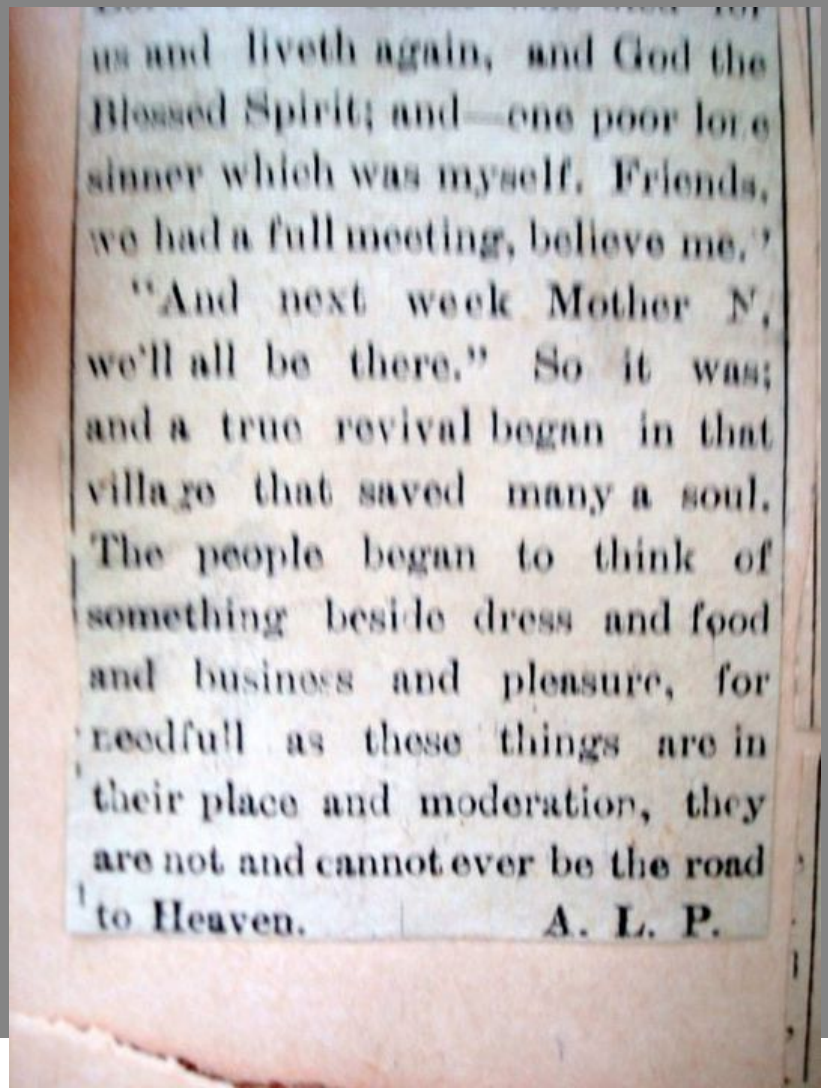
that had been so well trodden and bare was now covered with grass, like the "Indian's prayer place," for few traveled it. Well, one evening a solitary worshiper might be seen in the wonted place. He waited—not another soul—then knelt alone and communed with his God. It was dark and the man made no light; why should he? Some precious bible verses were in his memory. But another man had felt the moving of God's spirit and he, too turned to the place of prayer. In the dark he stumbled over a kneeling form, and then there were "two" to claim the promise we read of in the Word of Life. This true incident loses nothing of its worth when added that the two devout worshipers were own brothers.

Once in a village it was winter time and the snow lay deep upon the ground. Weekly prayer meeting was held, or appointed to be held in the little "red school



Once in a village it was winter time and the snow lay deep upon the ground. Weekly prayer meeting was held, or appointed to be held in the little "red school house." The church and religion were at a very low ebb. So few came, at last, almost or quite none the minister thought best to disband the meeting. One old woman. a sister in Zion, thought differently and urged her difficult way through the untrodden snow to the school house. There she knelt in prayer and besought the Lord to "come." Returning home the aged woman called at a christian neighbor's. "Why, mother N., you've not been to prayer meeting, thought there was none"

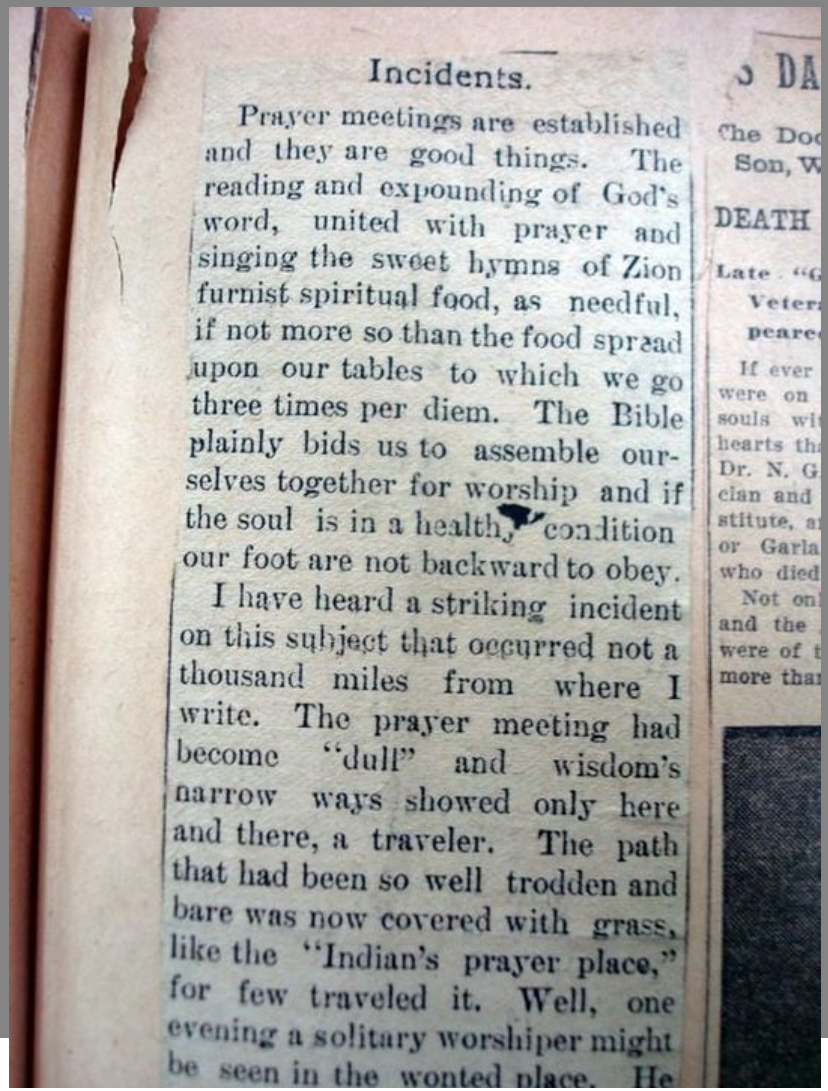
"O yes, a full meeting," said old Mrs. N. "God the Father was there, and God the son, our only



us and liveth again, and God the Blessed Spirit; and—one poor lorn sinner which was myself. Friends, we had a full meeting, believe me."

"And next week Mother N, we'll all be there." So it was; and a true revival began in that village that saved many a soul. The people began to think of something beside dress and food and business and pleasure, for needfull as these things are in their place and moderation, they are not and cannot ever be the road to Heaven.

A. L. P.



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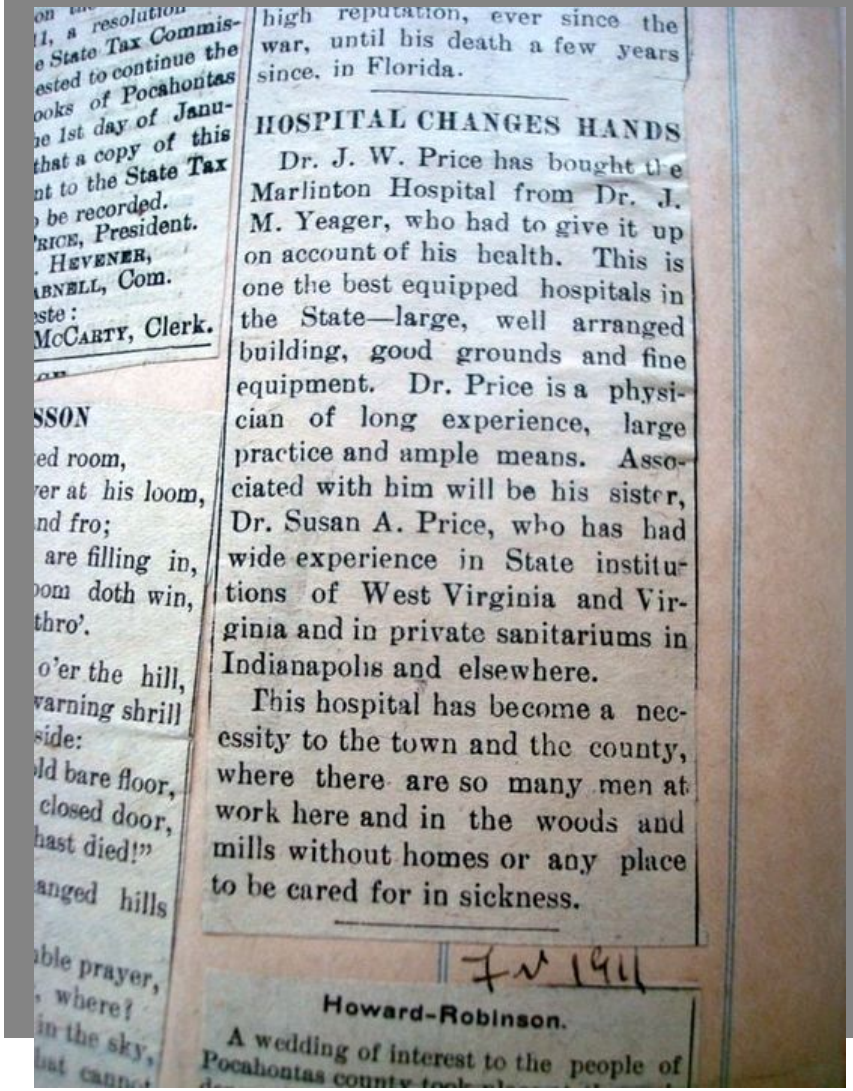
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Hospital Changes Hands



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high reputation, ever since the war, until his death a few years since, in Florida.

HOSPITAL CHANGES HANDS

Dr. J. W. Price has bought the Marlinton Hospital from Dr. J. M. Yeager, who had to give it up on account of his health. This is one the best equipped hospitals in the State—large, well arranged building, good grounds and fine equipment. Dr. Price is a physician of long experience, large practice and ample means. Associated with him will be his sister, Dr. Susan A. Price, who has had wide experience in State institutions of West Virginia and Virginia and in private sanitariums in Indianapolis and elsewhere.

This hospital has become a necessity to the town and the county, where there are so many men at work here and in the woods and mills without homes or any place to be cared for in sickness.

7 N 1911

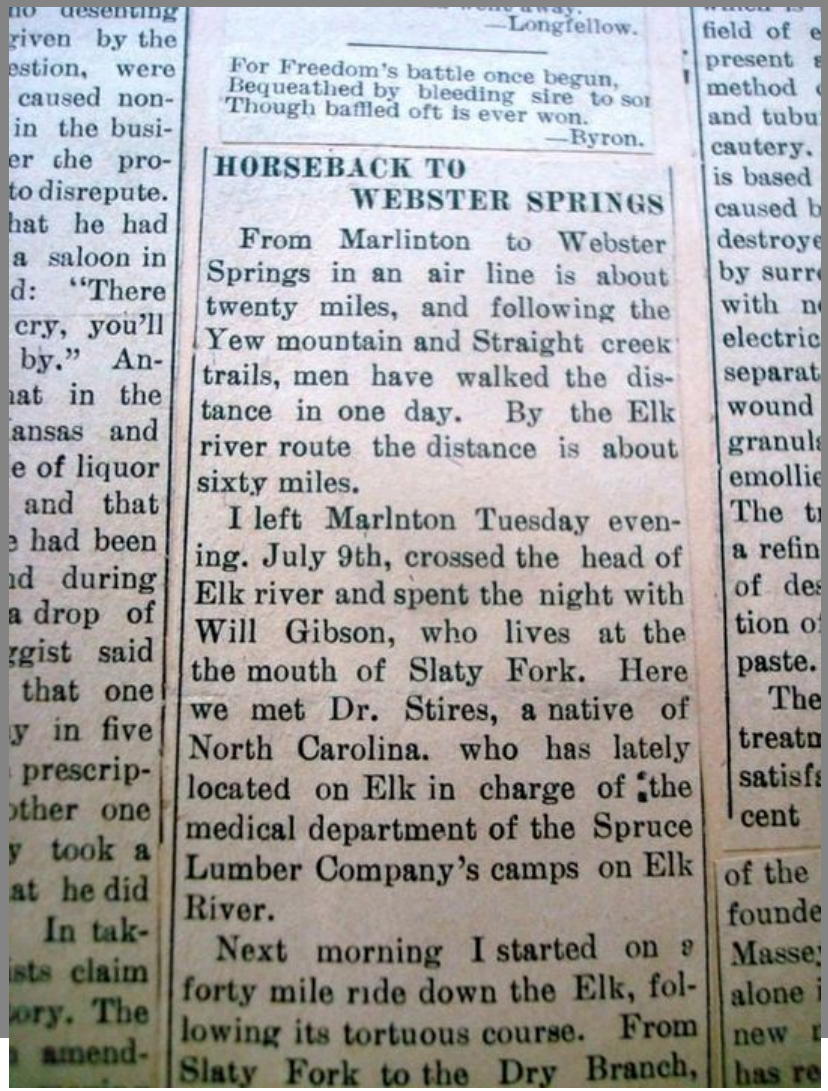
Howard-Robinson.

A wedding of interest to the people of Pocahontas county took

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Horseback to Webster Springs



—Longfellow.

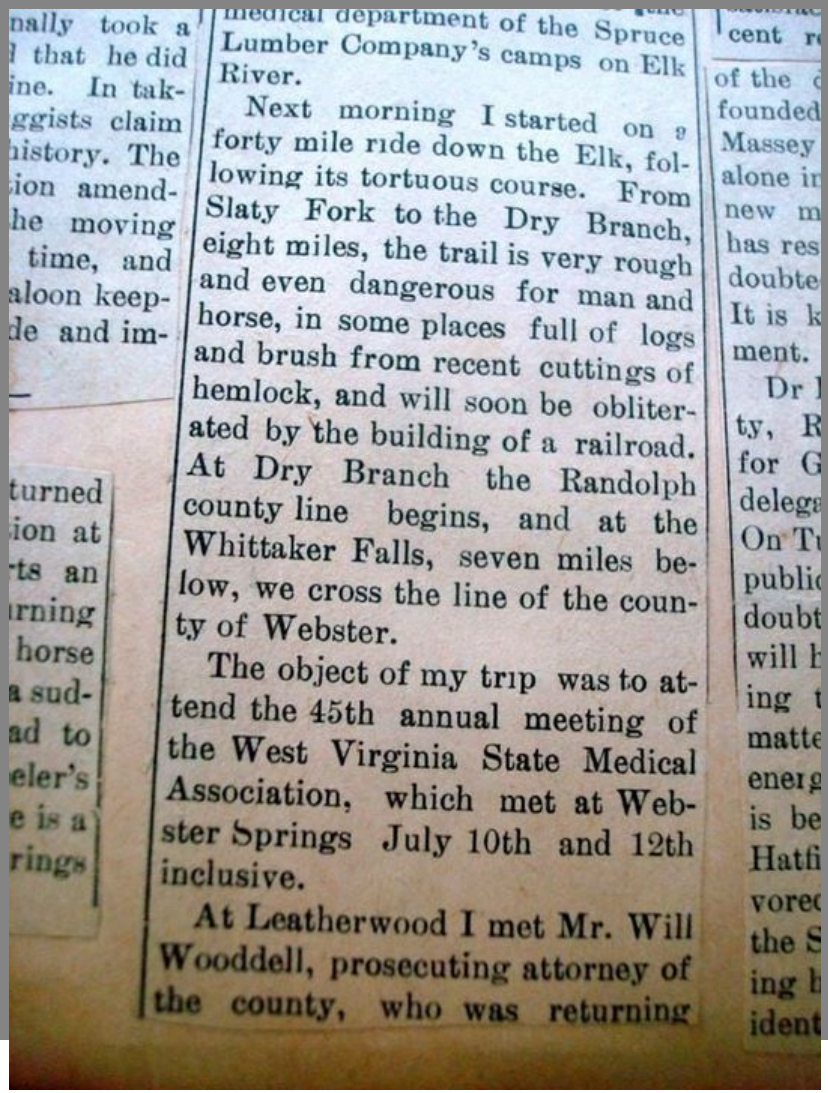
For Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son
Though baffled oft is ever won.
—Byron.

HORSEBACK TO WEBSTER SPRINGS

From Marlinton to Webster Springs in an air line is about twenty miles, and following the Yew mountain and Straight creek trails, men have walked the distance in one day. By the Elk river route the distance is about sixty miles.

I left Marlnton Tuesday evening. July 9th, crossed the head of Elk river and spent the night with Will Gibson, who lives at the the mouth of Slaty Fork. Here we met Dr. Stires, a native of North Carolina. who has lately located on Elk in charge of the medical department of the Spruce Lumber Company's camps on Elk River.

Next morning I started on a forty mile ride down the Elk, following its tortuous course. From Slaty Fork to the Dry Branch,



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medical department of the Spruce Lumber Company's camps on Elk River.

Next morning I started on a forty mile ride down the Elk, following its tortuous course. From Slaty Fork to the Dry Branch, eight miles, the trail is very rough and even dangerous for man and horse, in some places full of logs and brush from recent cuttings of hemlock, and will soon be obliterated by the building of a railroad. At Dry Branch the Randolph county line begins, and at the Whittaker Falls, seven miles below, we cross the line of the county of Webster.

The object of my trip was to attend the 45th annual meeting of the West Virginia State Medical Association, which met at Webster Springs July 10th and 12th inclusive.

At Leatherwood I met Mr. Will Wooddell, prosecuting attorney of the county, who was returning

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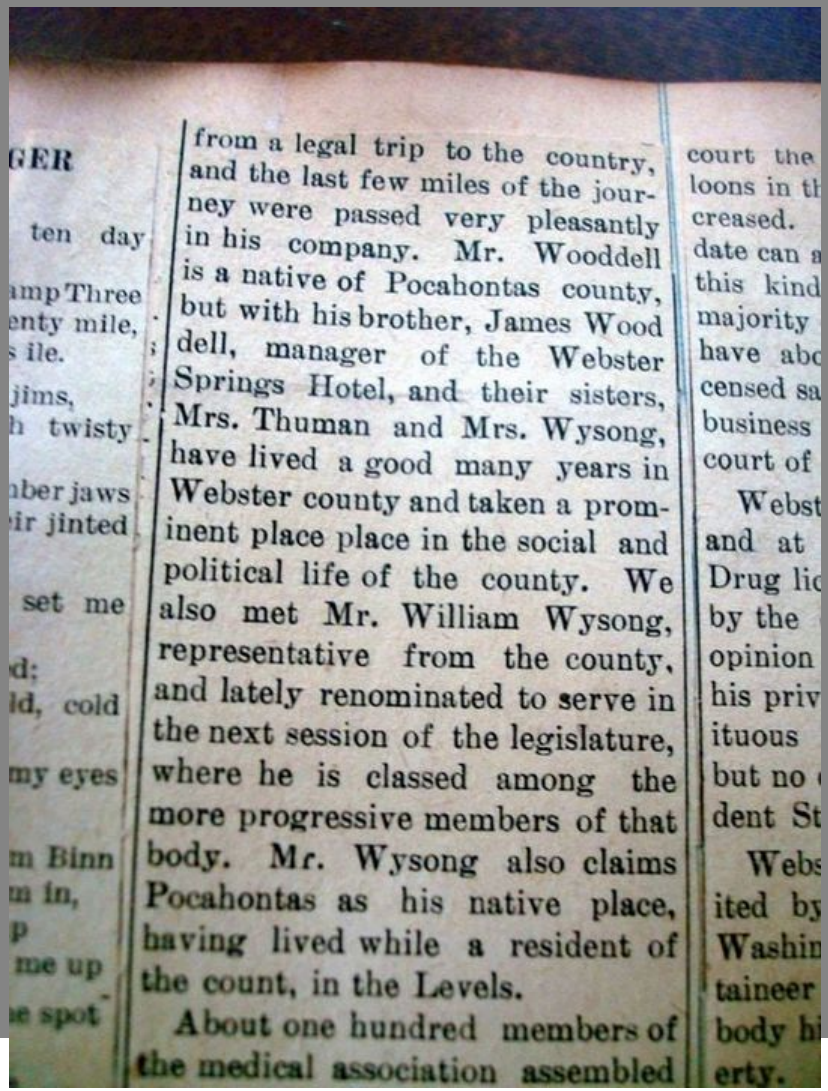

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from a legal trip to the country, and the last few miles of the journey were passed very pleasantly in his company. Mr. Wooddell is a native of Pocahontas county, but with his brother, James Wood dell, manager of the Webster Springs Hotel, and their sisters, Mrs. Thuman and Mrs. Wysong, have lived a good many years in Webster county and taken a prominent place place in the social and political life of the county. We also met Mr. William Wysong, representative from the county, and lately renominated to serve in the next session of the legislature, where he is classed among the more progressive members of that body. Mr. Wysong also claims Pocahontas as his native place, having lived while a resident of the count, in the Levels.

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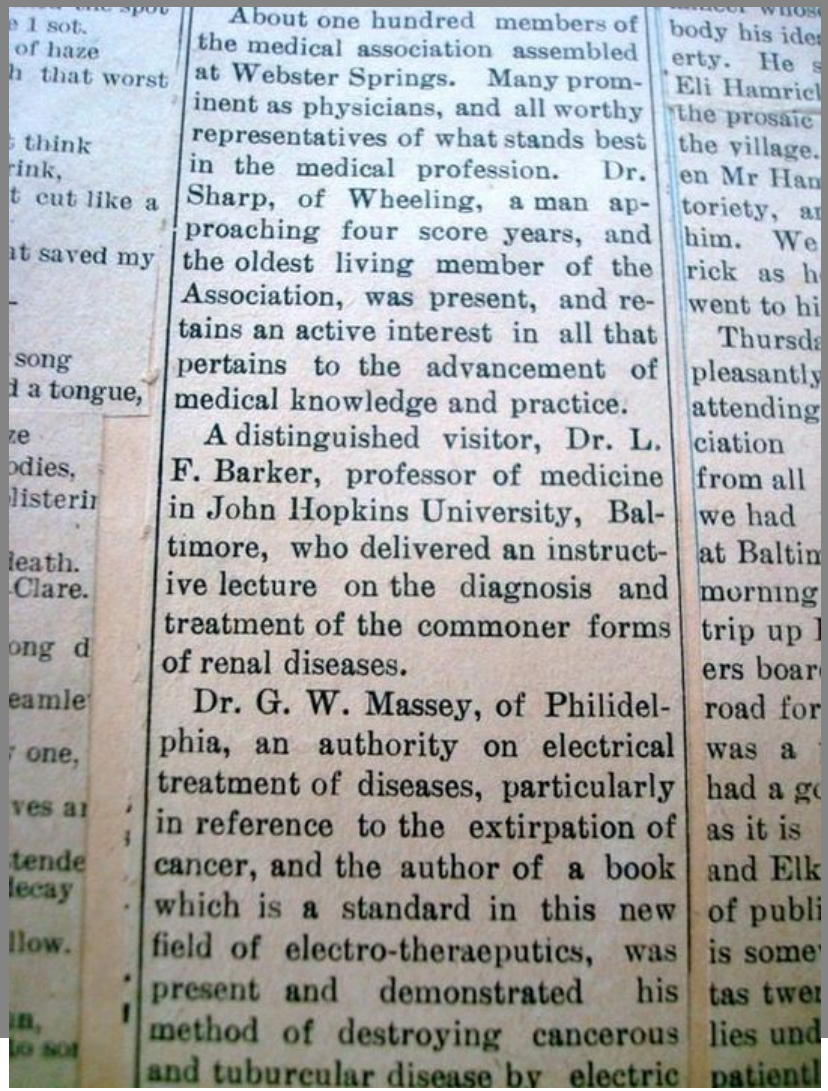
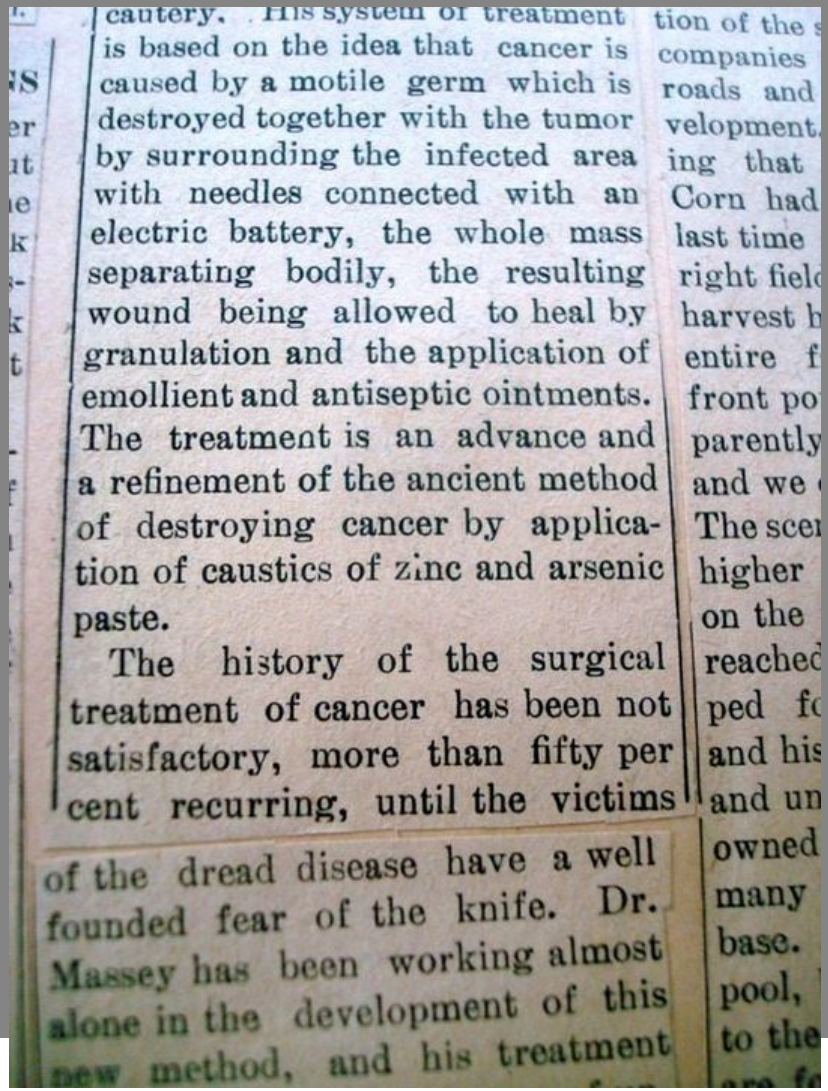


About one hundred members of the medical association assembled at Webster Springs. Many prominent as physicians, and all worthy representatives of what stands best in the medical profession. Dr. Sharp, of Wheeling, a man approaching four score years, and the oldest living member of the Association, was present, and retains an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement of medical knowledge and practice.

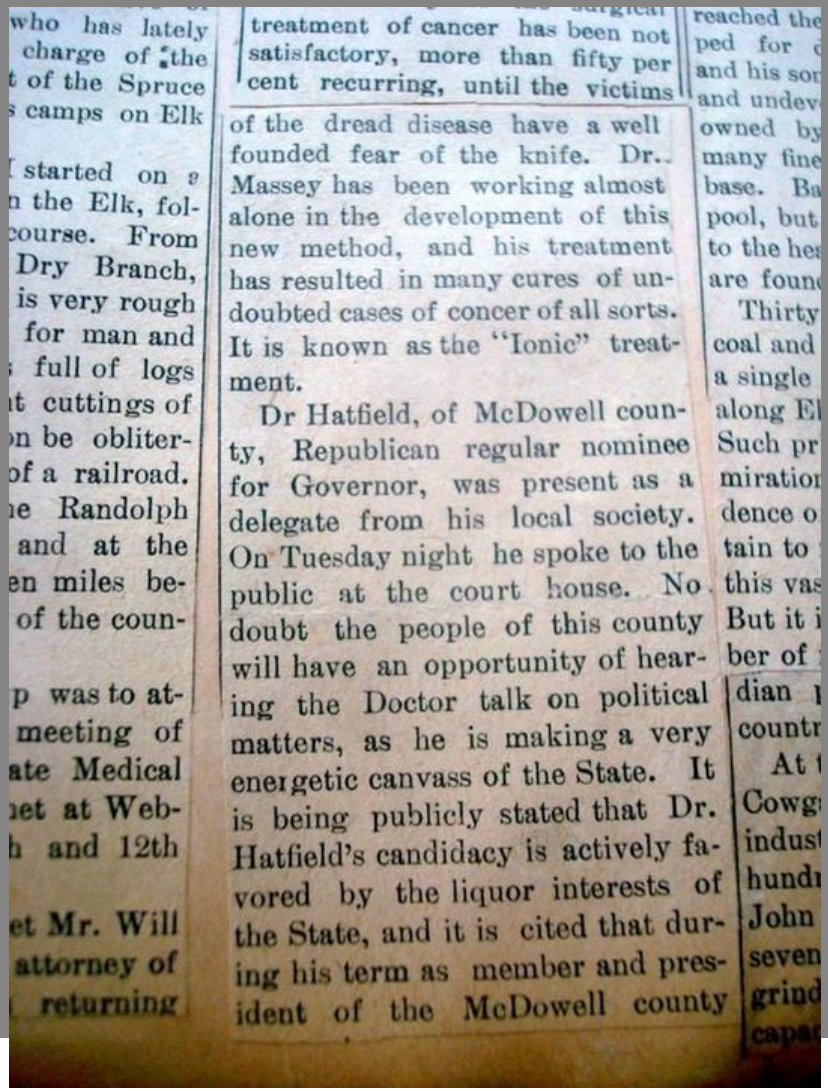
A distinguished visitor, Dr. L. F. Barker, professor of medicine in John Hopkins University, Baltimore, who delivered an instructive lecture on the diagnosis and treatment of the commoner forms of renal diseases.

Dr. G. W. Massey, of Philidelphia, an authority on electrical treatment of diseases, particularly in reference to the extirpation of cancer, and the author of a book which is a standard in this new field of electro-theraeputics, was present and demonstrated his method of destroying cancerous and tuburcular disease by electric



cautery. His system of treatment is based on the idea that cancer is caused by a motile germ which is destroyed together with the tumor by surrounding the infected area with needles connected with an electric battery, the whole mass separating bodily, the resulting wound being allowed to heal by granulation and the application of emollient and antiseptic ointments. The treatment is an advance and a refinement of the ancient method of destroying cancer by application of caustics of zinc and arsenic paste.

The history of the surgical treatment of cancer has been not satisfactory, more than fifty per cent recurring, until the victims of the dread disease have a well founded fear of the knife. Dr. Massey has been working almost alone in the development of this new method, and his treatment



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Dr Hatfield, of McDowell county, Republican regular nominee for Governor, was present as a delegate from his local society. On Tuesday night he spoke to the public at the court house. No doubt the people of this county will have an opportunity of hearing the Doctor talk on political matters, as he is making a very energetic canvass of the State. It is being publicly stated that Dr. Hatfield's candidacy is actively favored by the liquor interests of the State, and it is cited that during his term as member and president of the McDowell county

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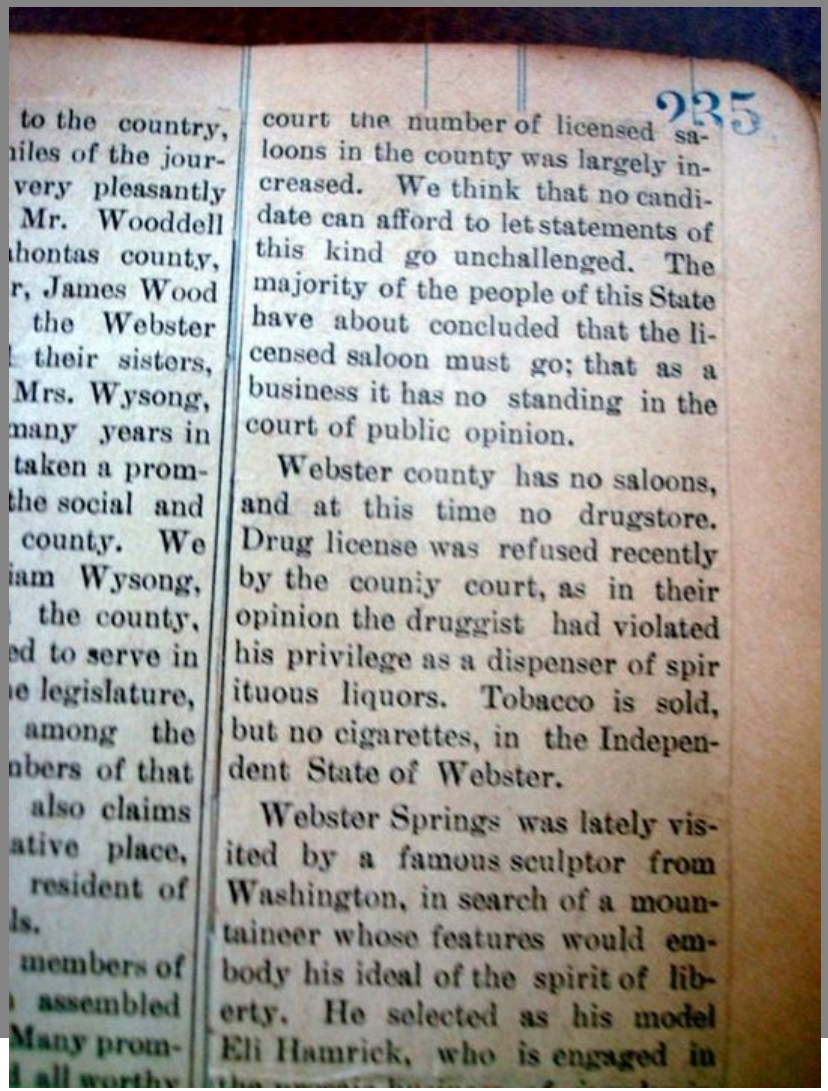

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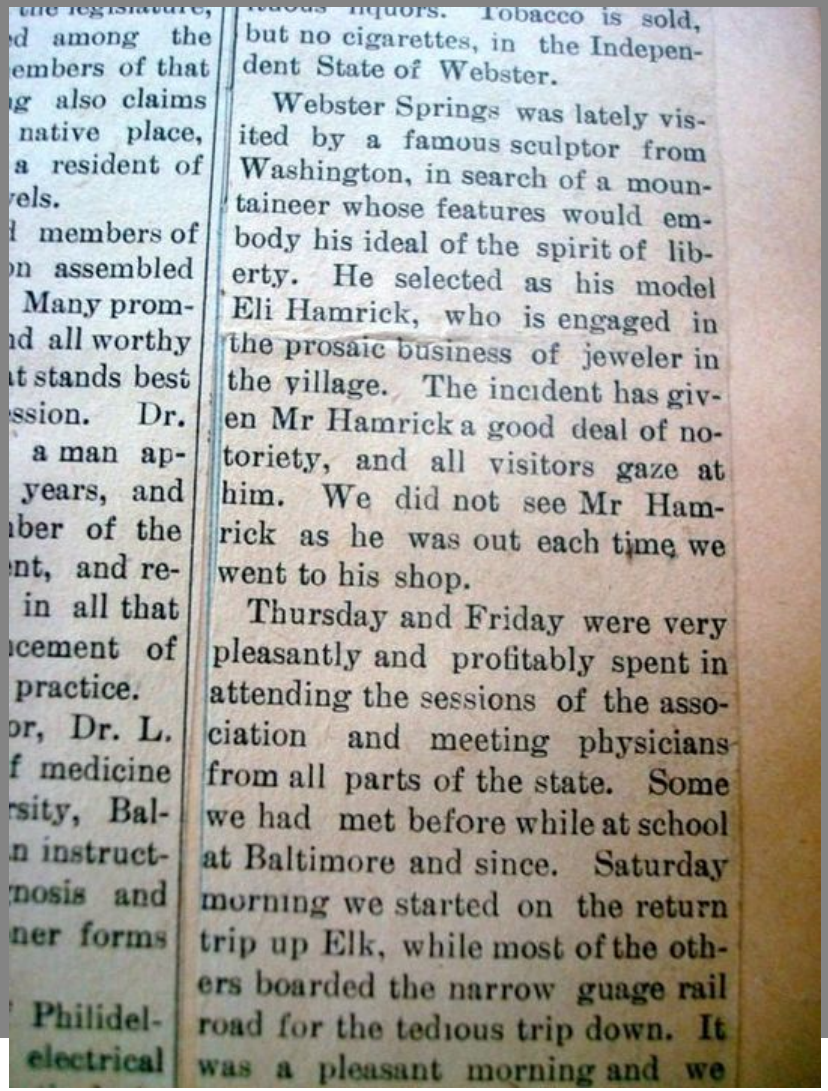
court the number of licensed saloons in the county was largely increased. We think that no candidate can afford to let statements of this kind go unchallenged. The majority of the people of this State have about concluded that the licensed saloon must go; that as a business it has no standing in the court of public opinion.

Webster county has no saloons, and at this time no drugstore. Drug license was refused recently by the county court, as in their opinion the druggist had violated his privilege as a dispenser of spirituous liquors. Tobacco is sold, but no cigarettes, in the Independent State of Webster.

Webster Springs was lately visited by a famous sculptor from Washington, in search of a mountaineer whose features would embody his ideal of the spirit of liberty. He selected as his model Eli Hamrick, who is engaged in



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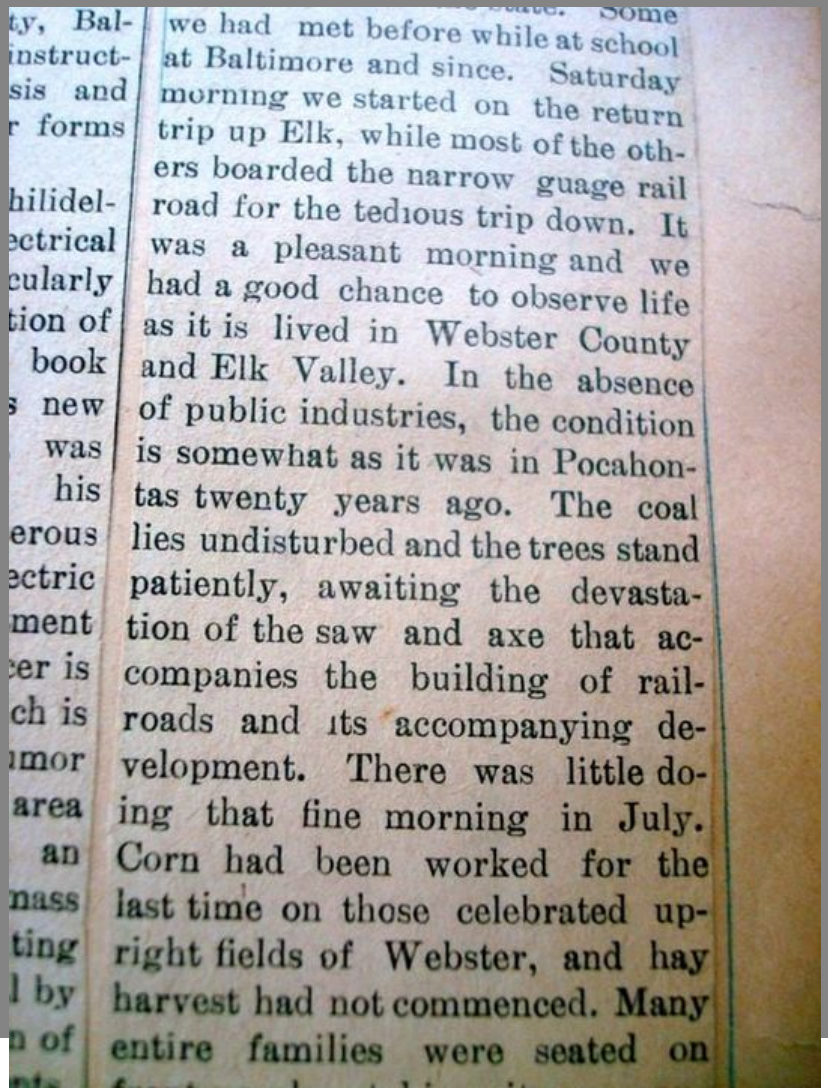
Webster Springs was lately visited by a famous sculptor from Washington, in search of a mountaineer whose features would embody his ideal of the spirit of liberty. He selected as his model Eli Hamrick, who is engaged in the prosaic business of jeweler in the village. The incident has given Mr Hamrick a good deal of notoriety, and all visitors gaze at him. We did not see Mr Hamrick as he was out each time we went to his shop.

Thursday and Friday were very pleasantly and profitably spent in attending the sessions of the association and meeting physicians from all parts of the state. Some we had met before while at school at Baltimore and since. Saturday morning we started on the return trip up Elk, while most of the others boarded the narrow guage rail road for the tedious trip down. It was a pleasant morning and we



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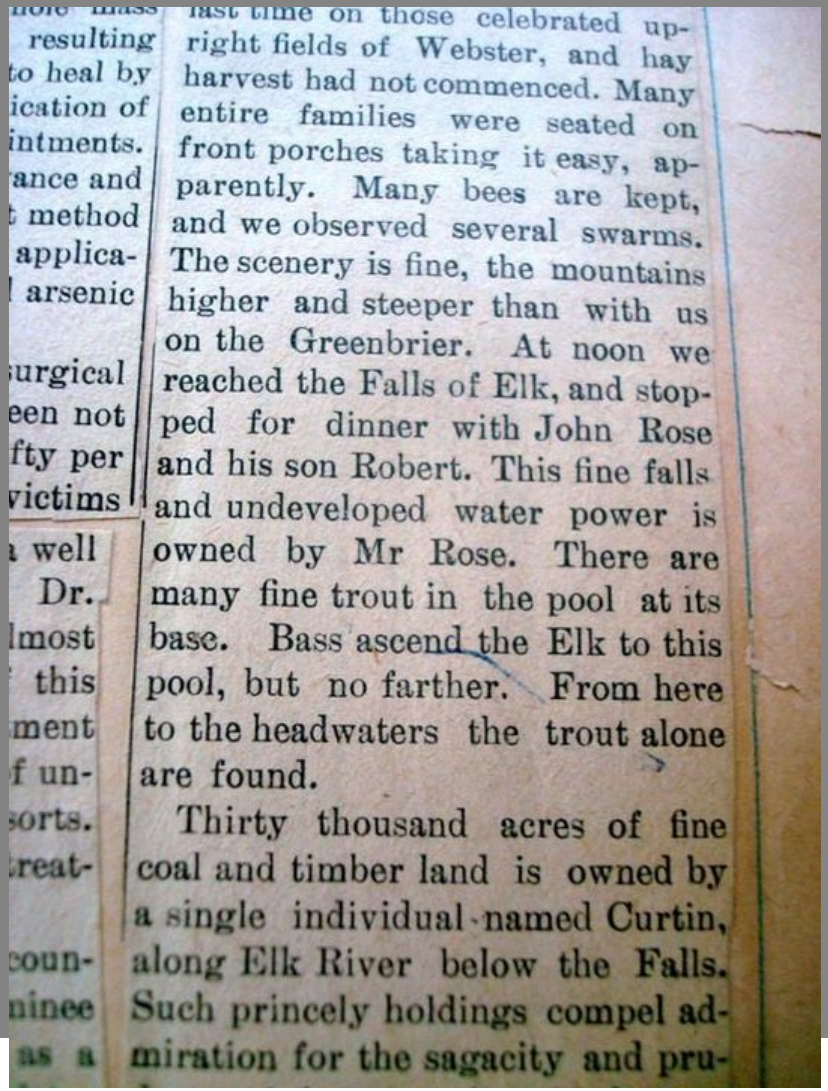
we had met before while at school at Baltimore and since. Saturday morning we started on the return trip up Elk, while most of the others boarded the narrow guage rail road for the tedious trip down. It was a pleasant morning and we had a good chance to observe life as it is lived in Webster County and Elk Valley. In the absence of public industries, the condition is somewhat as it was in Pocahontas twenty years ago. The coal lies undisturbed and the trees stand patiently, awaiting the devastation of the saw and axe that accompanies the building of railroads and its accompanying development. There was little doing that fine morning in July. Corn had been worked for the last time on those celebrated upright fields of Webster, and hay harvest had not commenced. Many entire families were seated on



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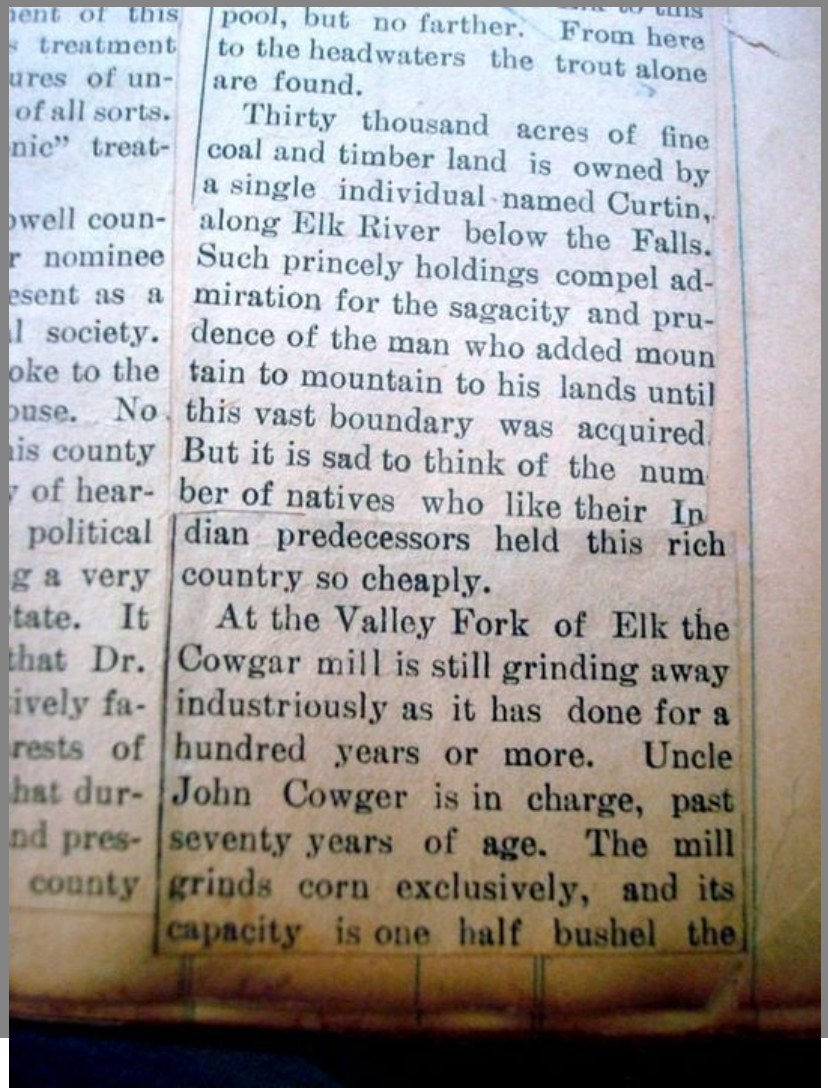
last time on those celebrated upright fields of Webster, and hay harvest had not commenced. Many entire families were seated on front porches taking it easy, apparently. Many bees are kept, and we observed several swarms. The scenery is fine, the mountains higher and steeper than with us on the Greenbrier. At noon we reached the Falls of Elk, and stopped for dinner with John Rose and his son Robert. This fine falls and undeveloped water power is owned by Mr Rose. There are many fine trout in the pool at its base. Bass ascend the Elk to this pool, but no farther. From here to the headwaters the trout alone are found.

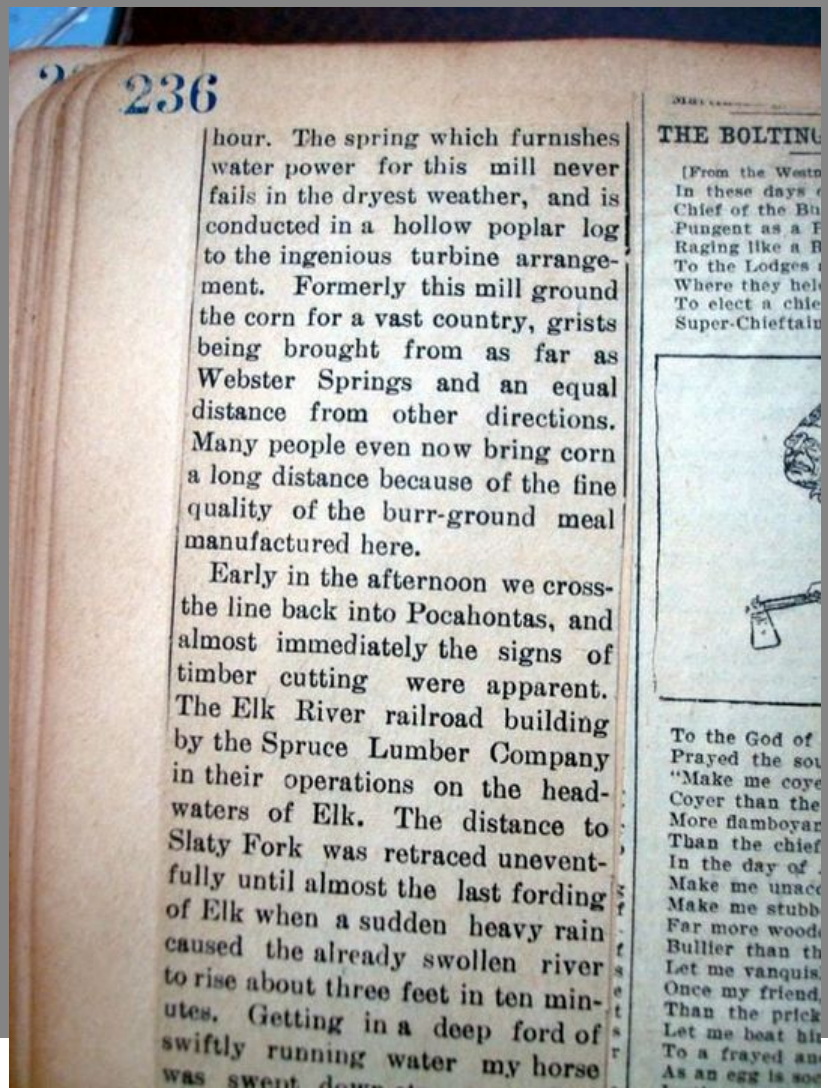
Thirty thousand acres of fine coal and timber land is owned by a single individual named Curtin, along Elk River below the Falls. Such princely holdings compel admiration for the sagacity and pru-



pool, but no farther. From here to the headwaters the trout alone are found.

Thirty thousand acres of fine coal and timber land is owned by a single individual named Curtin, along Elk River below the Falls. Such princely holdings compel admiration for the sagacity and prudence of the man who added mountain to mountain to his lands until this vast boundary was acquired. But it is sad to think of the number of natives who like their Indian predecessors held this rich country so cheaply.

At the Valley Fork of Elk the Cowgar mill is still grinding away industriously as it has done for a hundred years or more. Uncle John Cowger is in charge, past seventy years of age. The mill grinds corn exclusively, and its capacity is one half bushel the



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hour. The spring which furnishes water power for this mill never fails in the dryest weather, and is conducted in a hollow poplar log to the ingenious turbine arrangement. Formerly this mill ground the corn for a vast country, grists being brought from as far as Webster Springs and an equal distance from other directions. Many people even now bring corn a long distance because of the fine quality of the burr-ground meal manufactured here.

Early in the afternoon we cross- the line back into Pocahontas, and almost immediately the signs of timber cutting were apparent. The Elk River railroad building by the Spruce Lumber Company in their operations on the head-waters of Elk. The distance to Slaty Fork was retraced uneventfully until almost the last fording of Elk when a sudden heavy rain caused the already swollen river to rise about three feet in ten minutes. Getting in a deep ford of swiftly running water my horse was swept

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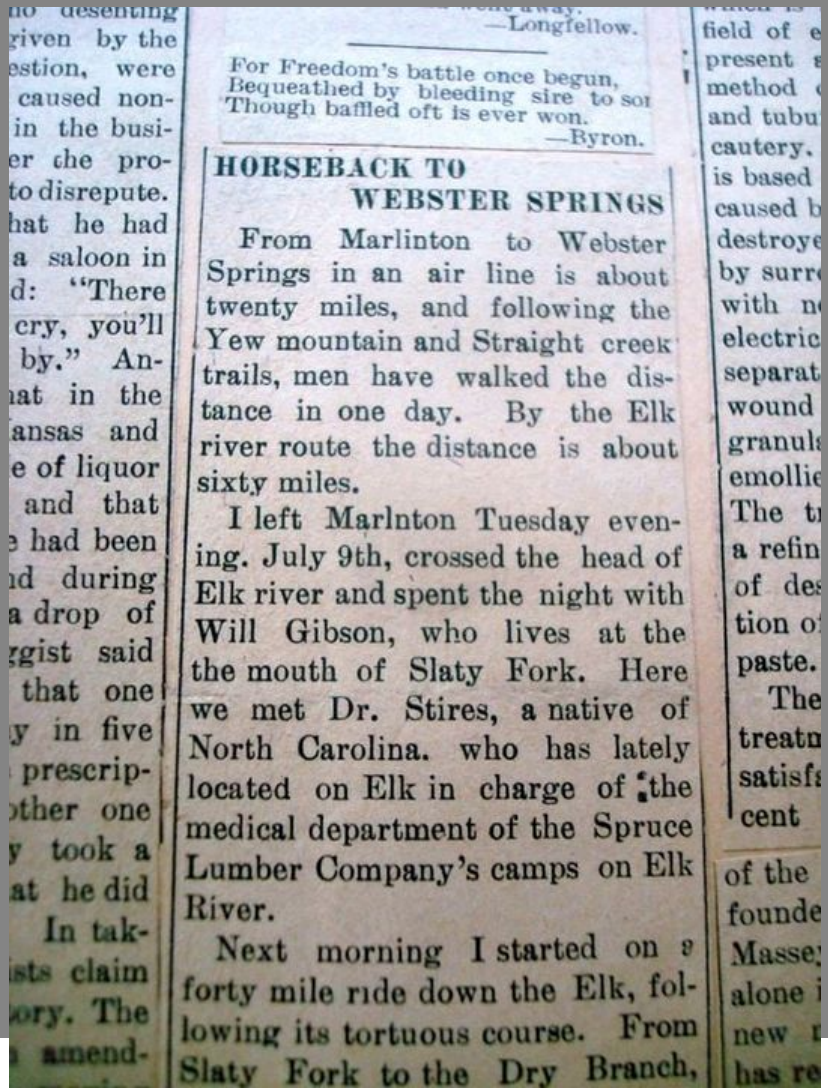

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View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Homecomings

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - OCTOBER 14, 1976—Page 4

Candidates for Queen and King

Carolyn Kellison

Cheryl Dunbrack

Tamra Criet

PCHS HOMECOMING

PCHS will celebrate its annual homecoming Fri-

Candidates for Homecoming King are Don Sheets, Tom Valencia, and Steve Gillispie. Don is the

Junior attendant is Karen Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown. Escort is Johnny Moore.

Carolyn Kellison Cheryl Dunbrack Tamra Crist

PCHS HOMECOMING

PCHS will celebrate its annual homecoming Friday, October 15. The crowning of the King and Queen will take place during half time program. There are three candidates for this year's Queen and three candidates for King. The candidates for Queen are Cheryl Dunbrack, Carolyn Kellison, and Tamra Crist. Cheryl is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dunbrack, of Marlinton. Carolyn is the daughter of Violet and Elbert Kellison, of Hillsboro. Tamra is the daughter of Barbara Crist, of Cass.

Candidates for Homecoming King are Don Sheets, Tom Valencia, and Steve Gillispie. Don is the son of Connie and Don Downs, of Durbin. Tom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Valencia, of Arbovale. Steve is the son of Mrs. Delbert Gillispie, of Arbovale.

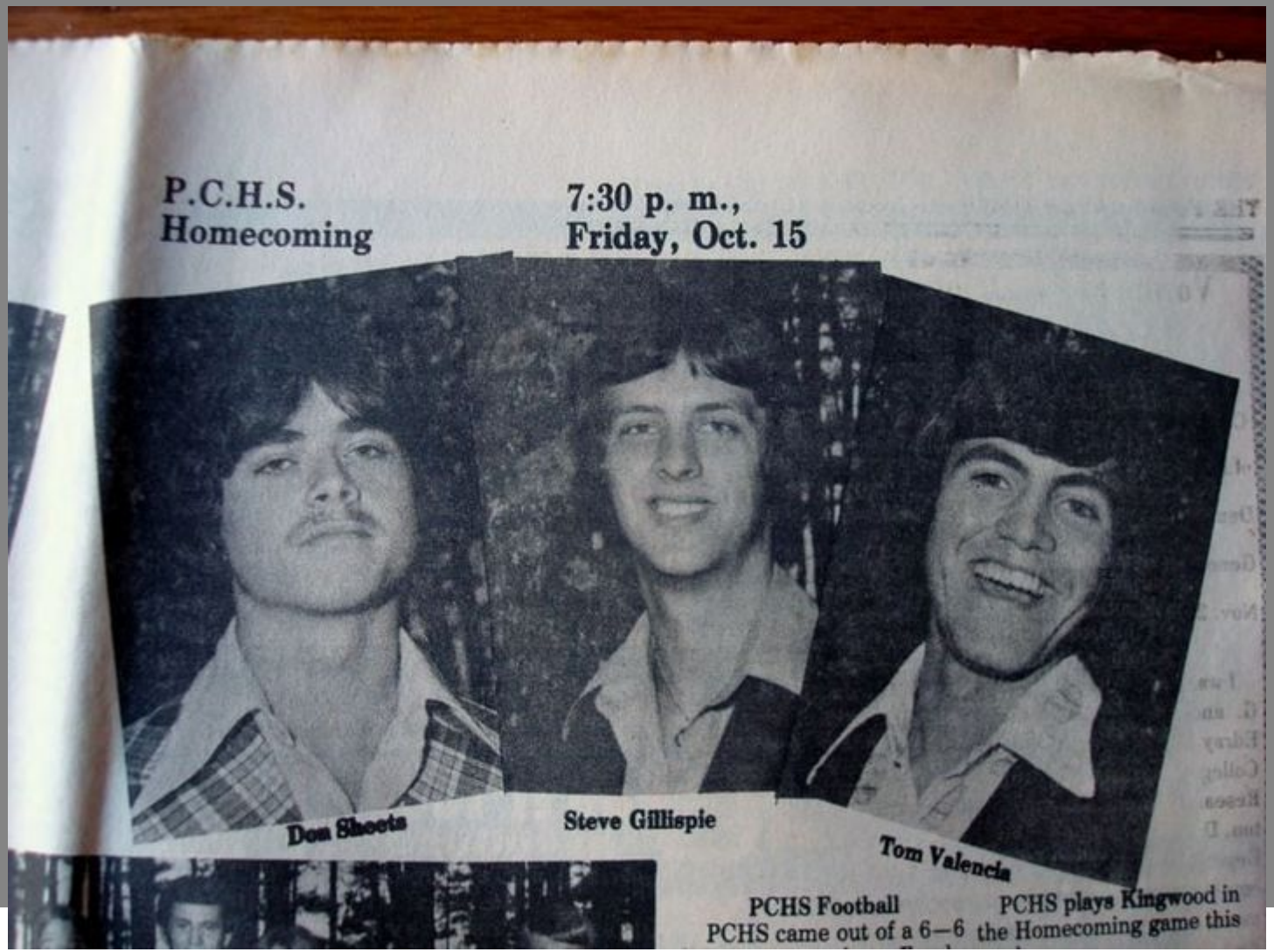
The court attendants and escorts were elected by their respective classes. Senior attendant is Debbie Ralston. She is the daughter of John and Mary Ralston, of Arbovale. Senior escort is Bobby Powell. He is the son of Leonard and Mabel Powell, of Droop.

Junior attendant is Karen Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown. Escort is Johnny Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moore, of Marlinton.

Sophomore attendant is Jane Cassell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cassell, of Cass. Escort is Scotty Kelly, of Frost.

Freshman class attendant is Melanie Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Rose, of Hillsboro. Escort is Mike Garber of Dunmore.

There will be a dance after the game featuring Phoenix. The dance will end at 12:00. All alumni and community are invited.


P.C.H.S.
Homecoming
7:30 p. m.,
Friday, Oct. 15
Don Sheets
Steve Gillispie
Tom Valencia
PCHS Football
PCHS came out of a 6—6
PCHS plays Kingwood in
the Homecoming game this

Tamara Cried

Junior attendant is Karen Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown. Escort is Johnny Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Moore, of Marlinton. Sophomore attendant is Jane Cassell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Cassell, of Cass. Escort is Scotty Kelly, of Frost. Freshman class attendant is Melanie Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Rose, of Hillsboro. Escort is Mike Garber of Dunmore. There will be a dance after the game featuring Remix. The dance will begin at 12:00. All alumni and community are invited.

Don Sheets

Steve Gillespie

Class Representatives: [Left to Right] Bobby Powell, Debbie Ralston, Melanie Rose, Scott Kelley, Jane Cassell, Karen Brown, Mike Garber. Escort Johnny Moore was not present for photo.

PCHS Athletic Boosters

PCHS Football

PCHS came out of a halftime tie to down Franklin 22—6 in a water covered field Friday night.

Alfred Pondexter scored three touchdowns. Mark Waslo scored a point conversion then added to David L. Cassell another.

Franklin scored early the first quarter but strong Warrior defense shut them out for the remaining three quarters. The defense was led by strong linebacking of Doyle and Fred

Other standouts were Gum, Richard Orr, Glen Arbogast. The defensive team was composed of six sophomores, two juniors and three seniors.

Carolyn Kellison

Cheryl Dunbrack

Tamra Crist

PCHS HOMECOMING

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Tom Valencia

PCHS Football

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Alfred Pondexter scored three touchdowns and Mark Waslo scored a two point conversion then passed to David L. Cassell for another.

Franklin scored early in the first quarter but a strong Warrior defense shut them out for the remaining three quarters. The defense was led by strong linebacking of Rick Doyle and Fred Tibbs.

Other standouts were Mark Gum, Richard Oref and Glen Arbogast. The defensive team was composed of six sophomores, two juniors and three seniors.

PCHS plays Kingwood in the Homecoming game this week.

The Warriors have been playing good football but a tough schedule has kept them out of the winning column until this week. The combined record of 4 PCHS opponents is 23 wins and 3 losses.

Nicholas County is 5-1
Richwood 5-1
Greenbrier West 6-0
Marsh Fork 5-1
Greenbrier West 6-0

The teams on this year's schedule are unusually tough.

The PCHS staff and Team would like to thank Mr. and Mrs. Tony Ricottilli for the fine meal they furnished in Beckley on the Marsh Fork trip.

daughter of Violet and Elbert Kellison, of Hillsboro. Tamra is the daughter of Barbara Crist, of Cass.

Ralston, of Arbovale. Senior escort is Bobby Powell. He is the son of Leonard and Mabel Powell, of Droop.

of Dunmore.

There will be a dance after the game featuring Phoenix. The dance will end at 12:00. All alumni and community are invited.

Melanie Rose

Melanie Rose, 9th grader at PCHS, plays forward on the Girls' Basketball team.

Melanie is a member of the PCHS Band, FHA, and will be a freshman attendant for Homecoming.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Rose, of Hillsboro.

Melanie's sponsor is Shrader's 5&10.

Debbie Ralston

Senior Guard on the PCHS Girls' Basketball team is Debbie Ralston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ralston, of Boyer.

Debbie also belongs to the FHA, PCHS Band, VICA, Pep Club and will be Senior Homecoming Attendant.

Debbie's sponsor is Pocahontas Pharmacy.

Rex Cassell

Freshmen ball players make varsity players. That's Rex Cassell's — freshman, quarterback — desire.

Rex, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cassell, also plays basketball and is on the Track team at PCHS. His hobby is hunting.

Wood's Amoco is happy to sponsor Rex.

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Ralph Coleman
Mrs. Linda Rico
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Individuals
sponsor a stud

Report of Condition

Class Representatives: [Left to Right] Bobby Powell, Debbie Ralston, Melanie Rose, Scott Kelley, Jane Cassell, Karen Brown, Mike Garber. Escort Johnny Moore was not present for photo.

Athletic Boosters
PCHS Athletic
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99-4757, Mrs.
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Ricottilli - 799-

Debbie Dean

Debbie Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer

John Dilley

John Dilley, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dilley, of

and three sen

Pegg
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PCHS. The
Cheerleader
Peggy Hova
of Mr. and
Hovatter, of

sive team was composed of six sophomores, two juniors and three seniors.

for the fine meal they furnished in Beckley on the Marsh Fork trip.

Peggy Hovatter

Rick Doyle
Middle linebacker is Rick

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - OCTOBER 28, 1976—Page 3

Sponsor Omitted

Ronnie Mullens is sponsored by First National Bank

Melinda Crist, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Crist, of Arbovale, not only cheerleads but she plays guard on the Girls' Basketball team.

Melinda has lots more to keep her busy. She is secretary of the Freshman Class, representative to the PCHS Student Council, Pep Club, and FHA.

Melinda, a Freshman, is sponsored by Pocahontas Foodland, of Marlinton.

C. J. Richardson Hard- ware, of Marlinton, is the

Robyn ant to Qu Mr. and eary, and

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - OCTOBER 28, 1976—Page 3

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Melinda, a Freshman, is sponsored by Pocahontas Foodland, of Marlinton.

C. J. Richardson Hardware, of Marlinton, is the sponsor of this young Warrior.

Craig Doss, sophomore, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Doss of Marlinton. He plays tackle for PCHS. Craig is also on the track team and his hobby is being a Citizen Band Radio opera-

PG
BURT REYNOLDS IS "GATOR"
EVENING: 7:15, 9:30
SUNDAY: 5:00, 7:15, 9:30

Hillsboro H

Robyn Hilleary, attendant to Queen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hilleary, and her escort, Paul Hill.

Homecoming
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r PCHS.
the track

Hillsboro Football

The Hillsboro Red Devils got its offense going Friday afternoon by winning its homecoming over Renick,

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - OCTOBER 14, 1976—Page 4

Candidates for Queen and King

Carolyn Kellison

Cheryl Dunbrack

Tamra Crist

PCHS HOMECOMING

PCHS will celebrate its annual homecoming Fri-

Candidates for Homecoming King are Don Sheets, Tom Valencia, and Steve Gillispie. Don is the

Junior attendant is Karen Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown. Escort is Johnny Moore.

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Homecoming

ONTAS TIMES - OCTOBER 21, 1976—Page 3

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P.C.H.S.

Queen and King Homecoming

Tammy Crist was chosen Miss Homecoming Queen at Pocahontas County High School last Friday night.

Tom Valencia was selected as Homecoming King at Friday's PCHS Homecoming.

Girls Basketball

The Girls Varsity Basketball team, in their fourth week, has a record of 4 wins and 3 losses. Their 4th win of the season was played last Thrusday night at

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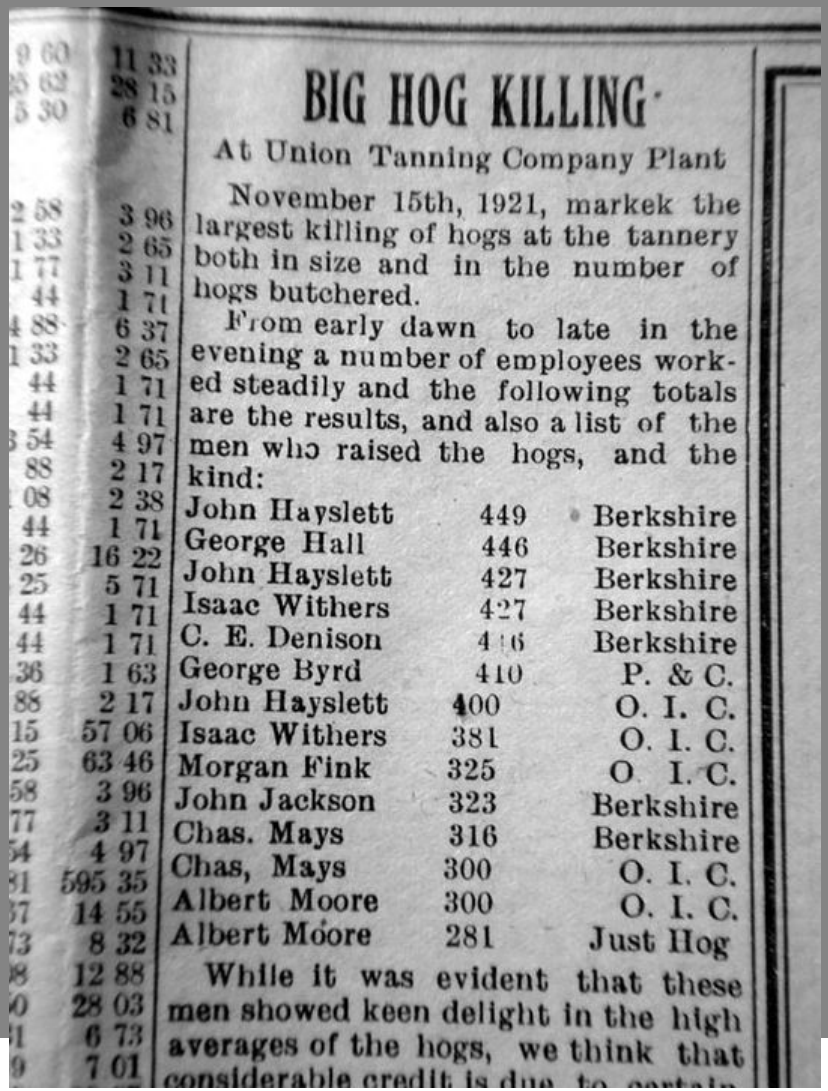
NOW SHOWING

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Hog Killing



BIG HOG KILLING

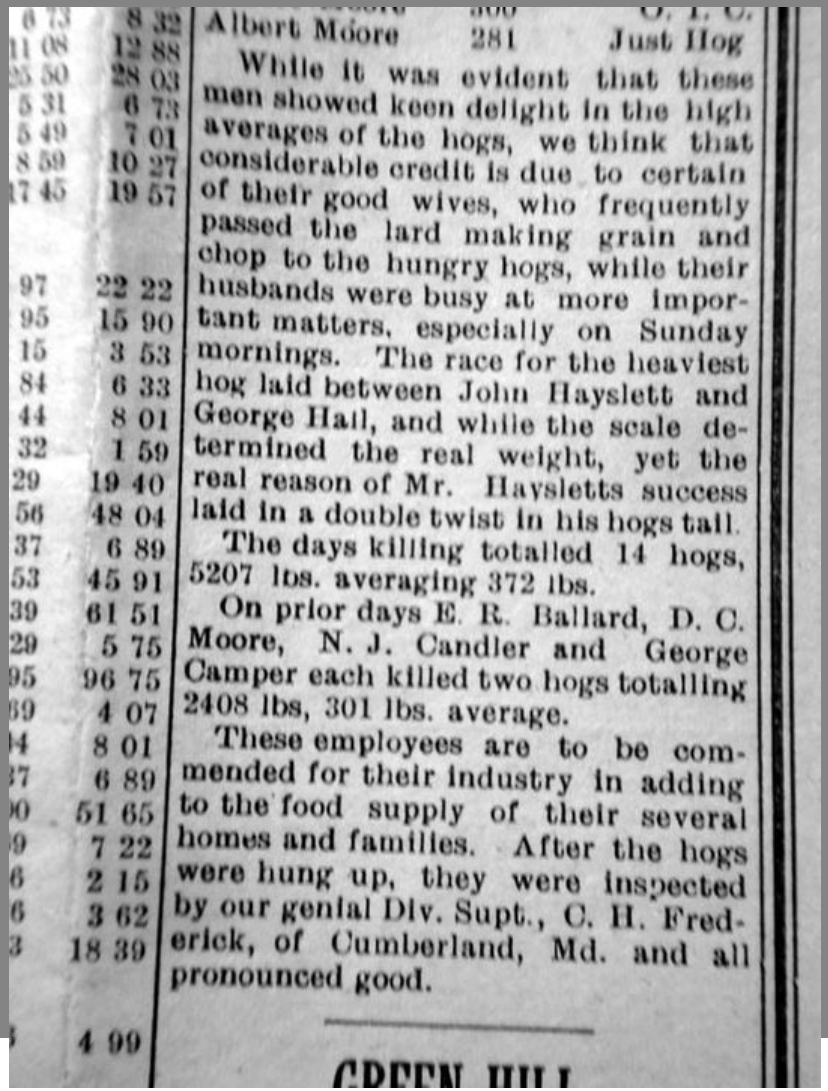
At Union Tanning Company Plant

November 15th, 1921, markek the largest killing of hogs at the tannery both in size and in the number of hogs butchered.

From early dawn to late in the evening a number of employees worked steadily and the following totals are the results, and also a list of the men who raised the hogs, and the kind:

John Hayslett	449	Berkshire
George Hall	446	Berkshire
John Hayslett	427	Berkshire
Isaac Withers	427	Berkshire
C. E. Denison	416	Berkshire
George Byrd	410	P. & C.
John Hayslett	400	O. I. C.
Isaac Withers	381	O. I. C.
Morgan Fink	325	O. I. C.
John Jackson	323	Berkshire
Chas. Mays	316	Berkshire
Chas, Mays	300	O. I. C.
Albert Moore	300	O. I. C.
Albert Moore	281	Just Hog

While it was evident that these men showed keen delight in the high averages of the hogs, we think that considerable credit is due to certain



6 73	8 32	Albert Moore	281	Just Hog
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3	18 39			
	4 99			

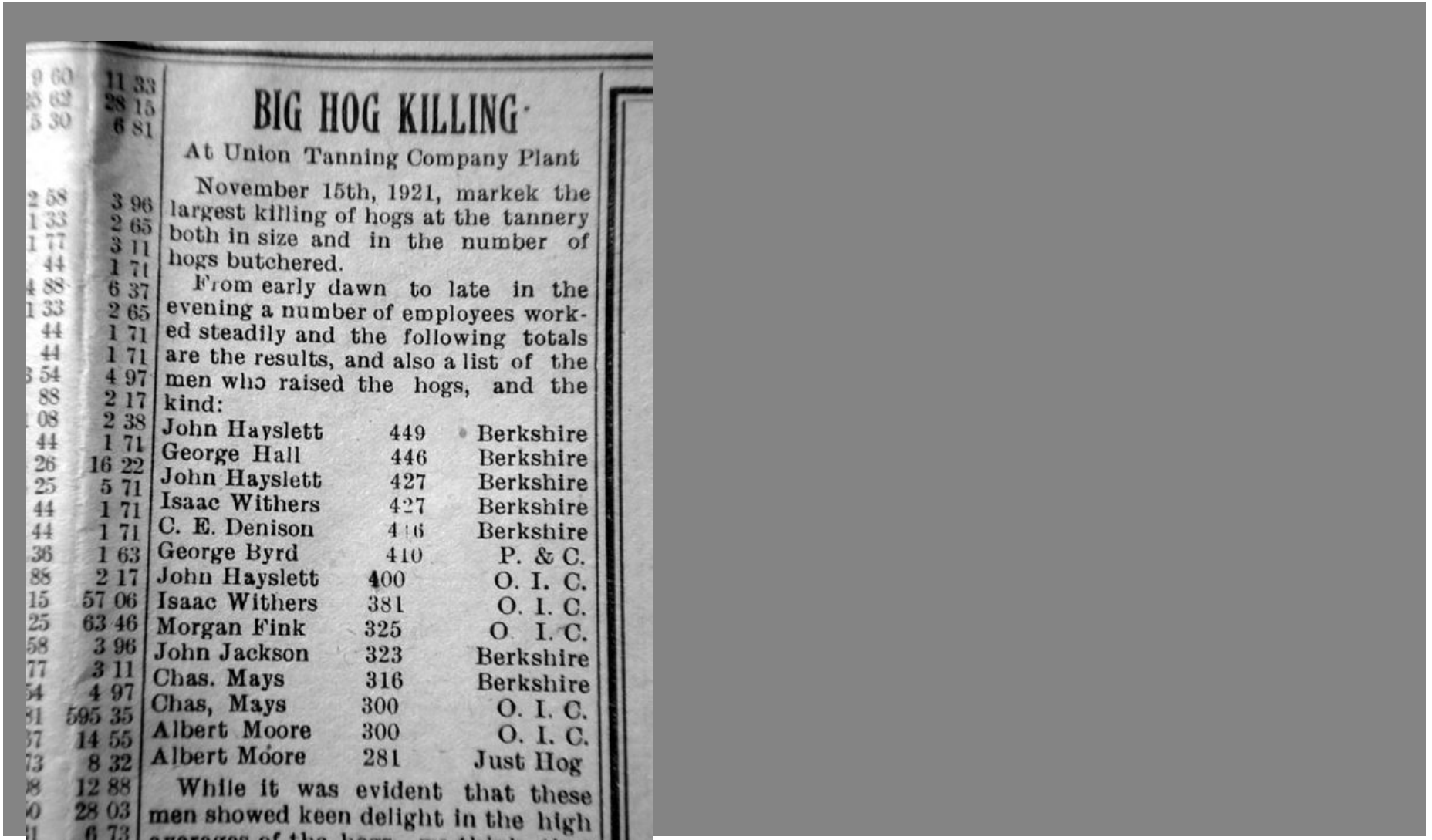
While it was evident that these men showed keen delight in the high averages of the hogs, we think that considerable credit is due to certain of their good wives, who frequently passed the lard making grain and chop to the hungry hogs, while their husbands were busy at more important matters, especially on Sunday mornings. The race for the heaviest hog laid between John Hayslett and George Hall, and while the scale determined the real weight, yet the real reason of Mr. Haysletts success laid in a double twist in his hogs tail.

The days killing totalled 14 hogs, 5207 lbs. averaging 372 lbs.

On prior days E. R. Ballard, D. C. Moore, N. J. Candler and George Camper each killed two hogs totalling 2408 lbs, 301 lbs. average.

These employees are to be commended for their industry in adding to the food supply of their several homes and families. After the hogs were hung up, they were inspected by our genial Div. Supt., C. H. Frederick, of Cumberland, Md. and all pronounced good.

GREEN HILL



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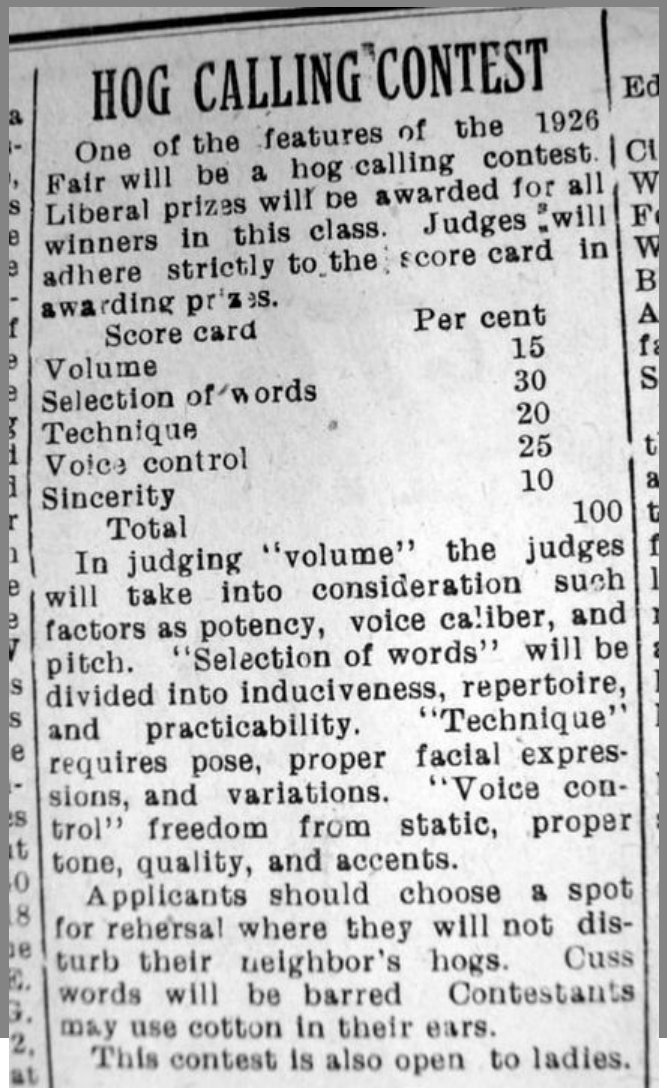
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Hog Calling Contest



HOG CALLING CONTEST

One of the features of the 1926 Fair will be a hog calling contest. Liberal prizes will be awarded for all winners in this class. Judges will adhere strictly to the score card in awarding prizes.

Score card	Per cent
Volume	15
Selection of words	30
Technique	20
Voice control	25
Sincerity	10
Total	100

In judging "volume" the judges will take into consideration such factors as potency, voice caliber, and pitch. "Selection of words" will be divided into inducivenes, repertoire, and practicability. "Technique" requires pose, proper facial expressions, and variations. "Voice control" freedom from static, proper tone, quality, and accents.

Applicants should choose a spot for rehersal where they will not disturb their neighbor's hogs. Cuss words will be barred Contestants may use cotton in their ears.

This contest is also open to ladies.

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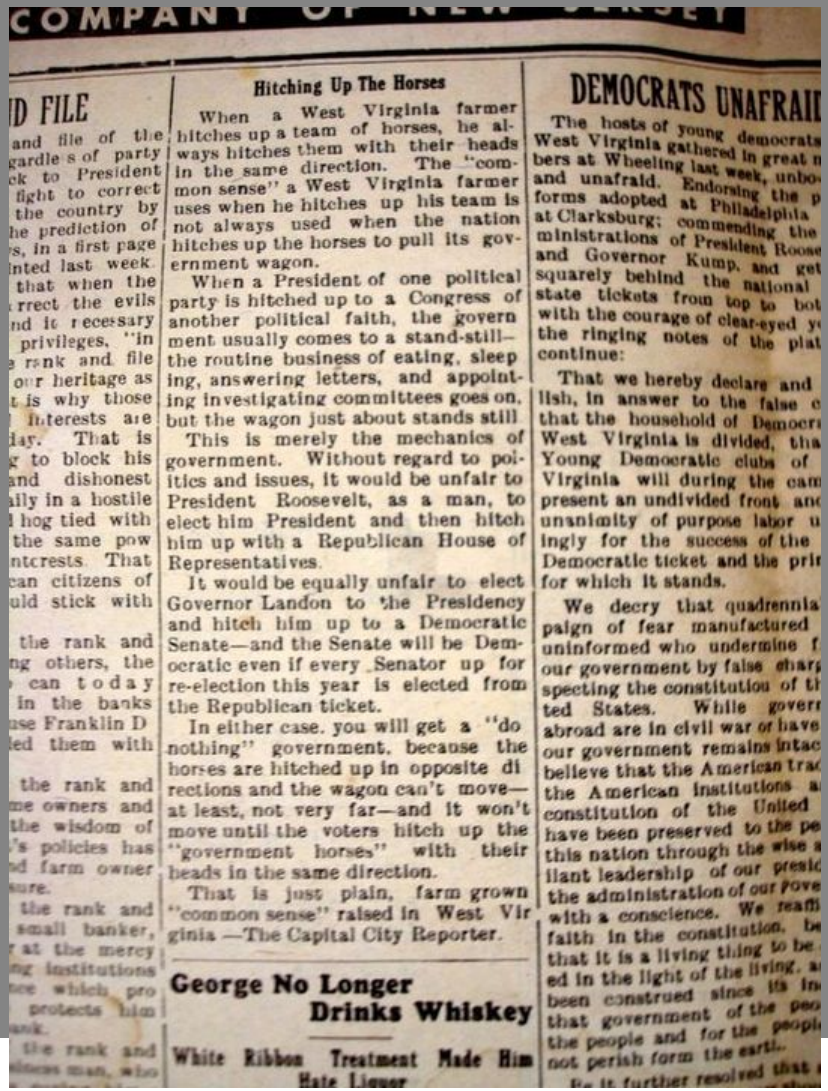
Monday November 30th, 2020

Hitching up the Horses



COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

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and file of the gardless of party ck to President fight to correct the country by he prediction of s, in a first page inted last week. that when the rrect the evils nd it necessary privileges, "in rank and file our heritage as t is why those interests are day. That is to block his and dishonest ily in a hostile hog tied with the same pow ntcrests. That can citizens of uld stick with

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Hitching Up The Horses

When a West Virginia farmer hitches up a team of horses, he always hitches them with their heads in the same direction. The "common sense" a West Virginia farmer uses when he hitches up his team is not always used when the nation hitches up the horses to pull its government wagon.

When a President of one political party is hitched up to a Congress of another political faith, the government usually comes to a stand-still—the routine business of eating, sleeping, answering letters, and appointing investigating committees goes on, but the wagon just about stands still.

This is merely the mechanics of government. Without regard to politics and issues, it would be unfair to President Roosevelt, as a man, to elect him President and then hitch him up with a Republican House of Representatives.

It would be equally unfair to elect Governor Landon to the Presidency and hitch him up to a Democratic Senate—and the Senate will be Democratic even if every Senator up for re-election this year is elected from the Republican ticket.

In either case, you will get a "do nothing" government, because the horses are hitched up in opposite directions and the wagon can't move—at least, not very far—and it won't move until the voters hitch up the "government horses" with their heads in the same direction.

That is just plain, farm grown "common sense" raised in West Virginia.—The Capital City Reporter.

George No Longer Drinks Whiskey

White Ribbon Treatment Made Him Hate Liquor

DEMOCRATS UNAFRAI

The hosts of young democrats West Virginia gathered in great n bers at Wheeling last week, unbo and unafraid. Endorsing the p forms adopted at Philadelphia at Clarksburg; commending the ministrations of President Roose and Governor Kump, and get squarely behind the national state tickets from top to bot with the courage of clear-eyed y the ringing notes of the plat continue:

That we hereby declare and lish, in answer to the false c that the household of Democra West Virginia is divided, tha Young Democratic clubs of Virginia will during the cam present an undivided front and unanimity of purpose labor u ingly for the success of the Democratic ticket and the prin for which it stands.

We decry that quadrennia paign of fear manufactured uninformed who undermine f our government by false charg specting the constitution of th ted States. While govern abroad are in civil war or have our government remains intac believe that the American trad the American institutions a constitution of the United have been preserved to the pe this nation through the wise a iliant leadership of our presid the administration of our Pove with a conscience. We reaffi faith in the constitution, be that it is a living thing to be ed in the light of the living, a been construed since its in that government of the peo the people and for the peopl not perish form the earth.

View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

History of Hillsboro

OUR DEPOSITS UP TO $40,000 ARE INSURED IN THIS BANK

AHONTAS TIMES
(Page 2)
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at the Post Office at Mar-
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RIPTION CHARGES
ntas County $4.00 a year.
$5.00 a year. In advance.

ICE SHARP, EDITOR

DAY, FEB. 19, 1976

Days—July 9-11, '76

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History of
Hillsboro Community
(Pocahontas County
By Mary Isetta Wallace

The town of Hillsboro is located in a rich and beautiful valley. It is two and one-half miles from the nearest railroad station called Seebert and named in honor of a family by that name which settled there in the wilderness in the early days. Hillsboro was named for Richard Hill, the pioneer from North Carolina, who built his home on a good farm in the neighboring Lobelia. His house was an unusually good one for that age. Simon Girty, the renegade, told that Indians were so impressed with the fine display of the home of Mr. Hill that they called him white man's king.

The house was built of hewed logs, and the space between filled with wood, mortar or mud, and then white washed. It had three porches, two tall chimneys, and eight rooms. Hills Creek was named for Mr. Hill and, because of his sterling worth, "will sing

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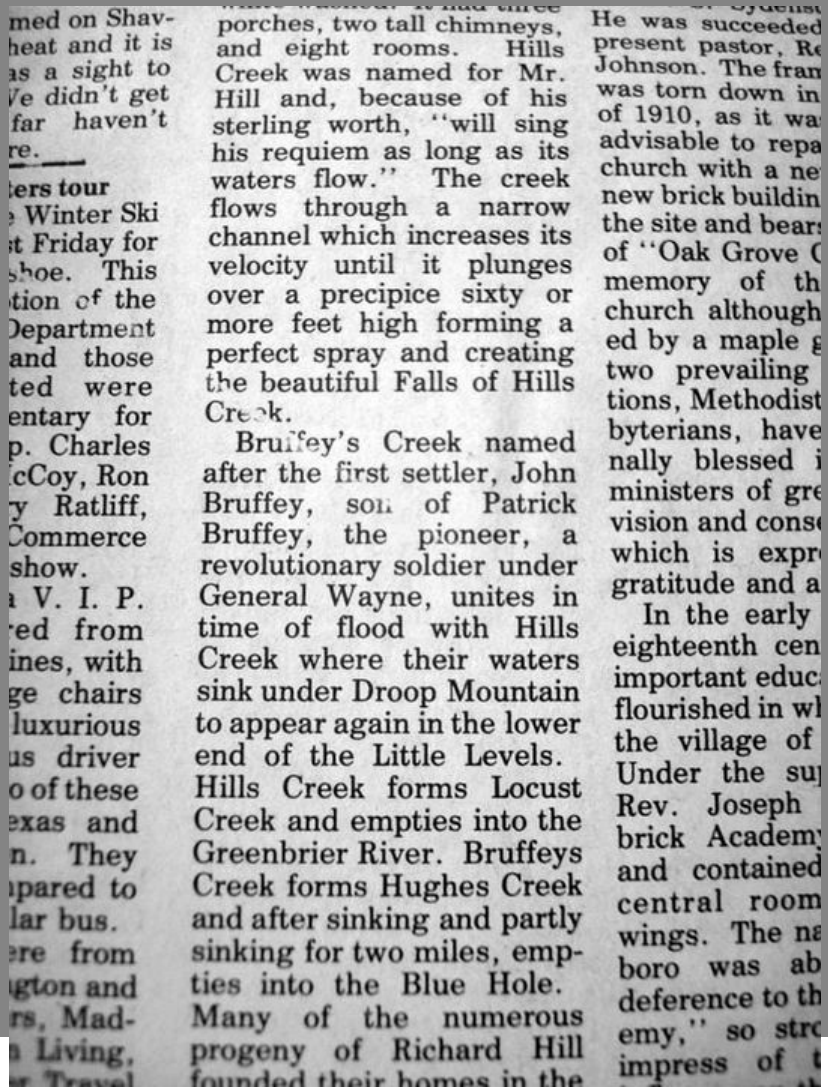

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porches, two tall chimneys, and eight rooms. Hills Creek was named for Mr. Hill and, because of his sterling worth, "will sing his requiem as long as its waters flow." The creek flows through a narrow channel which increases its velocity until it plunges over a precipice sixty or more feet high forming a perfect spray and creating the beautiful Falls of Hills Creek.

Bruffey's Creek named after the first settler, John Bruffey, son of Patrick Bruffey, the pioneer, a revolutionary soldier under General Wayne, unites in time of flood with Hills Creek where their waters sink under Droop Mountain to appear again in the lower end of the Little Levels. Hills Creek forms Locust Creek and empties into the Greenbrier River. Bruffeys Creek forms Hughes Creek and after sinking and partly sinking for two miles, empties into the Blue Hole. Many of the numerous progeny of Richard Hill

He was succeeded
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Hillsboro Community.

The majority of the people of Hillsboro Community are of Scotch-Irish descent, their chief pursuits being agriculture and stock raising. Many fine herds of cattle and sheep, from time immemorial, have been prepared for the eastern markets and at the present time under the stimulus of our county agent, Mr. H. C. C. Willey, the farmers are becoming thoroughly aroused to the importance of purebred stock.

As the traveler ascends by an easy climb and gentle undulations the winding road cut on the face of Droop Mountain he beholds a panorama of unsurpassed loveliness when the sun pours his effulgent warmth and brightness over the mountains, plains, valleys and hills as they unite in proclaiming "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." He also beholds

time they will have more skiers than last year and they are proving it can be run at a profit.

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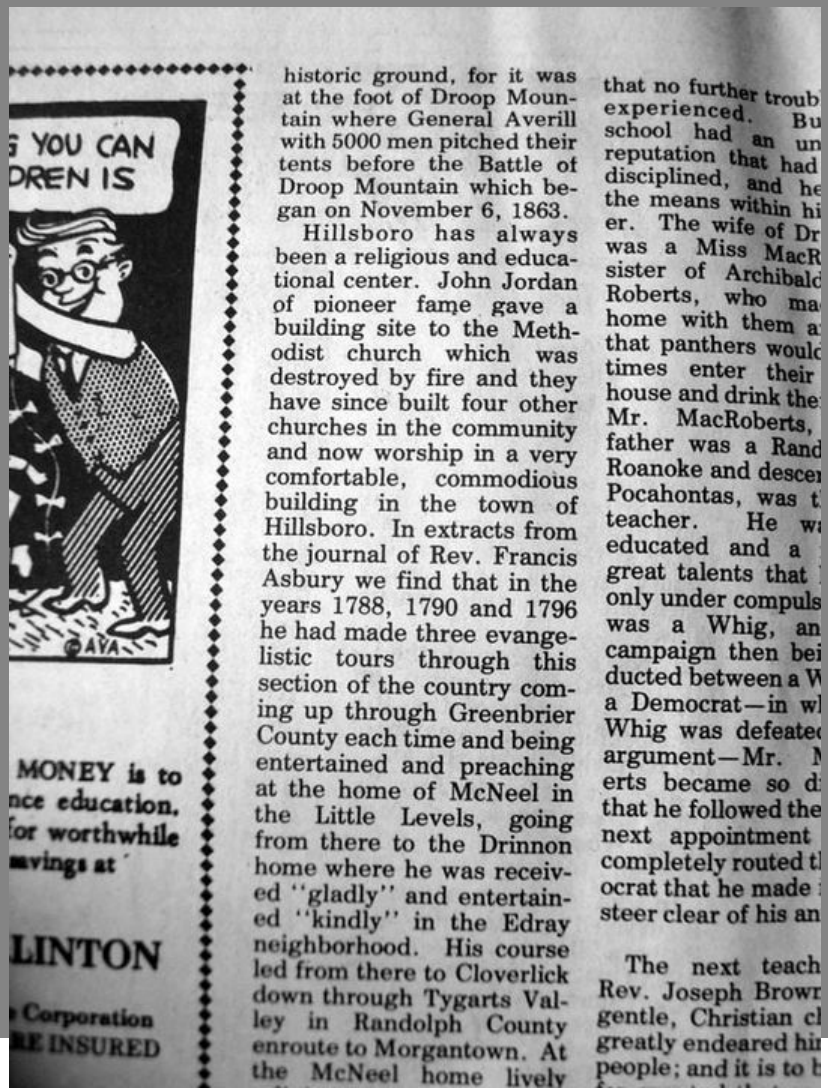

historic ground, for it was at the foot of Droop Mountain where General Averill with 5000 men pitched their tents before the Battle of Droop Mountain which began on November 6, 1863.

Hillsboro has always been a religious and educational center. John Jordan of pioneer fame gave a building site to the Methodist church which was destroyed by fire and they have since built four other churches in the community and now worship in a very comfortable, commodious building in the town of Hillsboro. In extracts from the journal of Rev. Francis Asbury we find that in the years 1788, 1790 and 1796 he had made three evangelistic tours through this section of the country coming up through Greenbrier County each time and being entertained and preaching at the home of McNeel in the Little Levels, going from there to the Drinnon home where he was received "gladly" and entertained "kindly" in the Edray neighborhood. His course led from there to Cloverlick down through Tygarts Valley in Randolph County enroute to Morgantown. At the McNeel home lively

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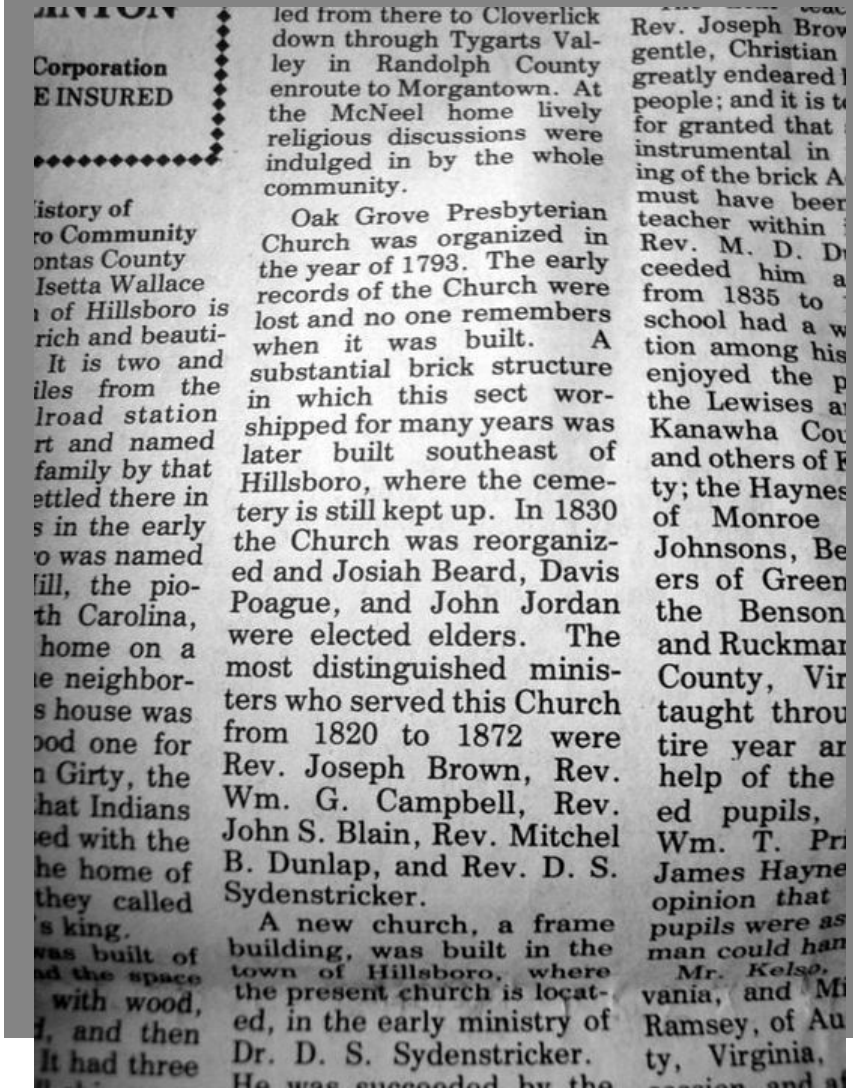

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led from there to Cloverlick down through Tygarts Valley in Randolph County enroute to Morgantown. At the McNeel home lively religious discussions were indulged in by the whole community.

Oak Grove Presbyterian Church was organized in the year of 1793. The early records of the Church were lost and no one remembers when it was built. A substantial brick structure in which this sect worshipped for many years was later built southeast of Hillsboro, where the cemetery is still kept up. In 1830 the Church was reorganized and Josiah Beard, Davis Poague, and John Jordan were elected elders. The most distinguished ministers who served this Church from 1820 to 1872 were Rev. Joseph Brown, Rev. Wm. G. Campbell, Rev. John S. Blain, Rev. Mitchel B. Dunlap, and Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker.

A new church, a frame building, was built in the town of Hillsboro, where the present church is located, in the early ministry of Dr. D. S. Sydenstricker.

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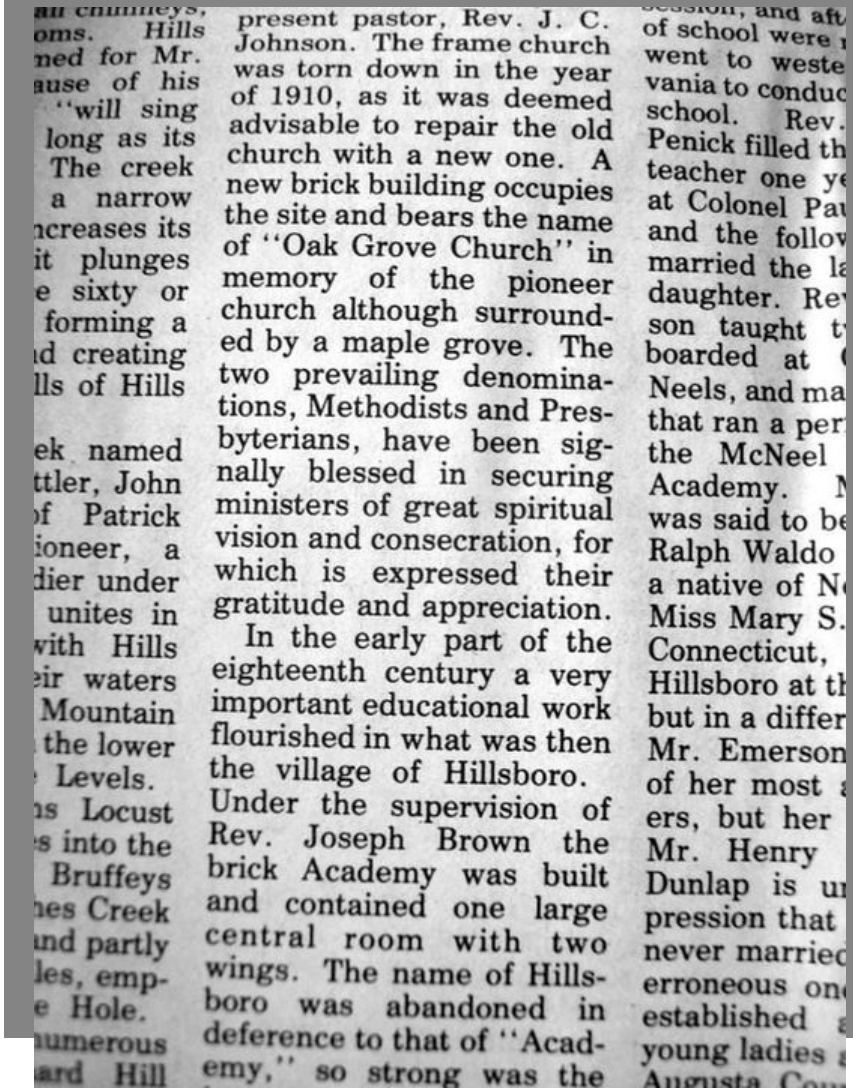

present pastor, Rev. J. C. Johnson. The frame church was torn down in the year of 1910, as it was deemed advisable to repair the old church with a new one. A new brick building occupies the site and bears the name of "Oak Grove Church" in memory of the pioneer church although surrounded by a maple grove. The two prevailing denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians, have been signally blessed in securing ministers of great spiritual vision and consecration, for which is expressed their gratitude and appreciation.

In the early part of the eighteenth century a very important educational work flourished in what was then the village of Hillsboro. Under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Brown the brick Academy was built and contained one large central room with two wings. The name of Hillsboro was abandoned in deference to that of "Academy," so strong was the

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Rev. Joseph Brown the brick Academy was built and contained one large central room with two wings. The name of Hillsboro was abandoned in deference to that of "Academy," so strong was the impress of the school's influence on the minds and the hearts of the people. In recent years the old name of Hillsboro has been restored to the town.

M. A. Dunlap of Ponca City, Oklahoma, has contributed some recollections of ante bellum days from his remarkable memory of conversations heard in the home of his uncle, Rev. M. D. Dunlap. He thinks the first teacher ever in Hillsboro community was a man by the name of Keenan who taught more than a hundred years ago. This teacher was considered a very learned man from the fact that he could write and read and had figured in the arithmetic as far as the rule of three. The next teacher

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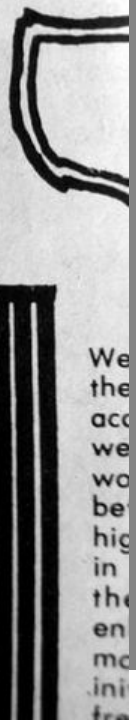

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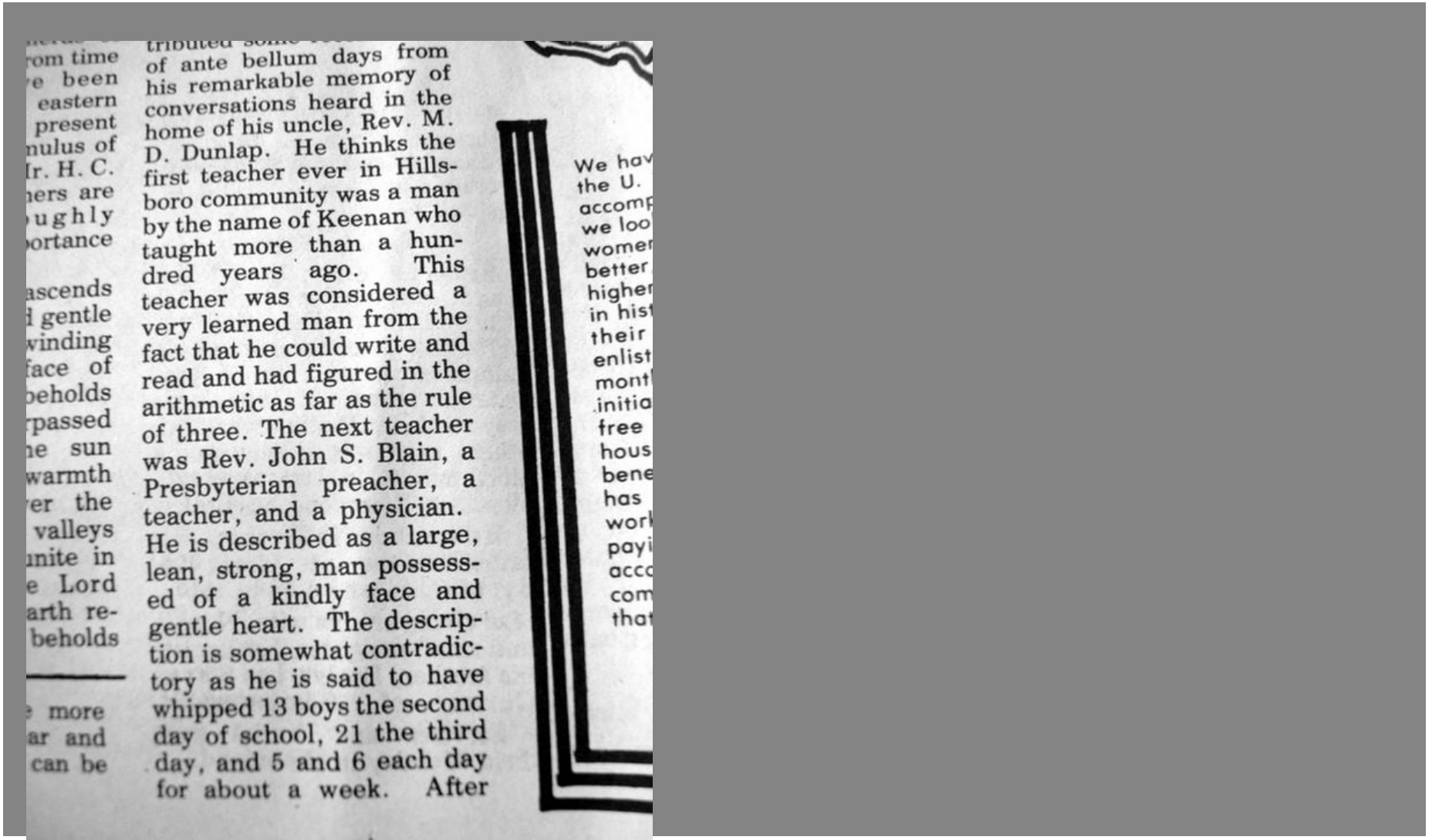

of ante bellum days from his remarkable memory of conversations heard in the home of his uncle, Rev. M. D. Dunlap. He thinks the first teacher ever in Hillsboro community was a man by the name of Keenan who taught more than a hundred years ago. This teacher was considered a very learned man from the fact that he could write and read and had figured in the arithmetic as far as the rule of three. The next teacher was Rev. John S. Blain, a Presbyterian preacher, a teacher, and a physician. He is described as a large, lean, strong, man possessed of a kindly face and gentle heart. The description is somewhat contradictory as he is said to have whipped 13 boys the second day of school, 21 the third day, and 5 and 6 each day for about a week. After

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that no further trouble was experienced. But the school had an unsavory reputation that had to be disciplined, and he used the means within his power. The wife of Dr. Blain was a Miss MacRoberts, sister of Archibald MacRoberts, who made his home with them and told that panthers would sometimes enter their spring house and drink their milk. Mr. MacRoberts, whose father was a Randolph of Roanoke and descendant of Pocahontas, was the next teacher. He was well educated and a man of great talents that he used only under compulsion. He was a Whig, and in a campaign then being conducted between a Whig and a Democrat—in which the Whig was defeated in the argument—Mr. MacRoberts became so disgusted that he followed them to the next appointment and so completely routed the Democrat that he made it suit to steer clear of his antagonist

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The next teacher was Rev. Joseph Brown whose gentle, Christian character greatly endeared him to the people; and it is to be taken for granted that as he was instrumental in the building of the brick Academy he must have been the first teacher within its walls. Rev. M. D. Dunlap succeeded him and taught from 1835 to 1845. His school had a wide reputation among his pupils and enjoyed the patronage of the Lewises and Irwins of Kanawha County; Tyrees and others of Fayette County; the Hayneses and others of Monroe County; the Johnsons, Bears, and others of Greenbrier County; the Bensons, Lightners, and Ruckmans, of Highland County, Virginia. He taught throughout the entire year and sought the help of the more advanced pupils, notably Rev. Wm. T. Price and Rev. James Haynes. It was his opinion that about eighty pupils were as many as one man could handle.

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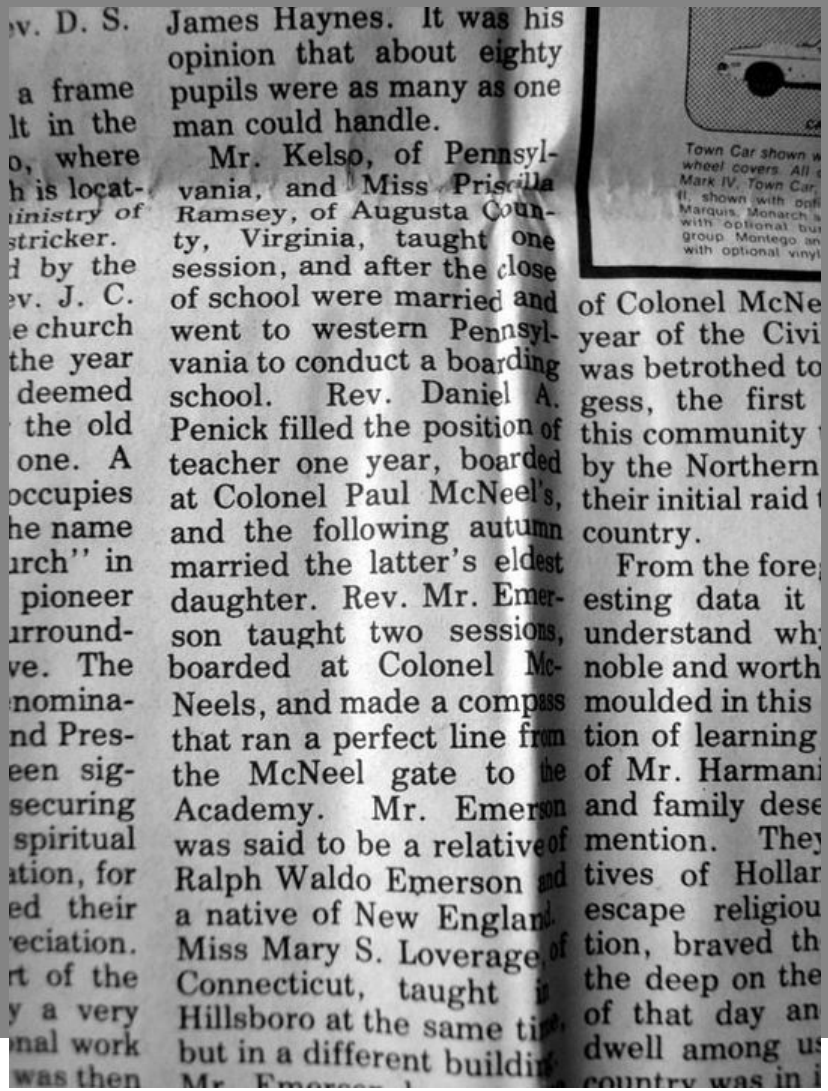

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Mr. Kelso, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Priscilla Ramsey, of Augusta County, Virginia, taught one session, and after the close of school were married and went to western Pennsylvania to conduct a boarding school. Rev. Daniel A. Penick filled the position of teacher one year, boarded at Colonel Paul McNeel's, and the following autumn married the latter's eldest daughter. Rev. Mr. Emerson taught two sessions, boarded at Colonel McNeels, and made a compass that ran a perfect line from the McNeel gate to the Academy. Mr. Emerson was said to be a relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson and a native of New England. Miss Mary S. Loverage of Connecticut, taught in Hillsboro at the same time, but in a different building.

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ICE SHARP, EDITOR

DAY, FEB. 19, 1976

Days—July 9-11, '76

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History of
Hillsboro Community
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By Mary Isetta Wallace

The town of Hillsboro is located in a rich and beautiful valley. It is two and one-half miles from the nearest railroad station called Seebert and named in honor of a family by that name which settled there in the wilderness in the early days. Hillsboro was named for Richard Hill, the pioneer from North Carolina, who built his home on a good farm in the neighboring Lobelia. His house was an unusually good one for that age. Simon Girty, the renegade, told that Indians were so impressed with the fine display of the home of Mr. Hill that they called him white man's king.

The house was built of hewed logs, and the space between filled with wood, mortar or mud, and then white washed. It had three porches, two tall chimneys, and eight rooms. Hills Creek was named for Mr. Hill and, because of his sterling worth, "will sing

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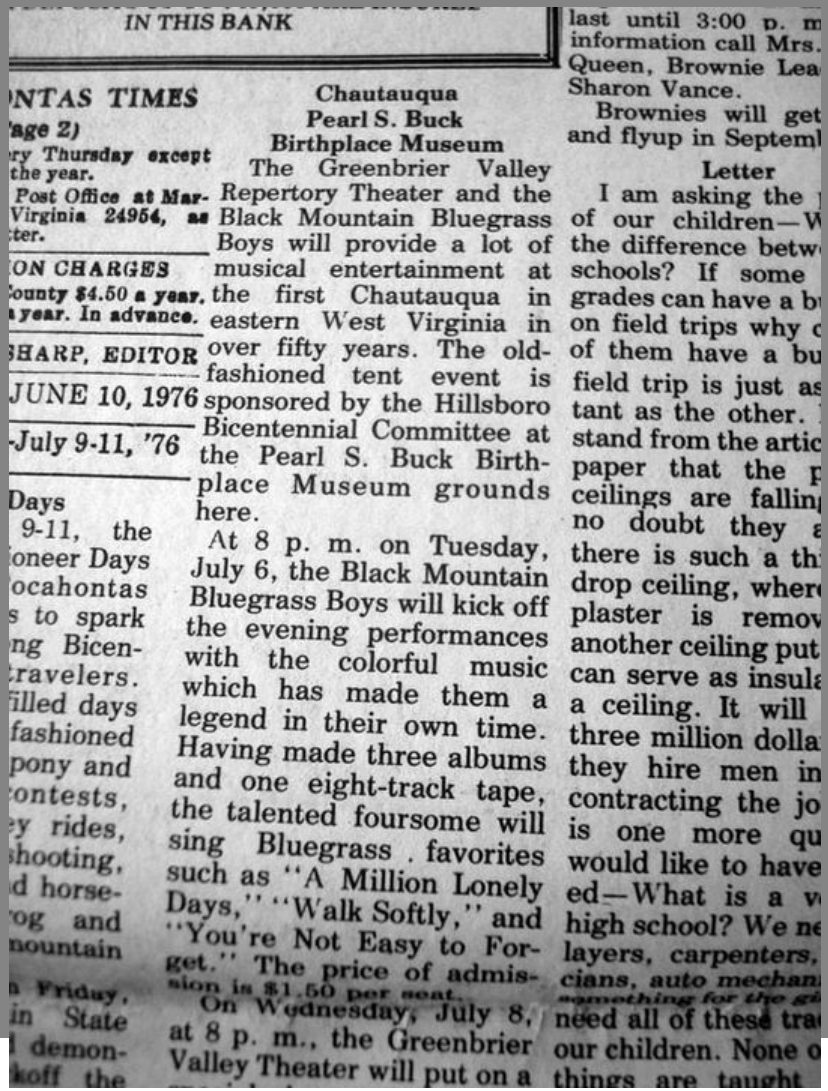
Monday November 30th, 2020

History of the Edray Community



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Chautauqua
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Birthplace Museum

The Greenbrier Valley Repertory Theater and the Black Mountain Bluegrass Boys will provide a lot of musical entertainment at the first Chautauqua in eastern West Virginia in over fifty years. The old-fashioned tent event is sponsored by the Hillsboro Bicentennial Committee at the Pearl S. Buck Birthplace Museum grounds here.

At 8 p. m. on Tuesday, July 6, the Black Mountain Bluegrass Boys will kick off the evening performances with the colorful music which has made them a legend in their own time. Having made three albums and one eight-track tape, the talented foursome will sing Bluegrass favorites such as "A Million Lonely Days," "Walk Softly," and "You're Not Easy to Forget." The price of admission is $1.50 per seat.

On Wednesday, July 8, at 8 p. m., the Greenbrier Valley Theater will put on a

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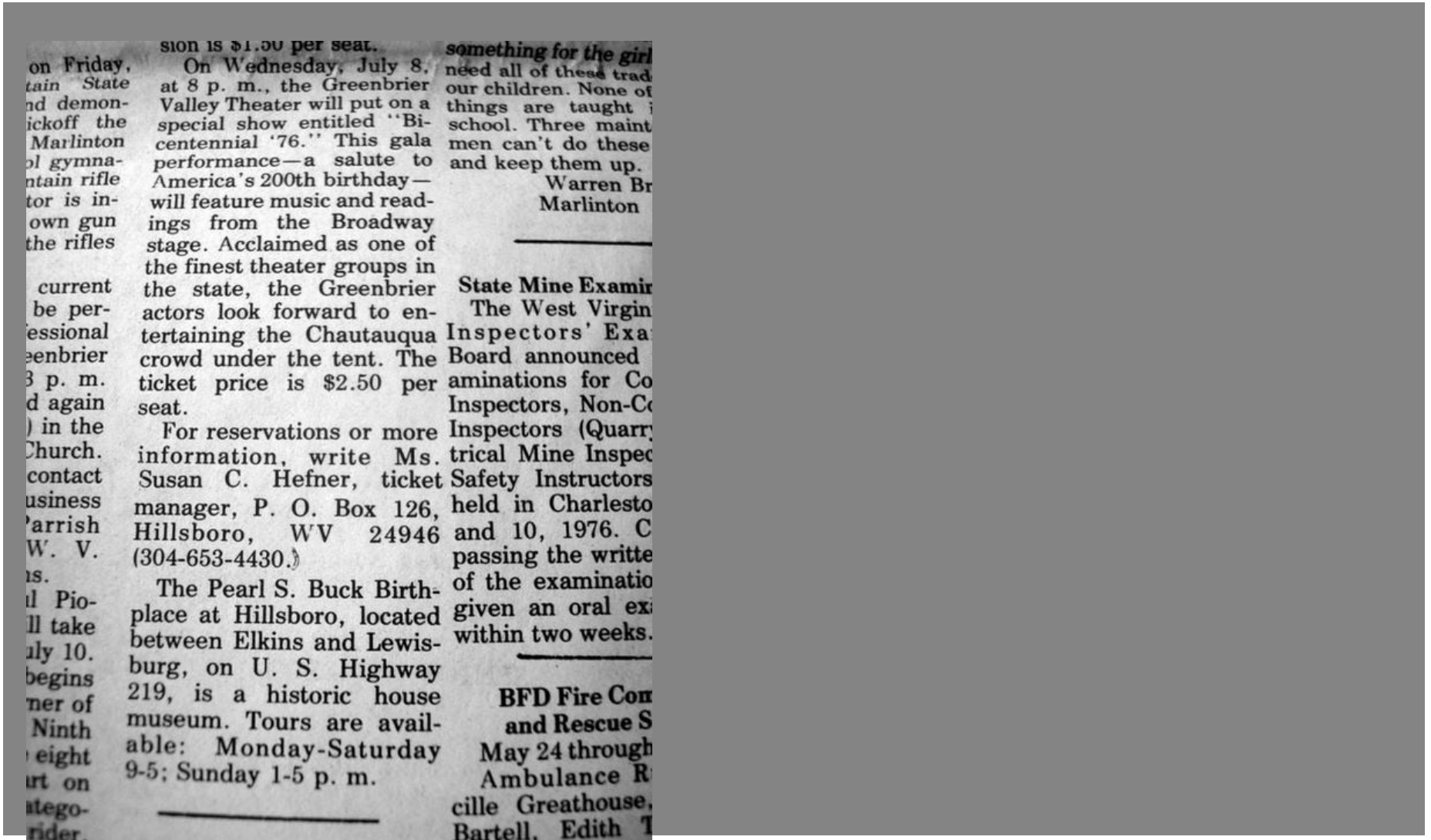

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On Wednesday, July 8, at 8 p. m., the Greenbrier Valley Theater will put on a special show entitled "Bicentennial '76." This gala performance—a salute to America's 200th birthday—will feature music and readings from the Broadway stage. Acclaimed as one of the finest theater groups in the state, the Greenbrier actors look forward to entertaining the Chautauqua crowd under the tent. The ticket price is $2.50 per seat.

For reservations or more information, write Ms. Susan C. Hefner, ticket manager, P. O. Box 126, Hillsboro, WV 24946 (304-653-4430.)

The Pearl S. Buck Birthplace at Hillsboro, located between Elkins and Lewisburg, on U. S. Highway 219, is a historic house museum. Tours are available: Monday-Saturday 9-5; Sunday 1-5 p. m.

Pioneer Home Sites

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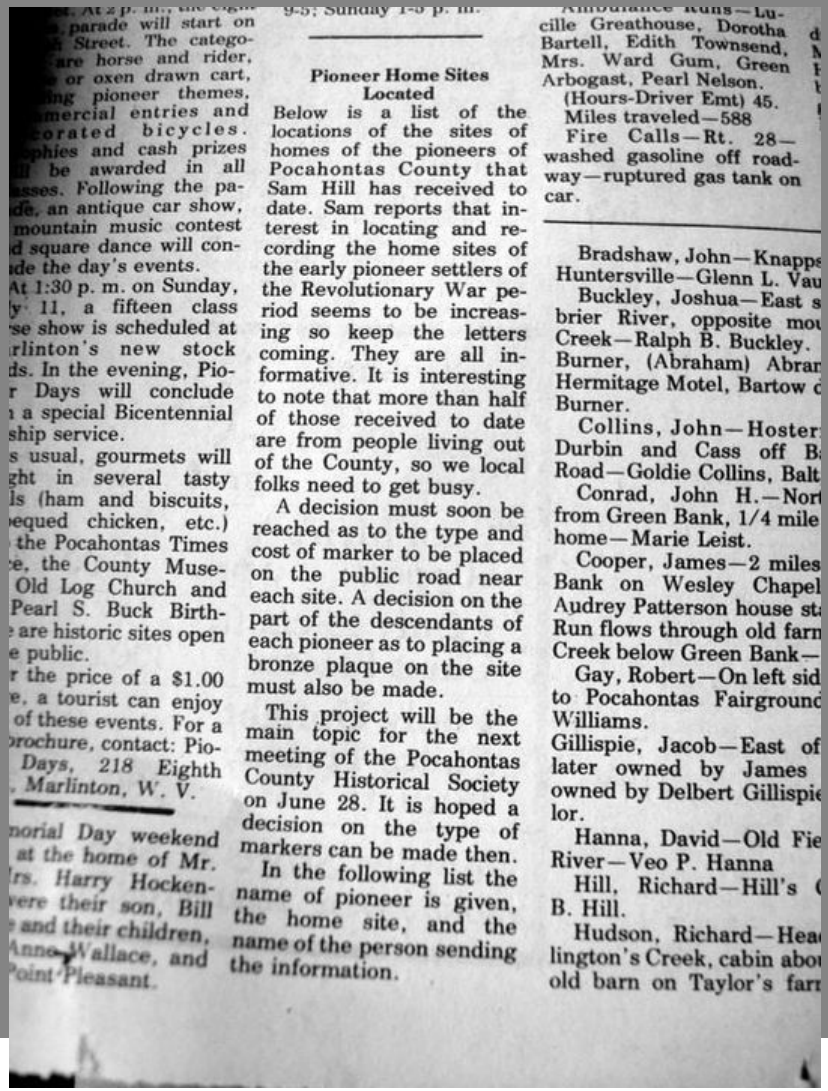

. At 2 p. m., the ... parade will start on ... Street. The catego... are horse and rider, ... or oxen drawn cart, ...ing pioneer themes, ...mercial entries and ...orated bicycles. ...phies and cash prizes ...l be awarded in all ...sses. Following the pa...de, an antique car show, mountain music contest ...d square dance will con...ude the day's events.

At 1:30 p. m. on Sunday, ...y 11, a fifteen class ...se show is scheduled at ...rlinton's new stock ...ds. In the evening, Pio... Days will conclude ... a special Bicentennial ...ship service.

...s usual, gourmets will ...ght in several tasty ...ls (ham and biscuits, ...equed chicken, etc.) ... the Pocahontas Times ...e, the County Muse... Old Log Church and Pearl S. Buck Birth... are historic sites open ...e public.

...r the price of a $1.00 ...e, a tourist can enjoy ... of these events. For a ...rochure, contact: Pio... Days, 218 Eighth ... Marlinton, W. V.

...norial Day weekend ... at the home of Mr. ...rs. Harry Hocken... ...ere their son, Bill ... and their children, ...Anne Wallace, and ...Point Pleasant.

9-5; Sunday 1-5 p. m.

Pioneer Home Sites Located

Below is a list of the locations of the sites of homes of the pioneers of Pocahontas County that Sam Hill has received to date. Sam reports that interest in locating and recording the home sites of the early pioneer settlers of the Revolutionary War period seems to be increasing so keep the letters coming. They are all informative. It is interesting to note that more than half of those received to date are from people living out of the County, so we local folks need to get busy.

A decision must soon be reached as to the type and cost of marker to be placed on the public road near each site. A decision on the part of the descendants of each pioneer as to placing a bronze plaque on the site must also be made.

This project will be the main topic for the next meeting of the Pocahontas County Historical Society on June 28. It is hoped a decision on the type of markers can be made then.

In the following list the name of pioneer is given, the home site, and the name of the person sending the information.

Ambulance Runs—Lucille Greathouse, Dorotha Bartell, Edith Townsend, Mrs. Ward Gum, Green Arbogast, Pearl Nelson.
(Hours-Driver Emt) 45.
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Fire Calls—Rt. 28—washed gasoline off roadway—ruptured gas tank on car.

Bradshaw, John—Knapps ... Huntersville—Glenn L. Vau...

Buckley, Joshua—East s... brier River, opposite mou... Creek—Ralph B. Buckley.

Burner, (Abraham) Abrar... Hermitage Motel, Bartow ... Burner.

Collins, John—Hoster... Durbin and Cass off B... Road—Goldie Collins, Balt...

Conrad, John H.—Nort... from Green Bank, 1/4 mile ... home—Marie Leist.

Cooper, James—2 miles ... Bank on Wesley Chapel ... Audrey Patterson house st... Run flows through old farm ... Creek below Green Bank—...

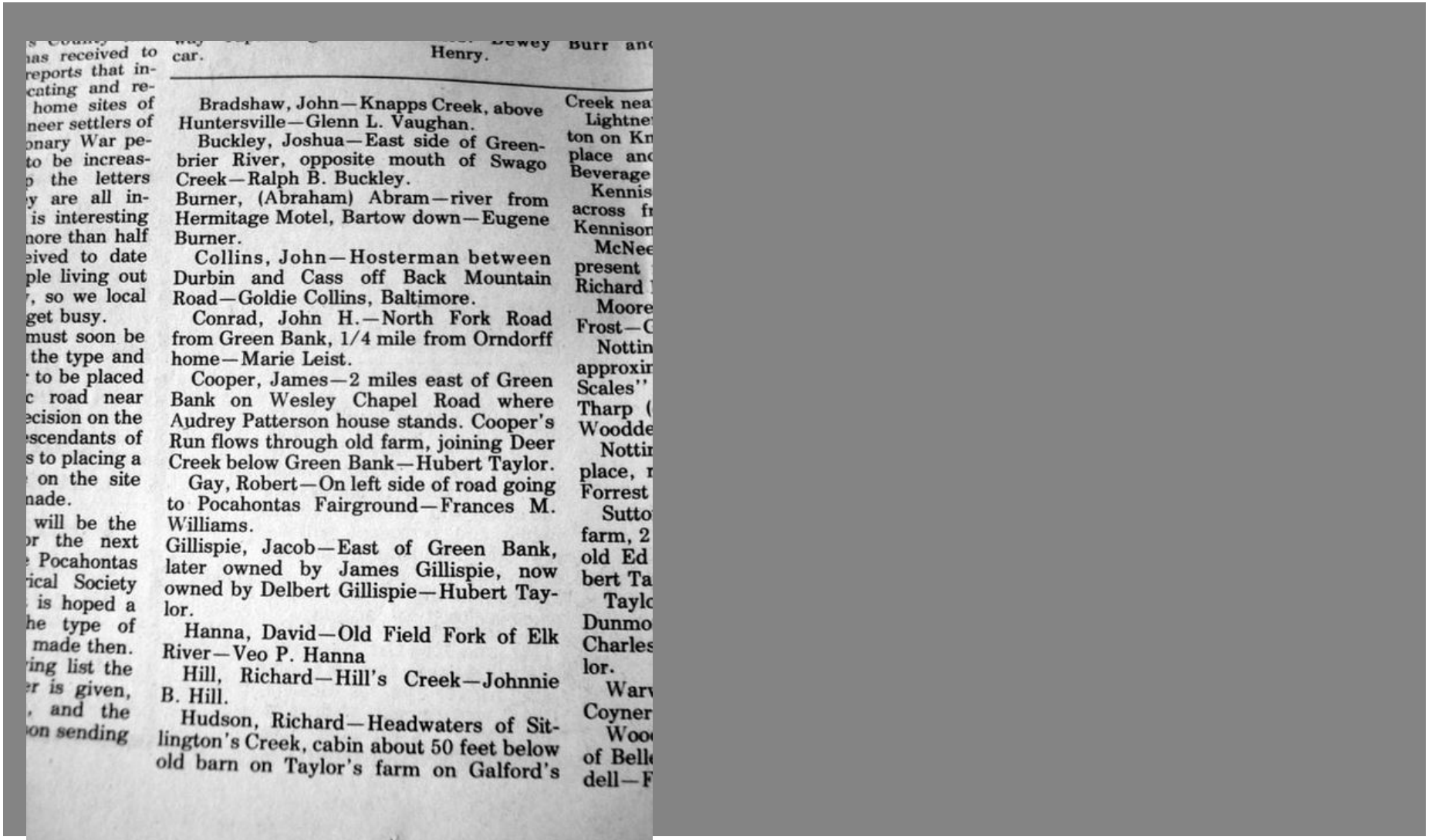
Gay, Robert—On left sid... to Pocahontas Fairground ... Williams.

Gillispie, Jacob—East of ... later owned by James ... owned by Delbert Gillispie ... lor.

Hanna, David—Old Fie... River—Veo P. Hanna

Hill, Richard—Hill's ... B. Hill.

Hudson, Richard—Hea... lington's Creek, cabin abou... old barn on Taylor's farm



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Bradshaw, John—Knapps Creek, above Huntersville—Glenn L. Vaughan.

Buckley, Joshua—East side of Greenbrier River, opposite mouth of Swago Creek—Ralph B. Buckley.

Burner, (Abraham) Abram—river from Hermitage Motel, Bartow down—Eugene Burner.

Collins, John—Hosterman between Durbin and Cass off Back Mountain Road—Goldie Collins, Baltimore.

Conrad, John H.—North Fork Road from Green Bank, 1/4 mile from Orndorff home—Marie Leist.

Cooper, James—2 miles east of Green Bank on Wesley Chapel Road where Audrey Patterson house stands. Cooper's Run flows through old farm, joining Deer Creek below Green Bank—Hubert Taylor.

Gay, Robert—On left side of road going to Pocahontas Fairground—Frances M. Williams.

Gillispie, Jacob—East of Green Bank, later owned by James Gillispie, now owned by Delbert Gillispie—Hubert Taylor.

Hanna, David—Old Field Fork of Elk River—Veo P. Hanna

Hill, Richard—Hill's Creek—Johnnie B. Hill.

Hudson, Richard—Headwaters of Sitlington's Creek, cabin about 50 feet below old barn on Taylor's farm on Galford's

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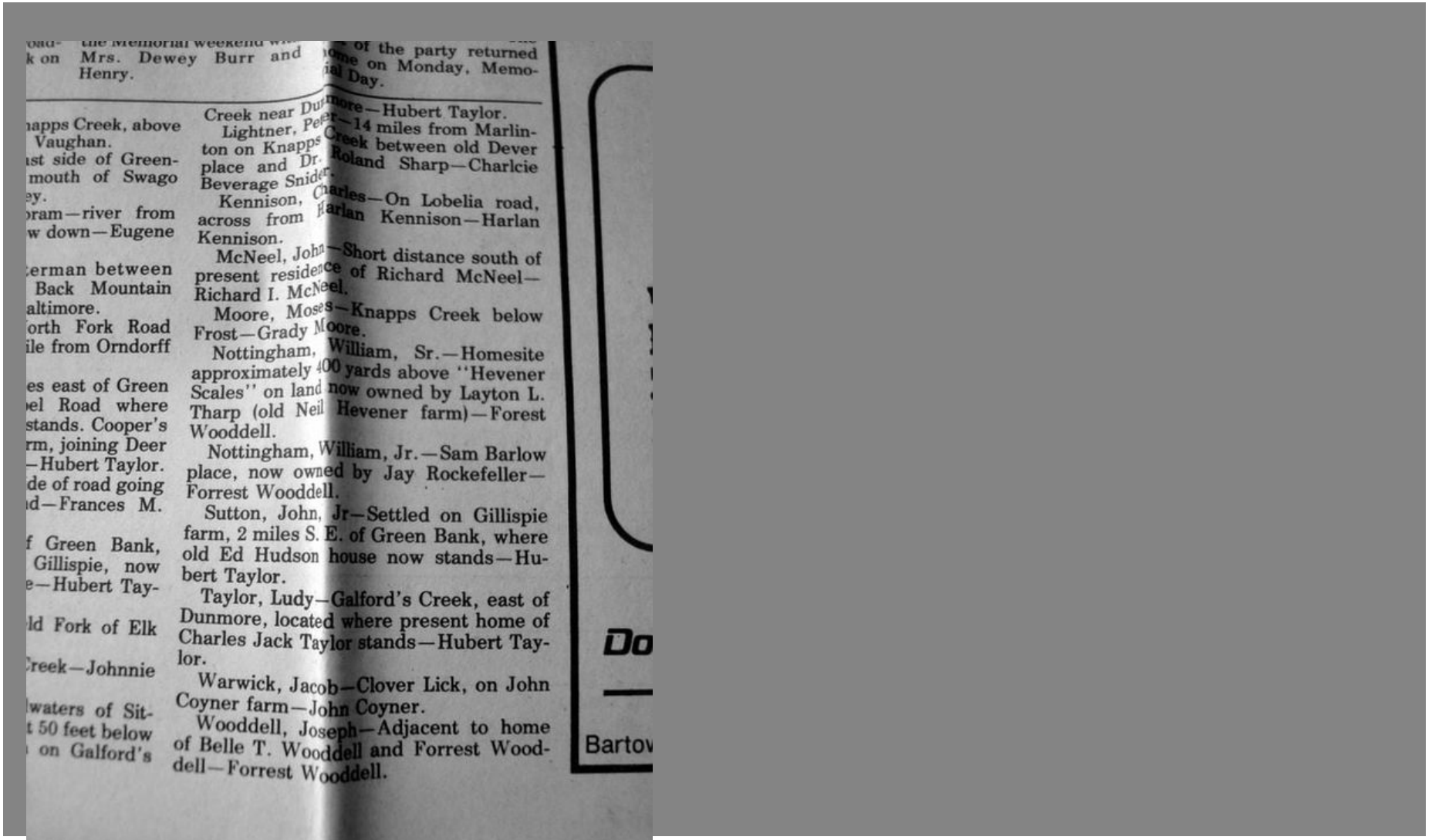

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waters of Sit- t 50 feet below on Galford's

Creek near Dunmore—Hubert Taylor.

Lightner, Peter—14 miles from Marlinton on Knapps Creek between old Dever place and Dr. Roland Sharp—Charlcie Beverage Snider.

Kennison, Charles—On Lobelia road, across from Harlan Kennison—Harlan Kennison.

McNeel, John—Short distance south of present residence of Richard McNeel—Richard I. McNeel.

Moore, Moses—Knapps Creek below Frost—Grady Moore.

Nottingham, William, Sr.—Homesite approximately 400 yards above "Hevener Scales" on land now owned by Layton L. Tharp (old Neil Hevener farm)—Forest Wooddell.

Nottingham, William, Jr.—Sam Barlow place, now owned by Jay Rockefeller—Forrest Wooddell.

Sutton, John, Jr—Settled on Gillispie farm, 2 miles S. E. of Green Bank, where old Ed Hudson house now stands—Hubert Taylor.

Taylor, Ludy—Galford's Creek, east of Dunmore, located where present home of Charles Jack Taylor stands—Hubert Taylor.

Warwick, Jacob—Clover Lick, on John Coyner farm—John Coyner.

Wooddell, Joseph—Adjacent to home of Belle T. Wooddell and Forrest Wooddell—Forrest Wooddell.

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History of Edray Community

Edray Community is bounded on the west by Stony Creek range of mountains, on the north by Elk Mountain, to the top of Slippery Hill on the Clover Creek road, then to the Bridger Place on the Greenbrier River where Paul Sharp now lives, on the south by the top of river ridges including the Fairview and Brush settlements to the top of Drinnen Ridge where the state road crosses, and to Elmer Sharps at the foot of Stony Creek Mountain. This community is about five miles wide where the state road crosses and ten miles long from east to west.

First Settlers

The Drinnons were the first settlers in Edray community. Thomas Drinnon settled near Edray Graveyard. There is some difference of opinion as to the exact spot where the Drin-

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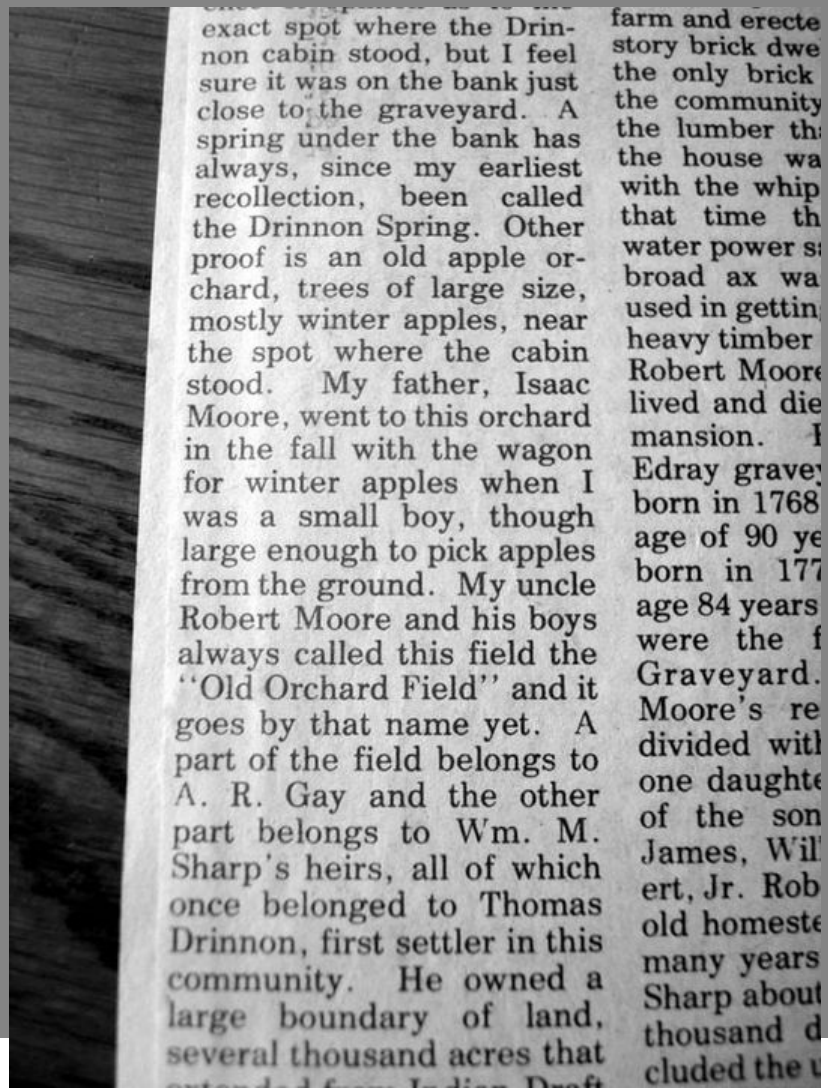

exact spot where the Drinnon cabin stood, but I feel sure it was on the bank just close to the graveyard. A spring under the bank has always, since my earliest recollection, been called the Drinnon Spring. Other proof is an old apple orchard, trees of large size, mostly winter apples, near the spot where the cabin stood. My father, Isaac Moore, went to this orchard in the fall with the wagon for winter apples when I was a small boy, though large enough to pick apples from the ground. My uncle Robert Moore and his boys always called this field the "Old Orchard Field" and it goes by that name yet. A part of the field belongs to A. R. Gay and the other part belongs to Wm. M. Sharp's heirs, all of which once belonged to Thomas Drinnon, first settler in this community. He owned a large boundary of land, several thousand acres that

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Sharp's heirs, all of which once belonged to Thomas Drinnon, first settler in this community. He owned a large boundary of land, several thousand acres that extended from Indian Draft to Stony Creek. Drinnon's Ridge took its name from the old settler, an everlasting monument.

Drinnon's home was broken up by the Indians. His wife was captured and taken away. She was murdered somewhere in Elk Mountain.

Charles Drinnon, a brother of Thomas Drinnon, settled near Onoto. He cleared a field which bears the name "Charley Field" which is now owned by Anderson Barlow.

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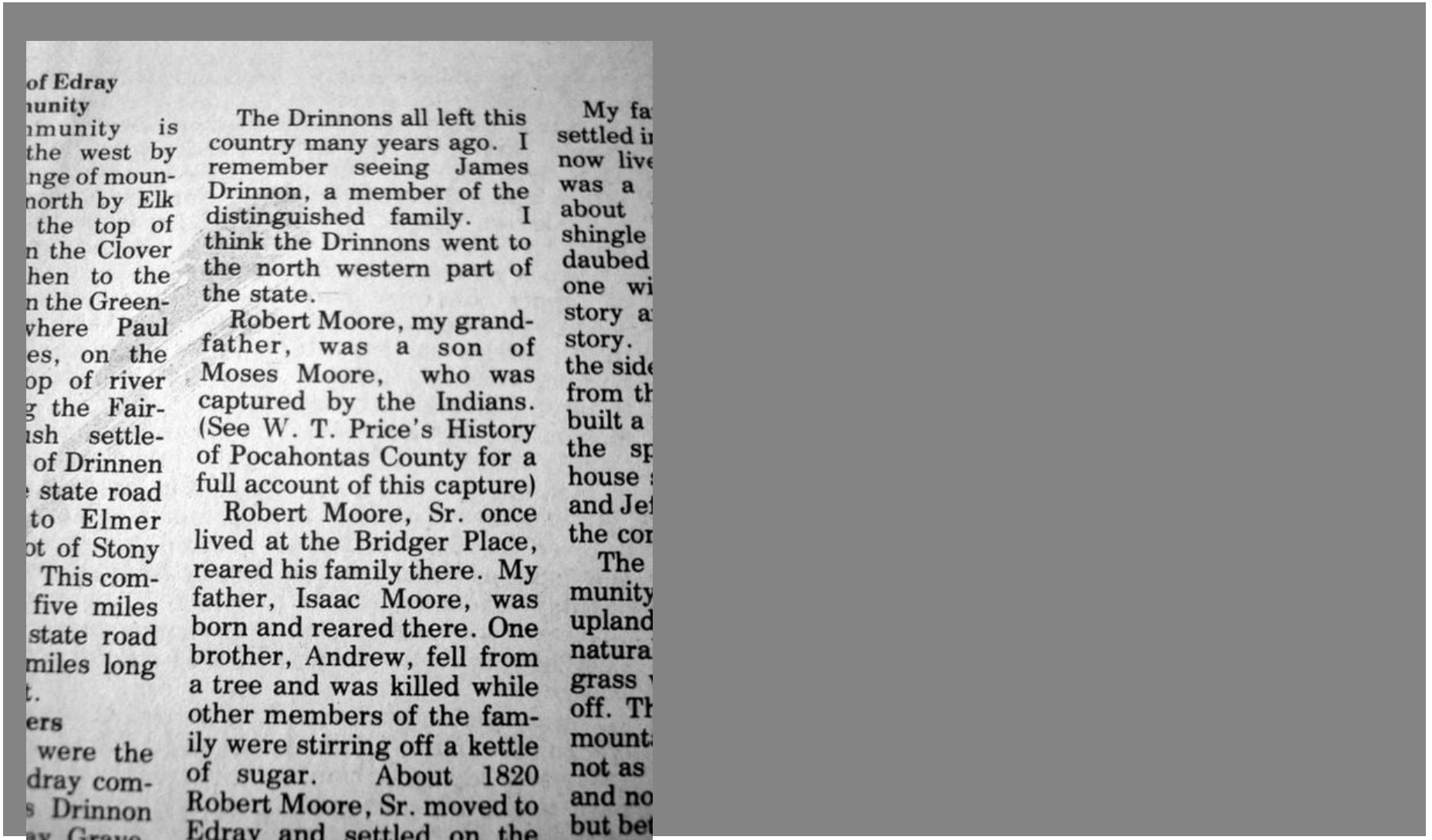

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The Drinnons all left this country many years ago. I remember seeing James Drinnon, a member of the distinguished family. I think the Drinnons went to the north western part of the state.

Robert Moore, my grandfather, was a son of Moses Moore, who was captured by the Indians. (See W. T. Price's History of Pocahontas County for a full account of this capture)

Robert Moore, Sr. once lived at the Bridger Place, reared his family there. My father, Isaac Moore, was born and reared there. One brother, Andrew, fell from a tree and was killed while other members of the family were stirring off a kettle of sugar. About 1820 Robert Moore, Sr. moved to Edray and settled on the Drinnon holdings. He and

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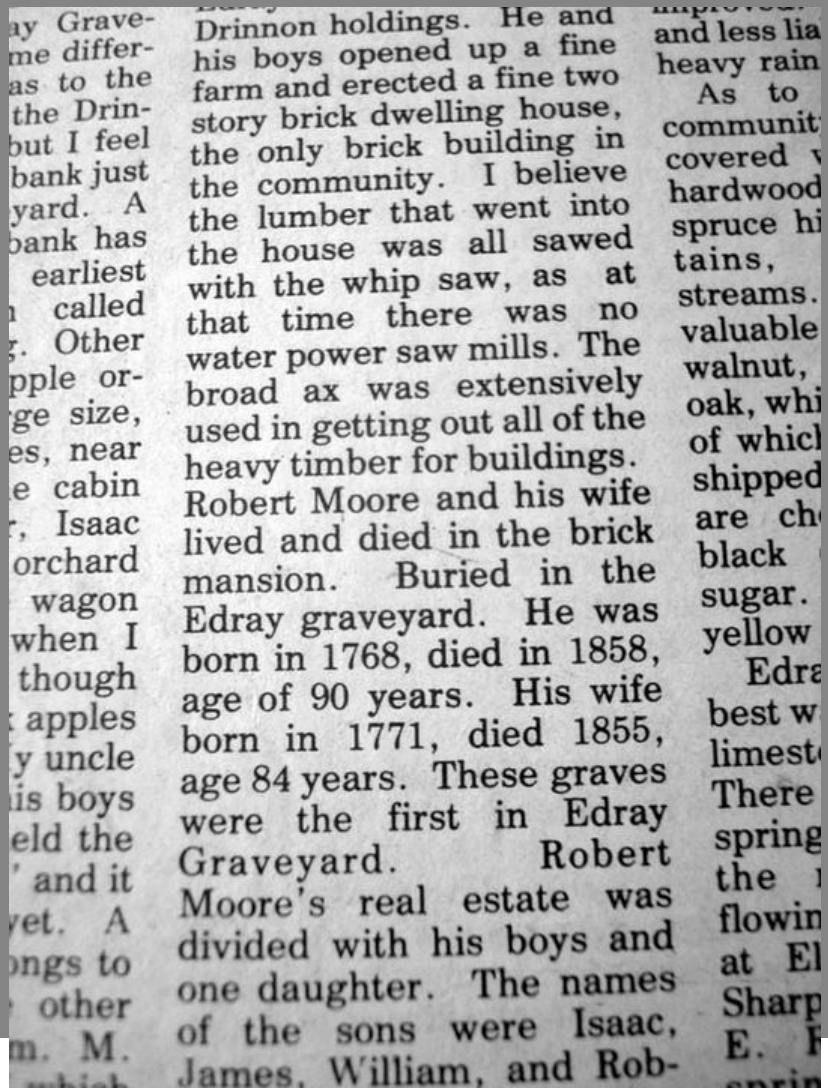

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Drinnon holdings. He and his boys opened up a fine farm and erected a fine two story brick dwelling house, the only brick building in the community. I believe the lumber that went into the house was all sawed with the whip saw, as at that time there was no water power saw mills. The broad ax was extensively used in getting out all of the heavy timber for buildings. Robert Moore and his wife lived and died in the brick mansion. Buried in the Edray graveyard. He was born in 1768, died in 1858, age of 90 years. His wife born in 1771, died 1855, age 84 years. These graves were the first in Edray Graveyard. Robert Moore's real estate was divided with his boys and one daughter. The names of the sons were Isaac, James, William, and Rob-

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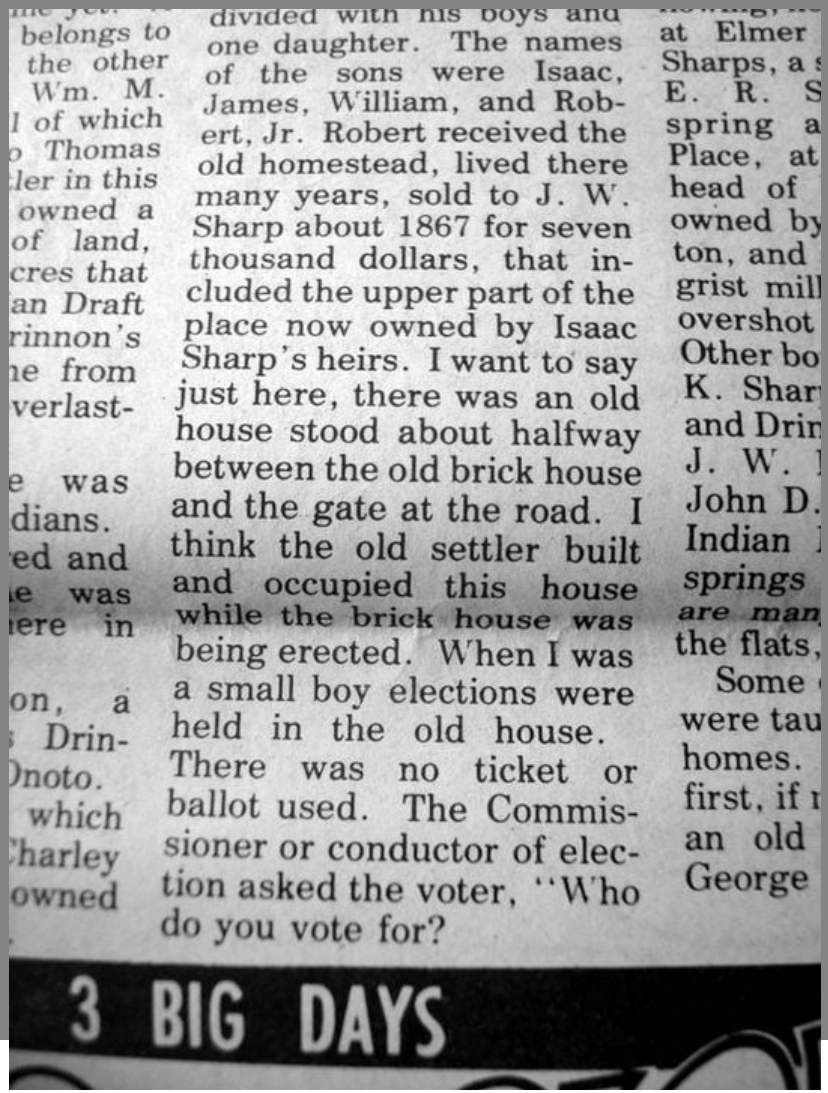

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divided with his boys and one daughter. The names of the sons were Isaac, James, William, and Robert, Jr. Robert received the old homestead, lived there many years, sold to J. W. Sharp about 1867 for seven thousand dollars, that included the upper part of the place now owned by Isaac Sharp's heirs. I want to say just here, there was an old house stood about halfway between the old brick house and the gate at the road. I think the old settler built and occupied this house while the brick house was being erected. When I was a small boy elections were held in the old house. There was no ticket or ballot used. The Commissioner or conductor of election asked the voter, "Who do you vote for?

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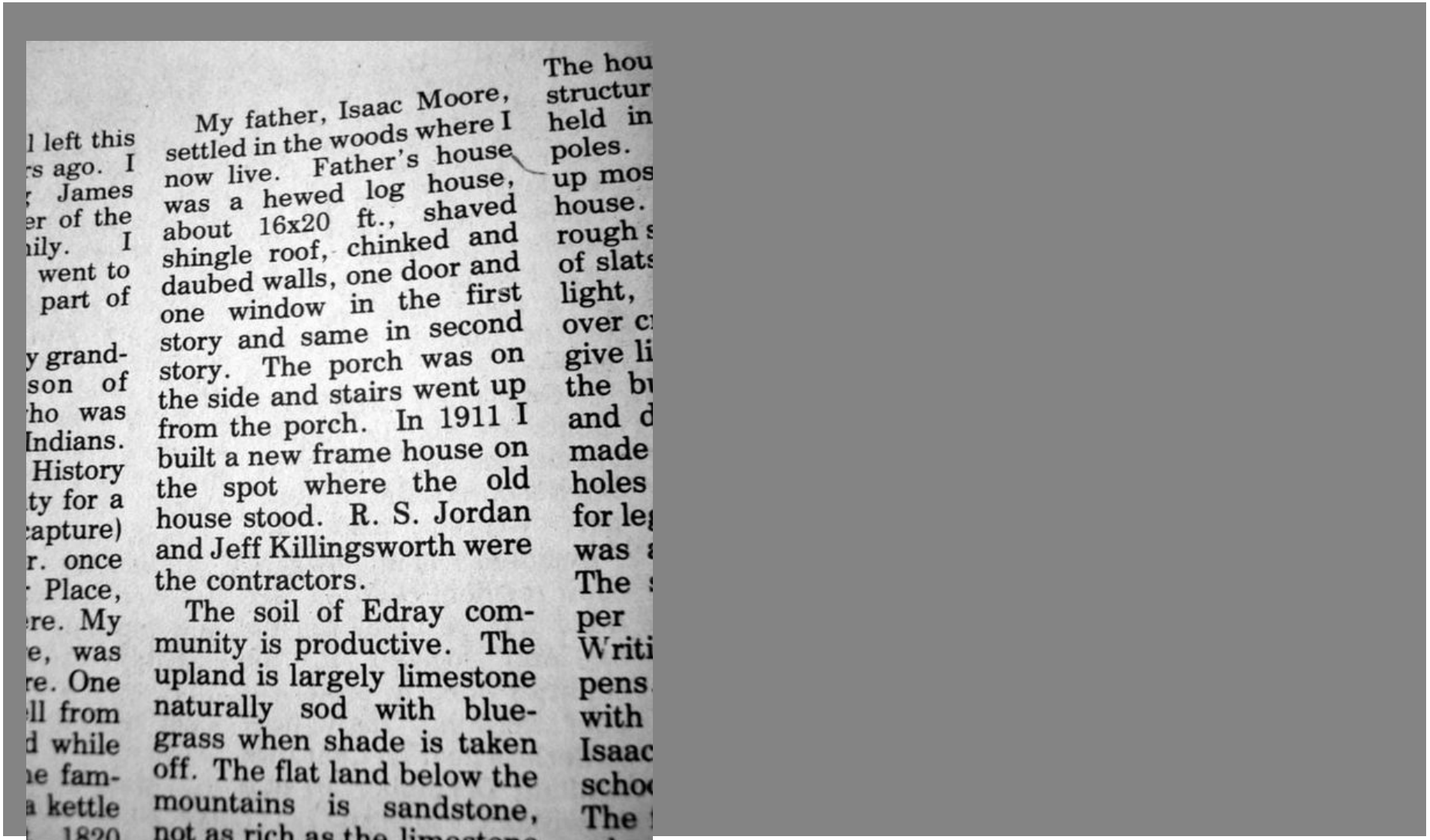

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My father, Isaac Moore, settled in the woods where I now live. Father's house was a hewed log house, about 16x20 ft., shaved shingle roof, chinked and daubed walls, one door and one window in the first story and same in second story. The porch was on the side and stairs went up from the porch. In 1911 I built a new frame house on the spot where the old house stood. R. S. Jordan and Jeff Killingsworth were the contractors.

The soil of Edray community is productive. The upland is largely limestone naturally sod with bluegrass when shade is taken off. The flat land below the mountains is sandstone, not as rich as the limestone and not so good for grazing

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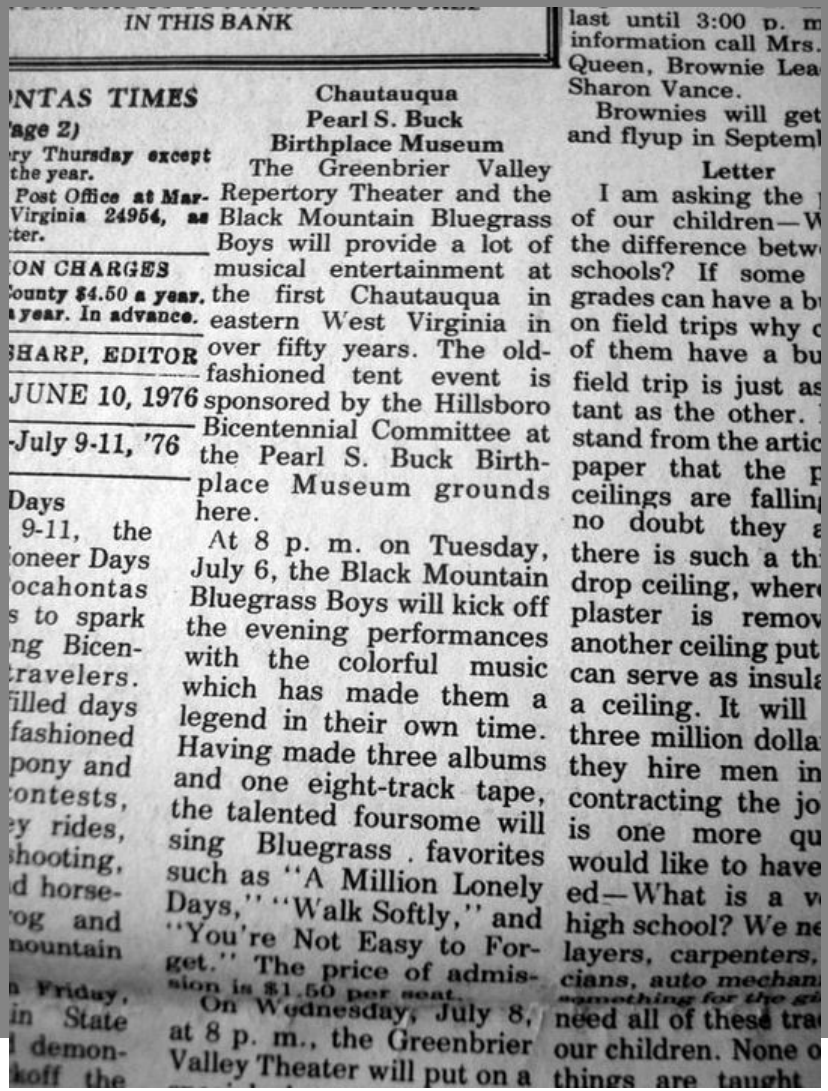

IN THIS BANK

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Post Office at Mar-
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ON CHARGES
County $4.50 a year,
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HARP, EDITOR

JUNE 10, 1976

July 9-11, '76

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Chautauqua
Pearl S. Buck
Birthplace Museum

The Greenbrier Valley Repertory Theater and the Black Mountain Bluegrass Boys will provide a lot of musical entertainment at the first Chautauqua in eastern West Virginia in over fifty years. The old-fashioned tent event is sponsored by the Hillsboro Bicentennial Committee at the Pearl S. Buck Birthplace Museum grounds here.

At 8 p. m. on Tuesday, July 6, the Black Mountain Bluegrass Boys will kick off the evening performances with the colorful music which has made them a legend in their own time. Having made three albums and one eight-track tape, the talented foursome will sing Bluegrass favorites such as "A Million Lonely Days," "Walk Softly," and "You're Not Easy to Forget." The price of admission is $1.50 per seat.

On Wednesday, July 8, at 8 p. m., the Greenbrier Valley Theater will put on a

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View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

History of the Dunmore Post Office

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Deaths

Mrs. Melvin Anderson

Joy G. Malcomb Anderson, 51, died Friday, December 19, 1975, in the Broaddus Hospital at Philippi. Her death was attributed to complications following surgery.

Mrs. Anderson was an assistant cashier at the Bank of Marlinton where she was employed for the past 18 years. She was a member of the National Association of Banking Women and the Marlinton Presbyterian Church.

She was born October 1, 1924, the daughter of Claude G. Malcomb, of Marlinton, and the late Jewell Alma Cleek Malcomb. She was married to Melvin C. Anderson in 1940.

Surviving are her husband, Melvin C. "Mib" Anderson, five children, Mrs. Brenda Nelson and Melvin Lee Anderson, of Marlinton, Phillip E. Anderson and Mrs. Nancy Allman, of Huntington, and Mrs. Sandra Gay, of Princeton, her father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Malcomb, of Marlinton, a half-brother, C. Stephen Malcomb, Buckhannon, a half-sister, Mrs. Melanie Shafer, Marlinton; four grandchildren, Bryan and Rachel Gay, Kimberly Allman, and Melvin Lee Anderson, II.

Services were held at the VanReenen Funeral Home Sunday with Rev. Richard L. Newkirk officiating and interment was in the Mountain View Cemetery.

Glen P. Pyles

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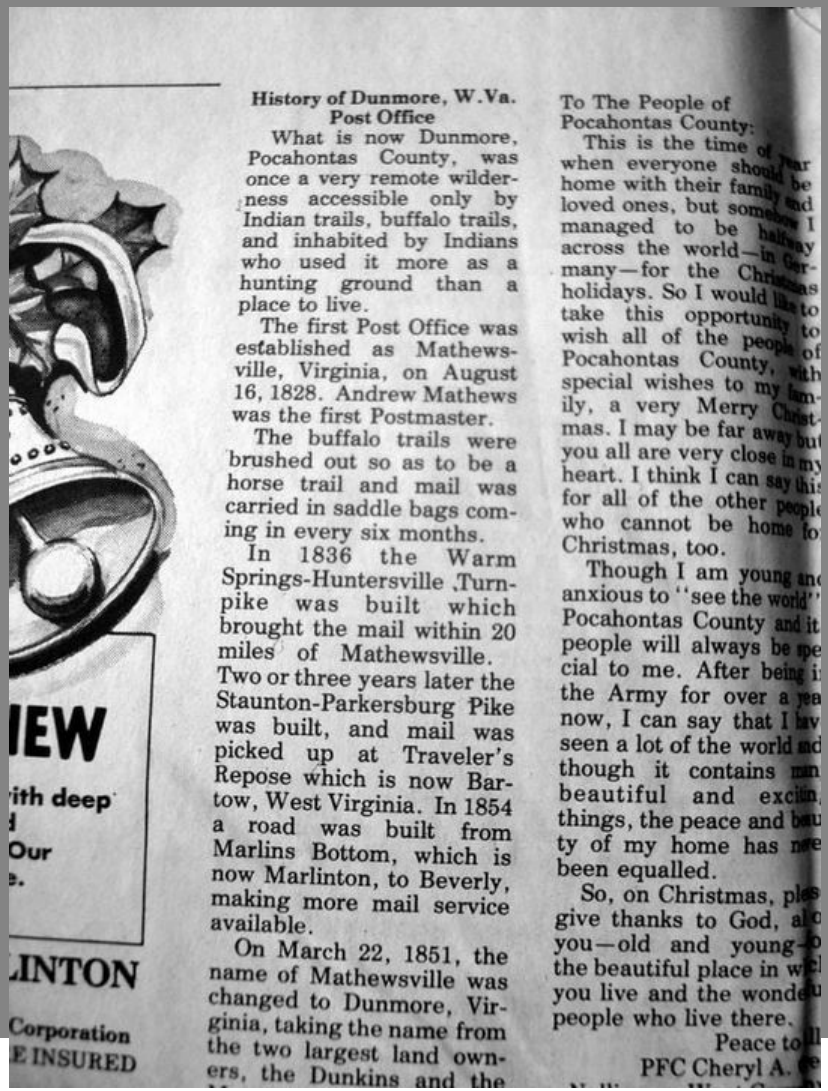

History of Dunmore, W.Va. Post Office

What is now Dunmore, Pocahontas County, was once a very remote wilderness accessible only by Indian trails, buffalo trails, and inhabited by Indians who used it more as a hunting ground than a place to live.

The first Post Office was established as Mathewsville, Virginia, on August 16, 1828. Andrew Mathews was the first Postmaster.

The buffalo trails were brushed out so as to be a horse trail and mail was carried in saddle bags coming in every six months.

In 1836 the Warm Springs-Huntersville Turnpike was built which brought the mail within 20 miles of Mathewsville.

Two or three years later the Staunton-Parkersburg Pike was built, and mail was picked up at Traveler's Repose which is now Bartow, West Virginia. In 1854 a road was built from Marlins Bottom, which is now Marlinton, to Beverly, making more mail service available.

On March 22, 1851, the name of Mathewsville was changed to Dunmore, Virginia, taking the name from the two largest land owners, the Dunkins and the

To The People of Pocahontas County:

This is the time of year when everyone should be home with their family and loved ones, but somehow I managed to be halfway across the world—in Germany—for the Christmas holidays. So I would like to take this opportunity to wish all of the people of Pocahontas County, with special wishes to my family, a very Merry Christmas. I may be far away but you all are very close in my heart. I think I can say this for all of the other people who cannot be home for Christmas, too.

Though I am young and anxious to "see the world" Pocahontas County and its people will always be special to me. After being in the Army for over a year now, I can say that I have seen a lot of the world and though it contains many beautiful and exciting things, the peace and beauty of my home has never been equalled.

So, on Christmas, please give thanks to God, also you—old and young—for the beautiful place in which you live and the wonderful people who live there.

Peace to all

PFC Cheryl A.

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On March 22, 1851, the name of Mathewsville was changed to Dunmore, Virginia, taking the name from the two largest land owners, the Dunkins and the Moores.

On June 20, 1863, when West Virginia became a state, the Post Office became Dunmore, West Virginia. In 1899-1900 a railroad was built up the Greenbrier River from Ronceverte to Durbin, and mail soon became a daily delivery from the Sitlington railroad station three miles away. Mail was carried by buggy and horse drawn sleigh in bad weather. If weather and bad road prevented, the mail was carried by horseback.

Mail is delivered to 265 families by rural delivery.

Times have really changed. The train up the Greenbrier doesn't run any more, only on summer excursions. The saddle bags of the early mail carrier would not hold the first class, magazines, and bulk mail received by one family on most days.

Mail is received by Star Route from Lewisburg SCF daily, except on Sunday now. We have the consolidated Pocahontas County High School, Seneca State Forest, Buckskin Scout Reservation, and a number of small businesses.

Tourists are attracted to the beauty of the valleys and

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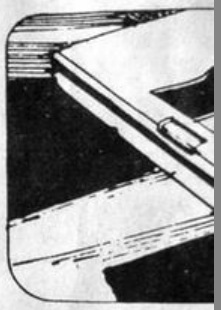
now. We have the consolidated Pocahontas County High School, Seneca State Forest, Buckskin Scout Reservation, and a number of small businesses.

Tourists are attracted to the beauty of the valleys and hills and the office has many of these visitors who have cottages and trailers located all around.

The following are Postmaster appointments:

Andrews Mathews—
August 16, 1826
William L. Dumkum—
March 3, 1851
John W. Warwick—
May 8, 1855
Hugh McGlaughlin—
July 13, 1855
Mrs. Alcinda H. Moore—
July 10, 1866
William H. Cackley—
June 28, 1875
Charles E. Pritchard—
December 10, 1877
Christian B. Swecker—
July 8, 1879
Divers B. McElwee—
June 12, 1889
Abner E. Smith—
June 30, 1890
Christian B. Swecker—
November 12, 1892
Bernard F. McElwee—
December 4, 1894



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June 12, 1889
Abner E. Smith—
June 30, 1890
Christian B. Swecker—
November 12, 1892
Bernard F. McElwee—
December 4, 1894
Robert L. Nottingham—
April 10, 1899
Sarah E. Mason—
October 7, 1902
Mary E. Hull—
December 8, 1903
Kermit Arbogast—
March 31, 1933 (Acting)
John U. Hevener—
July 25, 1933
Mrs. Gray G. Hiner—
January 1, 1947 (Assumed charge) May 24, 1948 (Confirmed)

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Deaths

Mrs. Melvin Anderson

Joy G. Malcomb Anderson, 51, died Friday, December 19, 1975, in the Broaddus Hospital at Philippi. Her death was attributed to complications following surgery.

Mrs. Anderson was an assistant cashier at the Bank of Marlinton where she was employed for the past 18 years. She was a member of the National Association of Banking Women and the Marlinton Presbyterian Church.

She was born October 1, 1924, the daughter of Claude G. Malcomb, of Marlinton, and the late Jewell Alma Cleek Malcomb. She was married to Melvin C. Anderson in 1940.

Surviving are her husband, Melvin C. "Mib" Anderson, five children, Mrs. Brenda Nelson and Melvin Lee Anderson, of Marlinton, Phillip E. Anderson and Mrs. Nancy Allman, of Huntington, and Mrs. Sandra Gay, of Princeton, her father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Malcomb, of Marlinton, a half-brother, C. Stephen Malcomb, Buckhannon, a half-sister, Mrs. Melanie Shafer, Marlinton; four grandchildren, Bryan and Rachel Gay, Kimberly Allman, and Melvin Lee Anderson, II.

Services were held at the VanReenen Funeral Home Sunday with Rev. Richard L. Newkirk officiating and interment was in the Mountain View Cemetery.

Mrs. Beulah
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View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

History of Dunmore

Copied from the Church Records:

"Baster Presbyterian Church built during the summer of 1868, dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on the 27th day of August, 1868. Dedication service by Rev. Charles C. M. Bes. Text 127 Psalm, part of the first verse. By order of the Greenbrier Presbytery, this church was organized by John C. Barr, 31st day of August, 1868, with 16 members from Liberty Church as follows: Robert D. McCutchan, Roberts Curry, Ruling Elders; Elizabeth T. McCutchan, Nancy McLaughlin, Samuel McCutchan, Christina Jane McCutchan, Elizabeth S. Curry, Caroline E. Nottingham, Nancy C. McCutchan, Matilda J. Craig, Caroline E. Warwick, John B. McCutchan, Robert L. McCutchan, Wm. A. McCutchan, Elizabeth E McCutchan."

Pastors who have served this Church:

Rev. J. C. Barr, Rev. B. P. Kennedy, Rev. M. C. Dunlap, Rev. A. H. Hamilton, Rev. J. H. McCown, Rev. Wm. T. Price, D. D., Rev. E. F. Alexander, Rev. H. M. Caldwell, Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, Rev. B. T. Fultz, Rev. Bain, Rev. J. S. Kennison, Rev. D. M. Monroe.

The seminary students who have endeared themselves by their faithful service to many of God's people and helped many to become children of His Kingdom are: Rev. J. V. McCall, Rev. A. D. Watkins, Rev. Lewis Lancaster, now a missionary in China; Rev. Marion Sydenstricker, now a missionary in Brazil.

This church has one outpost at McLaughlin school house which has added many members to the church, two deacons, and established many Christian homes.

The soldiers during the Civil War camped in this nice new church which had been so comfortably furnished, and left it a wreck for many years.

New paper, paint, carpet and lamps added very much to restoring it for the fiftieth anniversary. The past summer new walls were put in and painted inside and out, and a new furnace has recently been installed.

which gives the [illegible] service [illegible] to hear the [illegible] and [illegible] to entertain the [illegible] All this with those new Elders and three new Deacons should add much strength to the cause of Christ.

1890 and 1891 under the leadership of Rev. W. H. Ballenger the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was built. It was dedicated in August, 1891, by Dr. J. W. Young. Trustees were William H. Carolus, James Talbot, C. E. Moore and E. N. Moore. The Lewisburg District Conference met at this church at that time.

The building of this church and organization of the society were due largely to the efforts of Rev. W. H. Ballenger and the estimable wife. Succeeding pastors have served this church. The present pastor is Rev. L. S. Sidden.

The Methodist congregation at Dunmore have done much to organize their society; their church building is in first class condition having recently undergone minor repairs, including a good furnace.

The present trustees of the Methodist Church are, H. M. Moore, S. E. Moore, S. Ed Taylor, Wayland McElwee, Guy Campbell, Stewart H. M. Moore, O. J. Campbell, S. W. McGowin and H. W. Taylor.

The ministers who have gone out from this church are Rev. J. A. Tabor and Rev. E. D. Hendee.

The first school in Dunmore was taught at the Chester Moore home.

The first school in the McLaughlin neighborhood was taught by Joseph D. McLaughlin, near present location. He was later called to war and killed at the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864. The schoolhouse was destroyed, and one term of school was taught in an old house on what is known as the Carr place, where Robert Carpenter now lives. A school building of rough material was started on the ridge between the homes of Lawrence and Robert McLaughlin, and school was in session at this point for about twenty years. Some of the teachers who taught here were John R. Warwick, Uriah Bird, S. L. Brown, Preston Canby, H. M. Loveridge, Albert Nottingham, Charles Cook, Mr. Hing. The last school that was taught in this building was by our good neighbor, Mrs. Allie Brooks, who also taught the first school in the building that is now in use.

In the Dunmore Community we have the following schools: Hillside, Burnard, Thorny Creek, McLaughlin, Curry, and Dunmore. The Dunmore school was started in a one room building in the year of 1890. Miss Emma Warwick was the first teacher. Our town now has a two room building which is located a short distance from the old building.

The whole community has access to a first class High school at Greenbank which is being well attended.

Dunmore is noted for the mineral springs. The Lithia spring is gaining favor for its purity and the analysis shows this spring to be very similar to the famous Buresa Springs in Arkansas.

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The Blue Sulphur, Magnesia and Chlybeate are yet quietly sliding along to the Greenbrier River unappreciated

The farmars were first attracted to this beautiful valley. We wonder if it was not the beautiful scenery which compares with that of Switzerland, so says an artist who has recently toured that wonderful country.

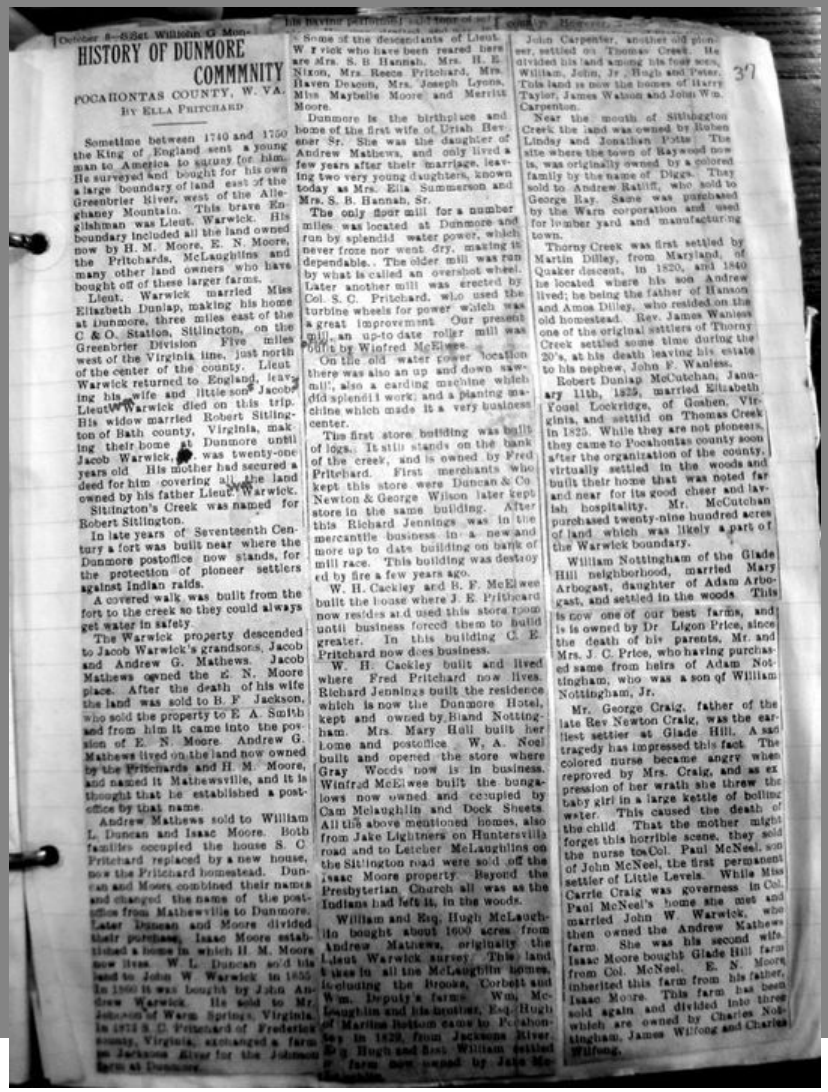
The valuable white pine invited many lumbermen. The first railroad brought to Pocohontas county was located on Thomas Creek. The fat sleek horses bear the honor of the transportation of this railroad from Staunton, Virginia.

A large portion of the timber was floated out of Sitlingtons Creek into the Greenbrer River and on to Ronceverte.

Today the white pine is exhausted and the hardwood is being manufactured here and shipped in lumber via the Greenbrier Division of the C. and O. railway.

The narrow pathways are fast being replaced by good roads and State Highways.

(In the preparation of this article the writer is greatly indebted to Dr. Wm. T. Price's History of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, as well as



HISTORY OF DUNMORE COMMMNITY

POCAHONTAS COUNTY, W. VA.

By Ella Pritchard

Sometime between 1740 and 1750 the King of England sent a young man to America to survey for him. He surveyed and bought for his own a large boundary of land east of the Greenbrier River, west of the Alleghaney Mountain. This brave Englishman was Lieut. Warwick. His boundary included all the land owned now by H. M. Moore, E. N. Moore, the Pritchards, McLaughlins and many other land owners who have bought off of these larger farms.

Lieut. Warwick married Miss Elizabeth Dunlap, making his home at Dunmore, three miles east of the C & O. Station, Sitlington, on the Greenbrier Division. Five miles west of the Virginia line, just north of the center of the county. Lieut. Warwick returned to England, leaving his wife and little son Jacob. Lieut. Warwick died on this trip. His widow married Robert Sitlington of Bath county, Virginia, making their home at Dunmore until Jacob Warwick, [illegible] was twenty-one years old. His mother had secured a deed for him covering all the land owned by his father Lieut. Warwick.

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The Warwick property descended to Jacob Warwick's grandsons, Jacob and Andrew G. Mathews. Jacob Mathews owned the E. N. Moore place. After the death of his wife the land was sold to B. F. Jackson, who sold the property to E. A. Smith and from him it came into the posession of E. N. Moore. Andrew G. Mathews lived on the land now owned by the Pritchards and H. M. Moore, and named it Mathewsville, and it is thought that he established a postoffice by that name.

Andrew Mathews sold to William L. Duncan and Isaac Moore. Both families occupied the house S. C. Pritchard replaced by a new house, now the Pritchard homestead. Duncan and Moore combined their names and changed the name of the postoffice from Mathewsville to Dunmore. Later Duncan and Moore divided their purchase, Isaac Moore established a home in which H. M. Moore now lives. W. L. Duncan sold his land to John W. Warwick in 1855. In 1860 it was bought by John Andrew Warwick. He sold to Mr. Johnson of Warm Springs, Virginia. In 1873 S. C. Pritchard of Frederick county, Virginia, exchanged a farm on Jackson River for the Johnson farm at Dunmore.

Some of the descendants of Lieut. Warwick who have been reared here are Mrs. S. B. Hannah, Mrs. H. E. Nixon, Mrs. Reece Pritchard, Mrs. Haven Deacon, Mrs. Joseph Lyons, Miss Maybelle Moore and Merritt Moore.

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The only flour mill for a number miles was located at Dunmore and run by splendid water power, which never froze nor went dry, making it dependable. The older mill was run by what is called an overshot wheel. Later another mill was erected by Col. S. C. Pritchard, who used the turbine wheels for power which was a great improvement. Our present mill, an up-to date roller mill was built by Winfred McElwee.

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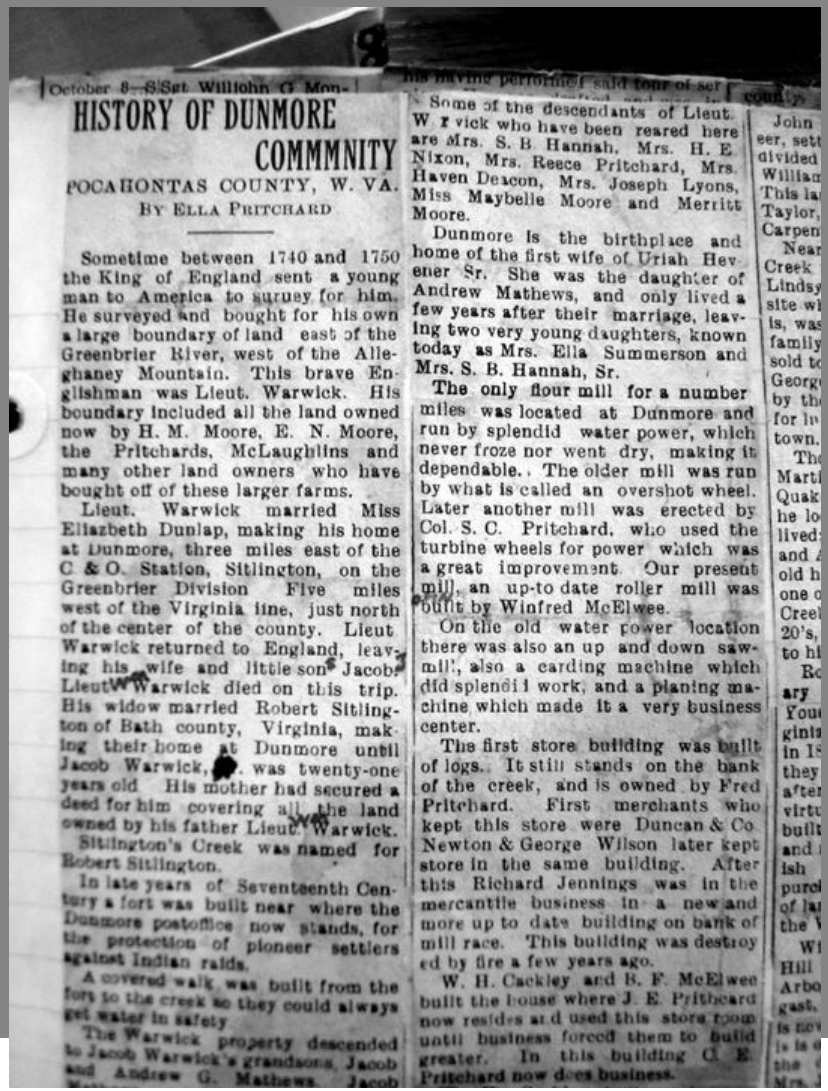
William Nottingham of the Glade Hill neighborhood, married Mary Arbogast, daughter of Adam Arbogast, and settled in the woods. This is now one of our best farms, and is is owned by Dr. Ligon Price, since the death of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Price, who having purchased same from heirs of Adam Nottingham, who was a son of William Nottingham, Jr.

Mr. George Craig, father of the late Rev Newton Craig, was the earliest settler at Glade Hill. A sad tragedy has impressed this fact. The colored nurse became angry when reproved by Mrs. Craig, and as expression of her wrath she threw the baby girl in a large kettle of boiling water. This caused the death of the child. That the mother might forget this horrible scene, they sold the nurse to Col. Paul McNeel, son of John McNeel, the first permanent settler of Little Levels. While Miss Carrie Craig was governess in Col. Paul McNeel's home she met and married John W. Warwick, who then owned the Andrew Mathews farm. She was his second wife. Isaac Moore bought Glade Hill farm from Col. McNeel. E. N. Moore inherited this farm from his father, Isaac Moore. This farm has been sold again and divided into three which are owned by Charles Nottingham, James Wilfong and Charles Wilfong.



October 8—S/Sgt. William G. Mon-

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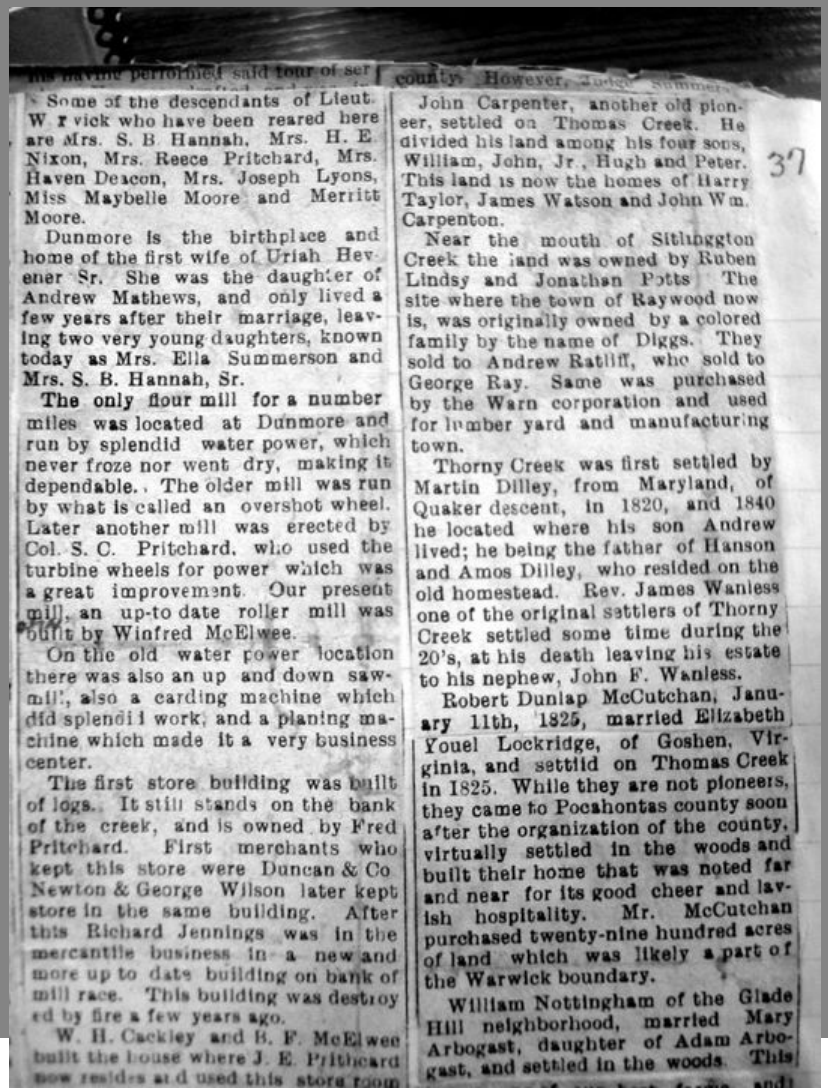

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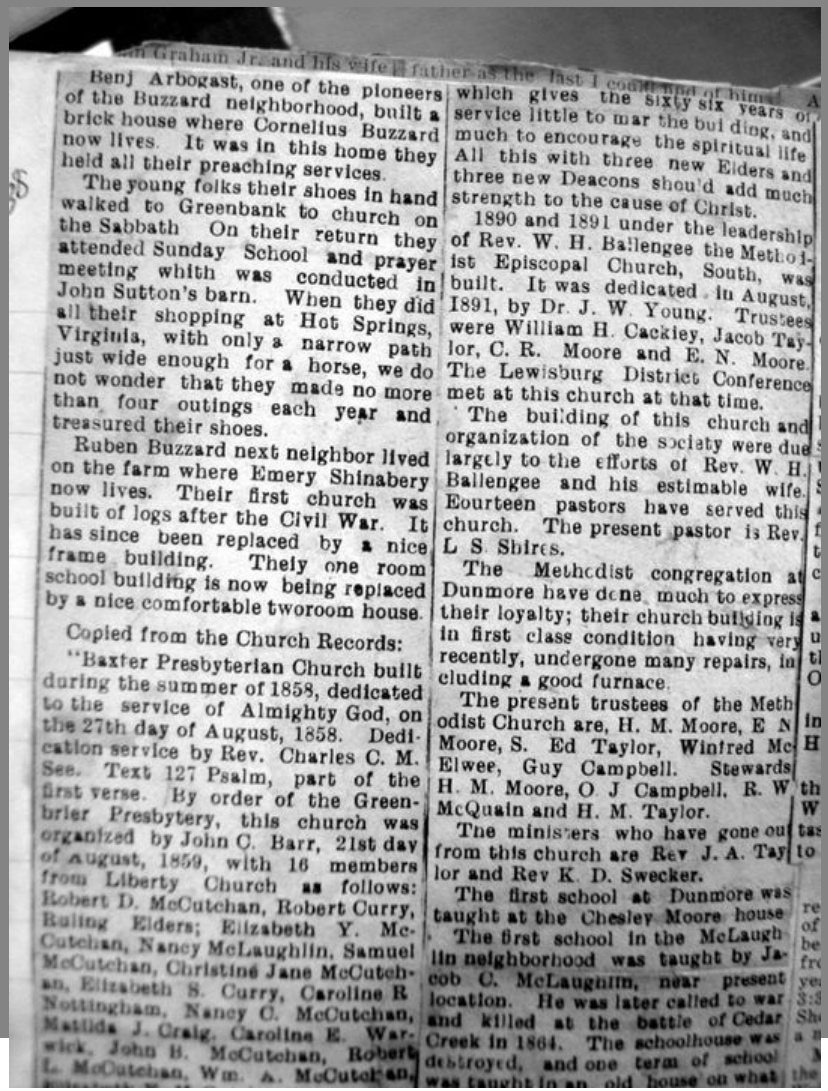
Mr. George Craig, father of the late Rev Newton Craig, was the earliest settler at Glade Hill. A sad tragedy has impressed this fact. The colored nurse became angry when reproved by Mrs. Craig, and as expression of her wrath she threw the baby girl in a large kettle of boiling water. This caused the death of the child. That the mother might forget this horrible scene, they sold the nurse to Col. Paul McNeel, son of John McNeel, the first permanent settler of Little Levels. While Miss Carrie Craig was governess in Col. Paul McNeel's home she met and married John W. Warwick, who then owned the Andrew Mathews farm. She was his second wife. Isaac Moore bought Glade Hill farm from Col. McNeel. E. N. Moore inherited this farm from his father, Isaac Moore. This farm has been sold again and divided into three which are owned by Charles Nottingham, James Wilfong and Charles Wilfong.



Benj Arbogast, one of the pioneers of the Buzzard neighborhood, built a brick house where Cornelius Buzzard now lives. It was in this home they held all their preaching services.

The young folks their shoes in hand walked to Greenbank to church on the Sabbath On their return they attended Sunday School and prayer meeting whith was conducted in John Sutton's barn. When they did all their shopping at Hot Springs, Virginia, with only a narrow path just wide enough for a horse, we do not wonder that they made no more than four outings each year and treasured their shoes.

Ruben Buzzard next neighbor lived on the farm where Emery Shinabery now lives. Their first church was built of logs after the Civil War. It has since been replaced by a nice frame building. Theiy one room school building is now being replaced by a nice comfortable tworoom house.

Copied from the Church Records:

"Baxter Presbyterian Church built during the summer of 1858, dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on the 27th day of August, 1858. Dedication service by Rev. Charles C. M. See. Text 127 Psalm, part of the first verse. By order of the Greenbrier Presbytery, this church was organized by John C. Barr, 21st day of August, 1859, with 16 members from Liberty Church as follows: Robert D. McCutchan, Robert Curry, Ruling Elders; Elizabeth Y. McCutchan, Nancy McLaughlin, Samuel McCutchan, Christine Jane McCutchan, Elizabeth S. Curry, Caroline R Nottingham, Nancy C. McCutchan, Matilda J. Craig, Caroline E. Warwick, John B. McCutchan, Robert L. McCutchan, Wm. A. McCutchan,

which gives the sixty six years of service little to mar the building, and much to encourage the spiritual life All this with three new Elders and three new Deacons should add much strength to the cause of Christ.

1890 and 1891 under the leadership of Rev. W. H. Ballengee the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was built. It was dedicated in August, 1891, by Dr. J. W. Young. Trustees were William H. Cackley, Jacob Taylor, C. R. Moore and E. N. Moore. The Lewisburg District Conference met at this church at that time.

The building of this church and organization of the society were due largely to the efforts of Rev. W. H. Ballengee and his estimable wife. Eourteen pastors have served this church. The present pastor is Rev. L S Shires.

The Methodist congregation at Dunmore have done much to express their loyalty; their church building is in first class condition having very recently, undergone many repairs, including a good furnace.

The present trustees of the Methodist Church are, H. M. Moore, E N Moore, S. Ed Taylor, Winfred McElwee, Guy Campbell. Stewards H. M. Moore, O J Campbell, R. W McQuain and H. M. Taylor.

The ministers who have gone out from this church are Rev J. A. Taylor and Rev K. D. Swecker.

The first school at Dunmore was taught at the Chesley Moore house

The first school in the McLaughlin neighborhood was taught by Jacob C. McLaughlin, near present location. He was later called to war and killed at the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864. The schoolhouse was destroyed, and one term of school was taught in an old house on what

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Pastors who have served this Church:

Rev. J. C. Barr, Rev. R. P. Kennedy, Rev. M. C. Dunlap, Rev. A. H. Hamilton, Rev. J. H. McCown, Rev. Wm. T. Price, D. D., Rev. E. F. Alexander, Rev. R. M. Caldwell, Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, Rev R. T. Fultz, Rev. Bain, Rev. J. S. Kennison, Rev. D. M. Monroe.

The seminary students who have endeared themselves by their faithful service to many of God's people and helped many to become children of His Kingdom, are: Rev. J. V. McCall, Rev. A. D. Watkins, Rev. Lewis Lancaster, now a missionary in China; Rev. Marion Sydenstricker, now a missionary in Brazil.

This church has one outpost at McLaughlin school house which has added many members to the church, two deacons, and established many Christian homes

The soldiers during the Civil War camped in this nice new church which had been so comfortably furnished, and left it a wreck for many years.

New paper, paint, carpet and lamps added very much to restoring it for the fiftieth anniversary. The past summer new walls were put in and painted inside and out, and a new fence has recently been installed

The ministers who have gone out from this church are Rev J. A. Taylor and Rev K. D. Swecker.

The first school at Dunmore was taught at the Chesley Moore house

The first school in the McLaughlin neighborhood was taught by Jacob C. McLaughlin, near present location. He was later called to war and killed at the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864. The schoolhouse was destroyed, and one term of school was taught in an old house on what is known as the Carr place, where Ellett Carpenter now lives. A school building of rough material was erected on the bank between the homes of Lawrence and Russell McLaughlin and school was in session at this point for about twenty years. Some of the teachers who taught here were John R. Warwick, Uriah Bird, S. L Brown, Preston Cosby, H. M. Lockridge, Albert Nottingham, Charles Cook, Mr. Bing The last school that was taught in this building was by our good neighbor, Mrs Alice Brooks, who also taught the first scoool in the building that is now in use.

In the Dunmore Community we have the following schools; Hillside, Buzzard, Thorny Creek, McLaughlin, Curry, and Dunmore. The Dunmore school was started in a one room building in the year of 1880. Miss Emma Warwick was the first teacher Our town now has a two room building which is located a short distance from the old building.

The whole community has access to a first class High school at Greenbank which is being well attended.

Dunmore is noted for fine mineral springs. The Lithia spring is gaining favor for its purity and the analysis shows this spring to be bery similar to the famous Eureka Springs in Arkansas.

Copied from the Church Records:

"Baster Presbyterian Church built during the summer of 1858, dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on the 27th day of August, 1858. Dedication service by Rev. Charles C. M. Bes. Text 127 Psalm, part of the first verse. By order of the Greenbrier Presbytery, this church was organized by John C. Barr, 31st day of August, 1858, with 16 members from Liberty Church as follows: Robert D. McCutchan, Robert Curry, Ruling Elders; Elizabeth T. McCutchan, Nancy McLaughlin, Samuel McCutchan, Christina Jane McCutchan, Elizabeth S. Curry, Caroline E. Nottingham, Nancy C. McCutchan, Matilda J. Craig, Caroline E. Warwick, John B. McCutchan, Robert L. McCutchan, Wm. A. McCutchan, Elizabeth E McCutchan."

Pastors who have served this Church:

Rev. J. C. Barr, Rev. B. P. Kennedy, Rev. M. C. Dunlap, Rev. A. H. Hamilton, Rev. J. H. McCown, Rev. Wm. T. Price, D. D., Rev. E. F. Alexander, Rev. H. M. Caldwell, Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, Rev. B. T. Fultz, Rev. Bain, Rev. J. S. Kennison, Rev. D. M. Monroe.

The seminary students who have endeared themselves by their faithful service to many of God's people and helped many to become children of His Kingdom are: Rev. J. V. McCall, Rev. A. D. Watkins, Rev. Lewis Lancaster, now a missionary in China; Rev. Marion Sydenstricker, now a missionary in Brazil.

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New paper, paint, carpet and lamps added very much to restoring it for the fiftieth anniversary. The past summer new walls were put in and painted inside and out, and a new furnace has recently been installed.

which gives the A.M. six days service there to hear the first three, and which to administer the ordinance the A.M. this with those new Elders, and three new Deacons, should add much strength to the cause of Christ.

1900 and 1901 under the leadership of Rev. W. H. Ballenger the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was built. It was dedicated in August, 1901, by Dr. J. W. Young. Trustees were William B. Carolus, James Talbot, C. E. Moore and E. N. Moore. The Lewisburg District Conference met at this church at that time.

The building of this church and organization of the society were due largely to the efforts of Rev. W. H. Ballenger and the estimable wife. Succeeding pastors have served this church. The present pastor is Rev. L. S. Sidden.

The Methodist congregation at Dunmore have done much to organize their society; their church building is in first class condition having recently undergone minor repairs, including a good furnace.

The present trustees of the Methodist Church are, H. M. Moore, S. E. Moore, S. Ed Taylor, Wayland McElwee, Guy Campbell, Stewart H. M. Moore, O. J. Campbell, S. W. McGowin and H. W. Taylor.

The ministers who have gone out from this church are Rev. J. A. Tabor and Rev. E. D. Hawkes.

The first school in Dunmore was taught at the Chester Moore home.

The first school in the McLaughlin neighborhood was taught by Joseph C. McLaughlin, near present location. He was later called to war and killed at the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864. The schoolhouse was destroyed, and one term of school was taught in an old house on what is known as the Carr place, where Knott Carpenter now lives. A school building of rough material was started on the ridge between the homes of Lawrence and Joseph McLaughlin, and school was in session at this point for about twenty years. Some of the teachers who taught here were John R. Warwick, Uriah Bird, S. L. Brown, Preston Canby, H. M. Loveridge, Albert Nottingham, Charles Cook, Mr. Hing. The last school that was taught in this building was by our good neighbor, Mrs. Allie Brooks, who also taught the first school in the building that is now in use.

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The whole community has access to a first class High school at Greenbank which is being well attended.

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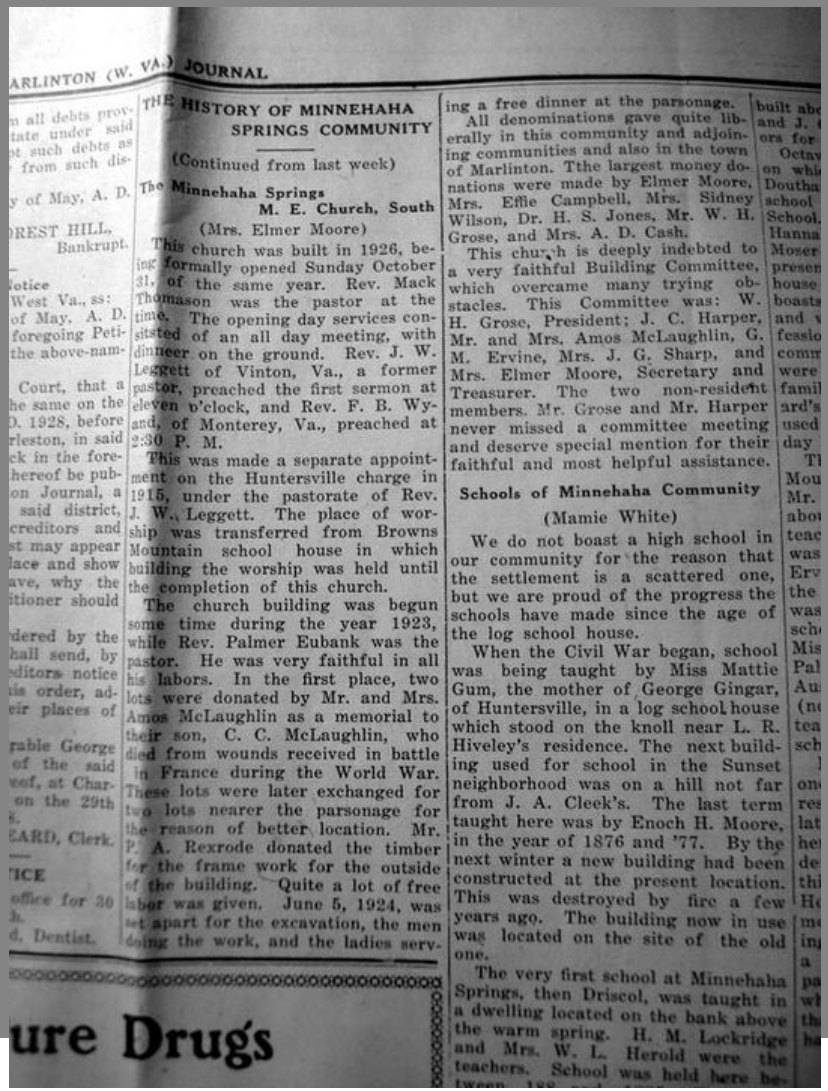
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

Minnehaha Springs Schools



ARLINTON (W. VA.) JOURNAL

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THE HISTORY OF MINNEHAHA SPRINGS COMMUNITY

(Continued from last week)

The Minnehaha Springs M. E. Church, South

(Mrs. Elmer Moore)

This church was built in 1926, being formally opened Sunday October 31, of the same year. Rev. Mack Thomason was the pastor at the time. The opening day services consisted of an all day meeting, with dinneer on the ground. Rev. J. W. Leggett of Vinton, Va., a former pastor, preached the first sermon at eleven o'clock, and Rev. F. B. Wyand, of Monterey, Va., preached at 2:30 P. M.

This was made a separate appointment on the Huntersville charge in 1915, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W., Leggett. The place of worship was transferred from Browns Mountain school house in which building the worship was held until the completion of this church.

The church building was begun some time during the year 1923, while Rev. Palmer Eubank was the pastor. He was very faithful in all his labors. In the first place, two lots were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin as a memorial to their son, C. C. McLaughlin, who died from wounds received in battle in France during the World War. These lots were later exchanged for two lots nearer the parsonage for the reason of better location. Mr. P. A. Rexrode donated the timber for the frame work for the outside of the building. Quite a lot of free labor was given. June 5, 1924, was set apart for the excavation, the men doing the work, and the ladies serving a free dinner at the parsonage.

All denominations gave quite liberally in this community and adjoining communities and also in the town of Marlinton. Tthe largest money donations were made by Elmer Moore, Mrs. Effie Campbell, Mrs. Sidney Wilson, Dr. H. S. Jones, Mr. W. H. Grose, and Mrs. A. D. Cash.

This church is deeply indebted to a very faithful Building Committee, which overcame many trying obstacles. This Committee was: W. H. Grose, President; J. C. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin, G. M. Ervine, Mrs. J. G. Sharp, and Mrs. Elmer Moore, Secretary and Treasurer. The two non-resident members. Mr. Grose and Mr. Harper never missed a committee meeting and deserve special mention for their faithful and most helpful assistance.

Schools of Minnehaha Community

(Mamie White)

We do not boast a high school in our community for the reason that the settlement is a scattered one, but we are proud of the progress the schools have made since the age of the log school house.

When the Civil War began, school was being taught by Miss Mattie Gum, the mother of George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hiveley's residence. The next building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on a hill not far from J. A. Cleek's. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore, in the year of 1876 and '77. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building now in use was located on the site of the old one.

The very first school at Minnehaha Springs, then Driscol, was taught in a dwelling located on the bank above the warm spring. H. M. Lockridge and Mrs. W. L. Herold were the teachers. School was held here be-

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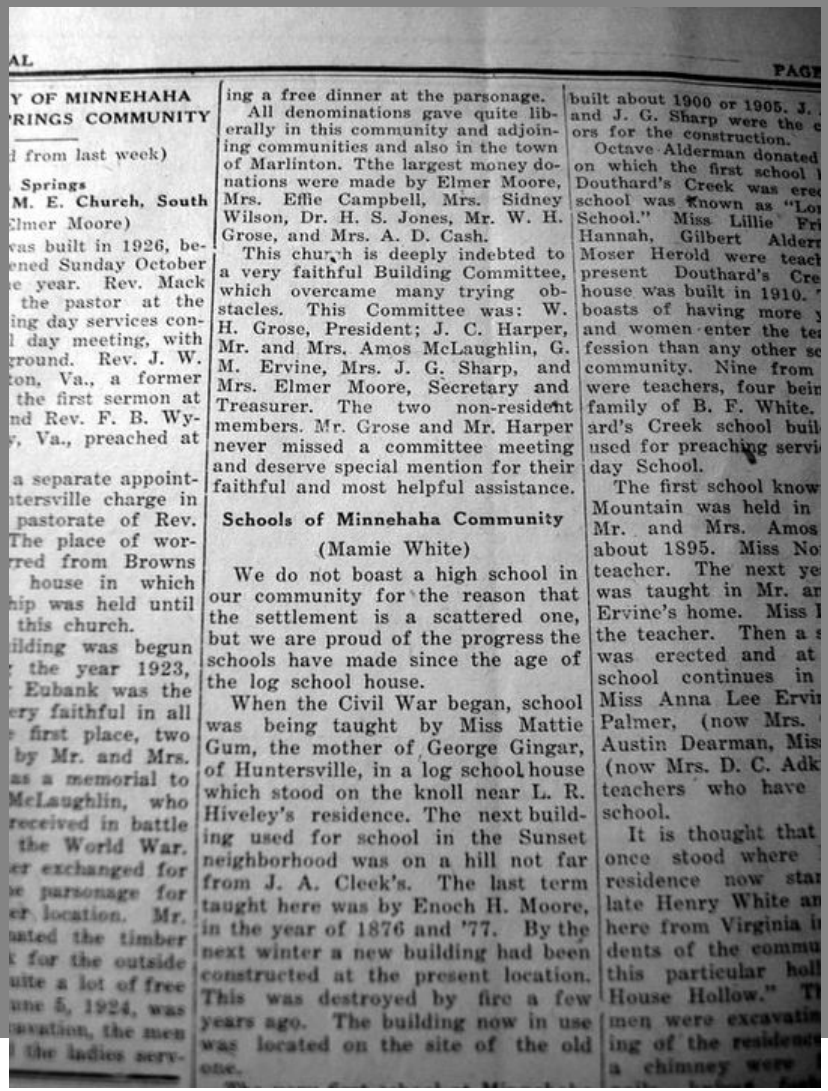

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When the Civil War began, school was being taught by Miss Mattie Gum, the mother of George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hiveley's residence. The next building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on a hill not far from J. A. Cleek's. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore, in the year of 1876 and '77. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building now in use was located on the site of the old one.

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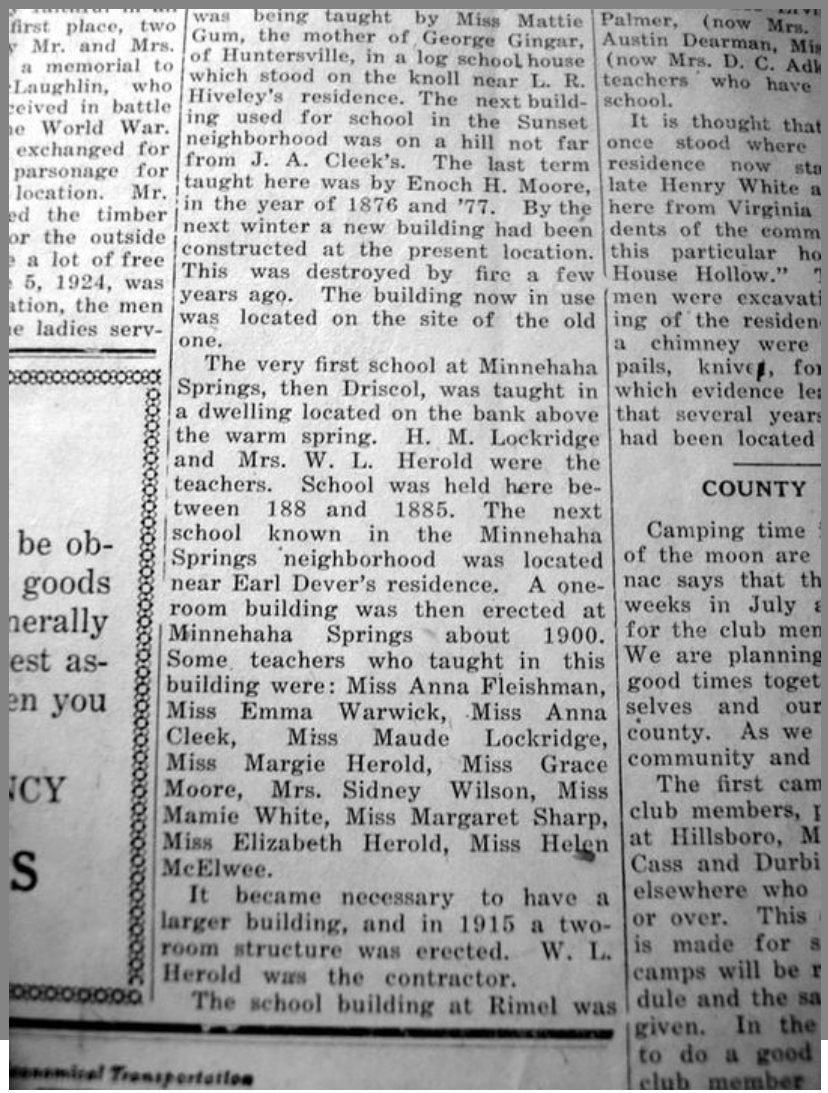

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The very first school at Minnehaha Springs, then Driscol, was taught in a dwelling located on the bank above the warm spring. H. M. Lockridge and Mrs. W. L. Herold were the teachers. School was held here between 188 and 1885. The next school known in the Minnehaha Springs neighborhood was located near Earl Dever's residence. A one-room building was then erected at Minnehaha Springs about 1900. Some teachers who taught in this building were: Miss Anna Fleishman, Miss Emma Warwick, Miss Anna Cleek, Miss Maude Lockridge, Miss Margie Herold, Miss Grace Moore, Mrs. Sidney Wilson, Miss Mamie White, Miss Margaret Sharp, Miss Elizabeth Herold, Miss Helen McElwee.

It became necessary to have a larger building, and in 1915 a two-room structure was erected. W. L. Herold was the contractor.

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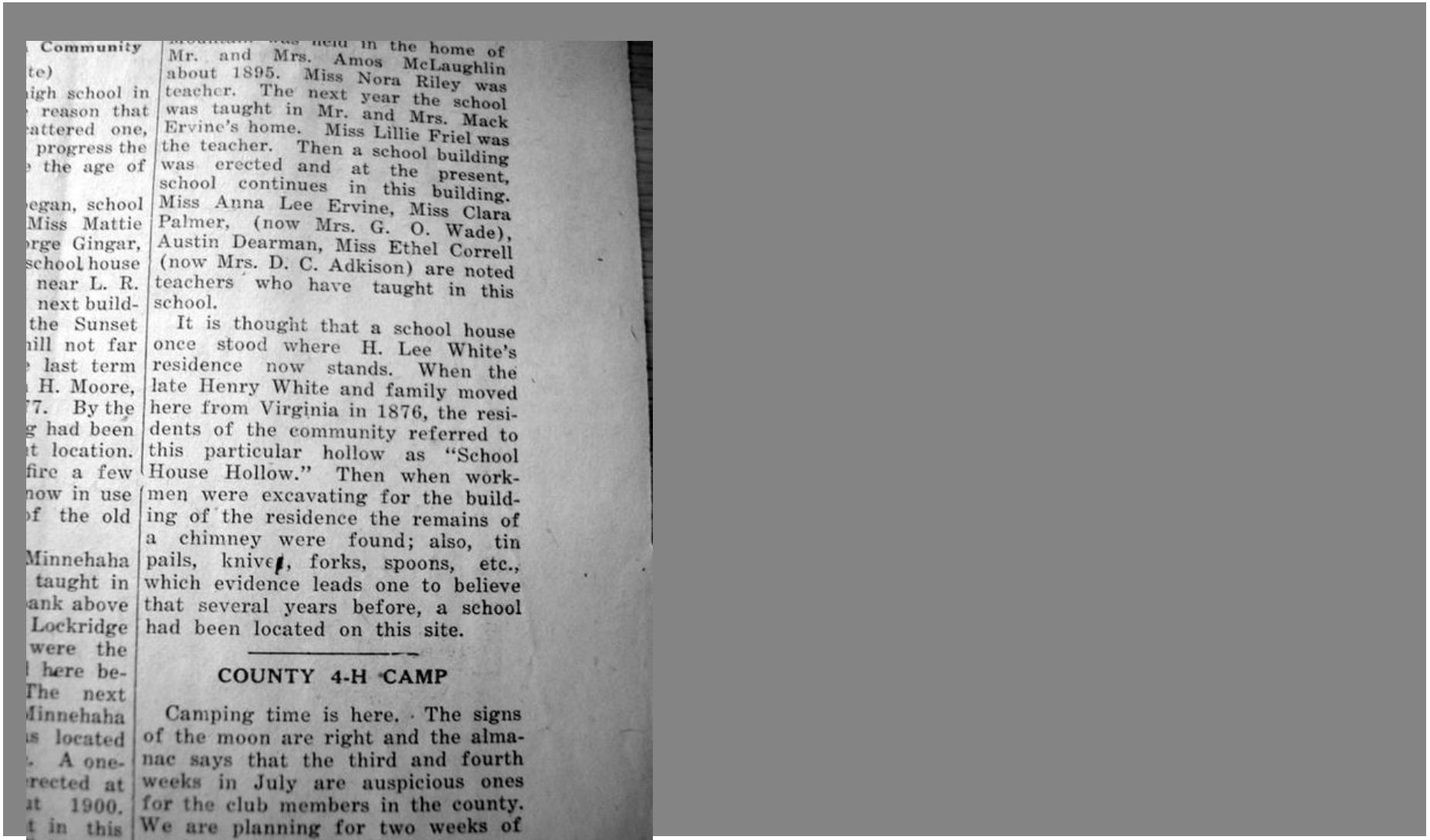
Octave Alderman donated the land on which the first school house on Douthard's Creek was erected. The school was known as "Lonely Dale School." Miss Lillie Friel, Boud Hannah, Gilbert Alderman, and Moser Herold were teachers. The present Douthard's Creek school house was built in 1910. This school boasts of having more young men and women enter the teaching profession than any other school in the community. Nine from this school were teachers, four being from the family of B. F. White. The Douthard's Creek school building is also used for preaching services and Sunday School.

The first school known on Brown's Mountain was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin about 1895. Miss Nora Riley was teacher. The next year the school was taught in Mr. and Mrs. Mack Ervine's home. Miss Lillie Friel was the teacher. Then a school building was erected and at the present, school continues in this building. Miss Anna Lee Ervine, Miss Clara Palmer, (now Mrs. G. O. Wade), Austin Dearman, Miss Ethel Correll (now Mrs. D. C. Adkison) are noted teachers who have taught in this school.

It is thought that a school house once stood where H. Lee White's residence now stands. When the



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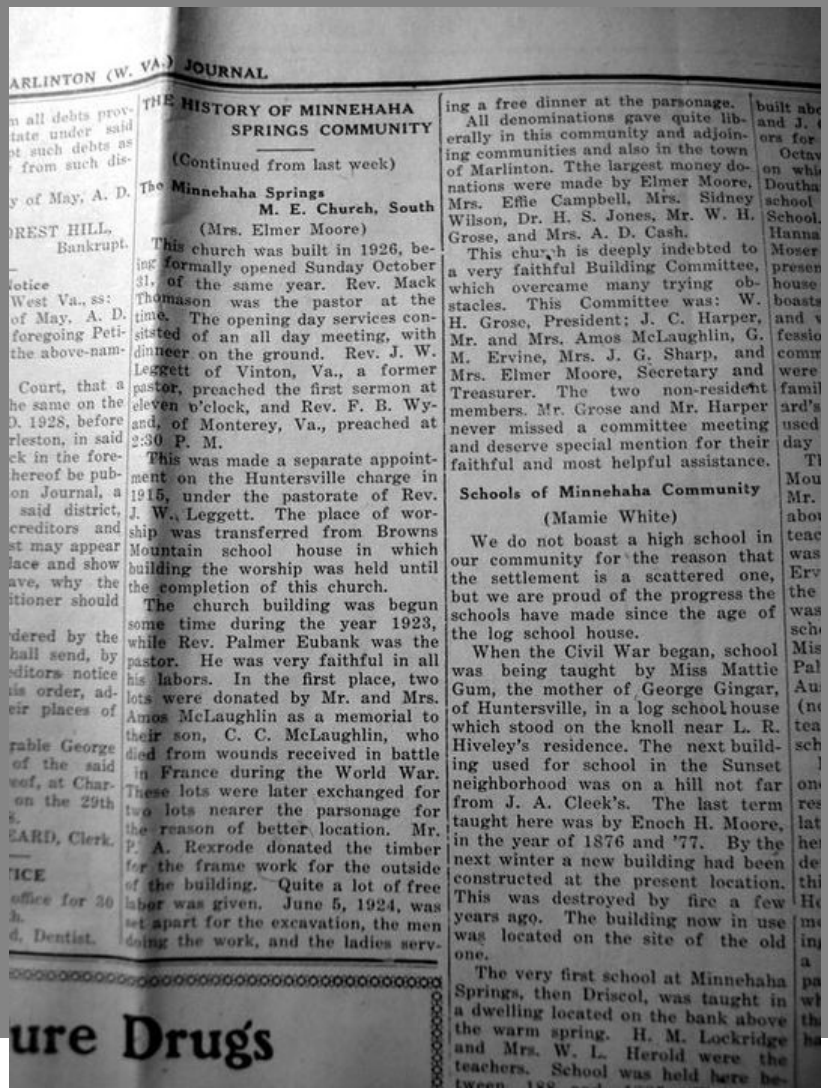
It is thought that a school house once stood where H. Lee White's residence now stands. When the late Henry White and family moved here from Virginia in 1876, the residents of the community referred to this particular hollow as "School House Hollow." Then when workmen were excavating for the building of the residence the remains of a chimney were found; also, tin pails, knives, forks, spoons, etc., which evidence leads one to believe that several years before, a school had been located on this site.

COUNTY 4-H CAMP

Camping time is here. The signs of the moon are right and the almanac says that the third and fourth weeks in July are auspicious ones for the club members in the county. We are planning for two weeks of good times together for good to ourselves and our communities and



ARLINTON (W. VA.) JOURNAL

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THE HISTORY OF MINNEHAHA SPRINGS COMMUNITY

(Continued from last week)

The Minnehaha Springs M. E. Church, South

(Mrs. Elmer Moore)

This church was built in 1926, being formally opened Sunday October 31, of the same year. Rev. Mack Thomason was the pastor at the time. The opening day services consisted of an all day meeting, with dinneer on the ground. Rev. J. W. Leggett of Vinton, Va., a former pastor, preached the first sermon at eleven o'clock, and Rev. F. B. Wyand, of Monterey, Va., preached at 2:30 P. M.

This was made a separate appointment on the Huntersville charge in 1915, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W., Leggett. The place of worship was transferred from Browns Mountain school house in which building the worship was held until the completion of this church.

The church building was begun some time during the year 1923, while Rev. Palmer Eubank was the pastor. He was very faithful in all his labors. In the first place, two lots were donated by Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin as a memorial to their son, C. C. McLaughlin, who died from wounds received in battle in France during the World War. These lots were later exchanged for two lots nearer the parsonage for the reason of better location. Mr. P. A. Rexrode donated the timber for the frame work for the outside of the building. Quite a lot of free labor was given. June 5, 1924, was set apart for the excavation, the men doing the work, and the ladies serving a free dinner at the parsonage.

All denominations gave quite liberally in this community and adjoining communities and also in the town of Marlinton. Tthe largest money donations were made by Elmer Moore, Mrs. Effie Campbell, Mrs. Sidney Wilson, Dr. H. S. Jones, Mr. W. H. Grose, and Mrs. A. D. Cash.

This church is deeply indebted to a very faithful Building Committee, which overcame many trying obstacles. This Committee was: W. H. Grose, President; J. C. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Amos McLaughlin, G. M. Ervine, Mrs. J. G. Sharp, and Mrs. Elmer Moore, Secretary and Treasurer. The two non-resident members. Mr. Grose and Mr. Harper never missed a committee meeting and deserve special mention for their faithful and most helpful assistance.

Schools of Minnehaha Community

(Mamie White)

We do not boast a high school in our community for the reason that the settlement is a scattered one, but we are proud of the progress the schools have made since the age of the log school house.

When the Civil War began, school was being taught by Miss Mattie Gum, the mother of George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hiveley's residence. The next building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on a hill not far from J. A. Cleek's. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore, in the year of 1876 and '77. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building now in use was located on the site of the old one.

The very first school at Minnehaha Springs, then Driscol, was taught in a dwelling located on the bank above the warm spring. H. M. Lockridge and Mrs. W. L. Herold were the teachers. School was held here be-

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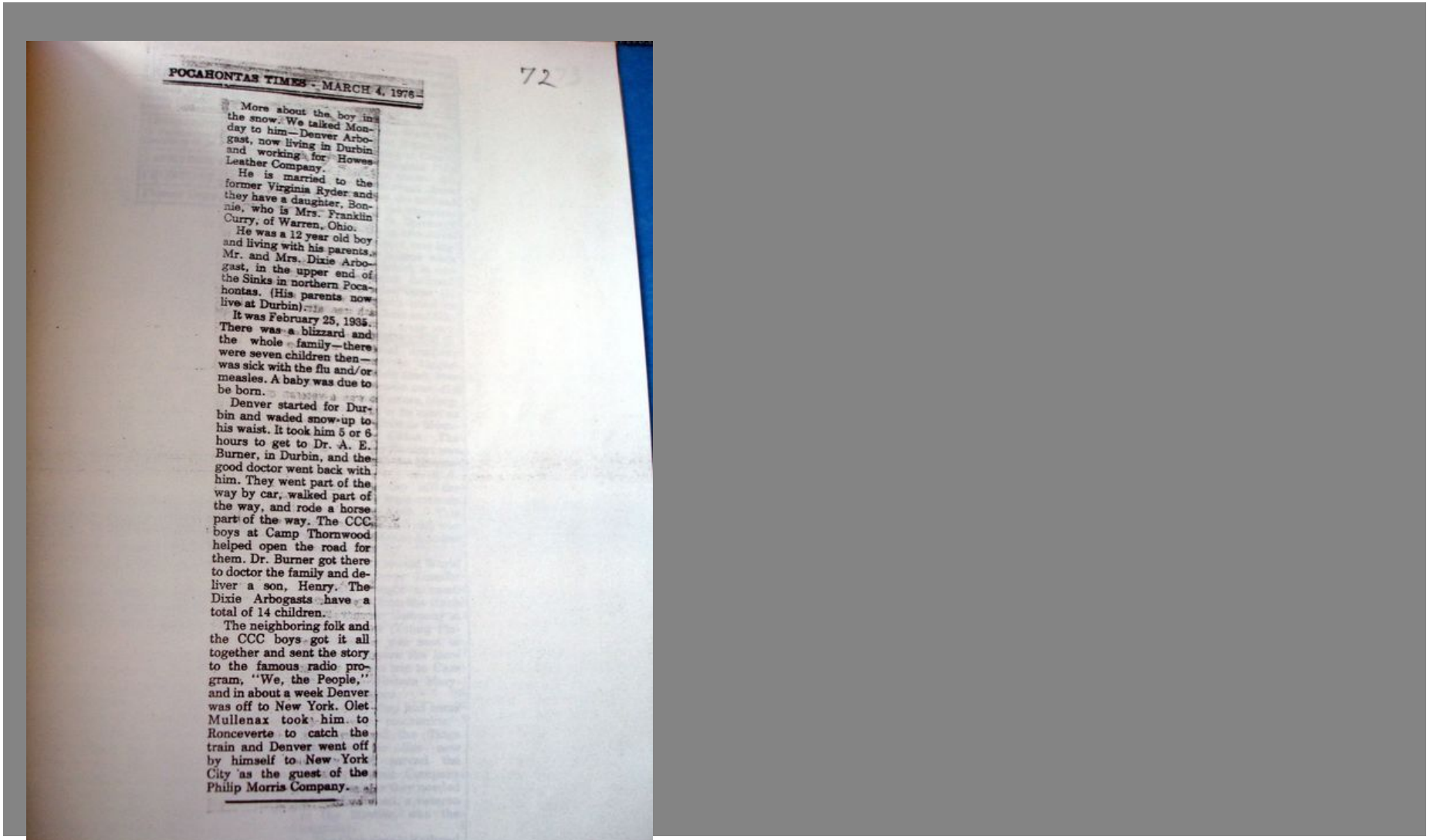
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

History of Knapps Creek



POCAHONTAS TIMES - MARCH 4, 1976

72

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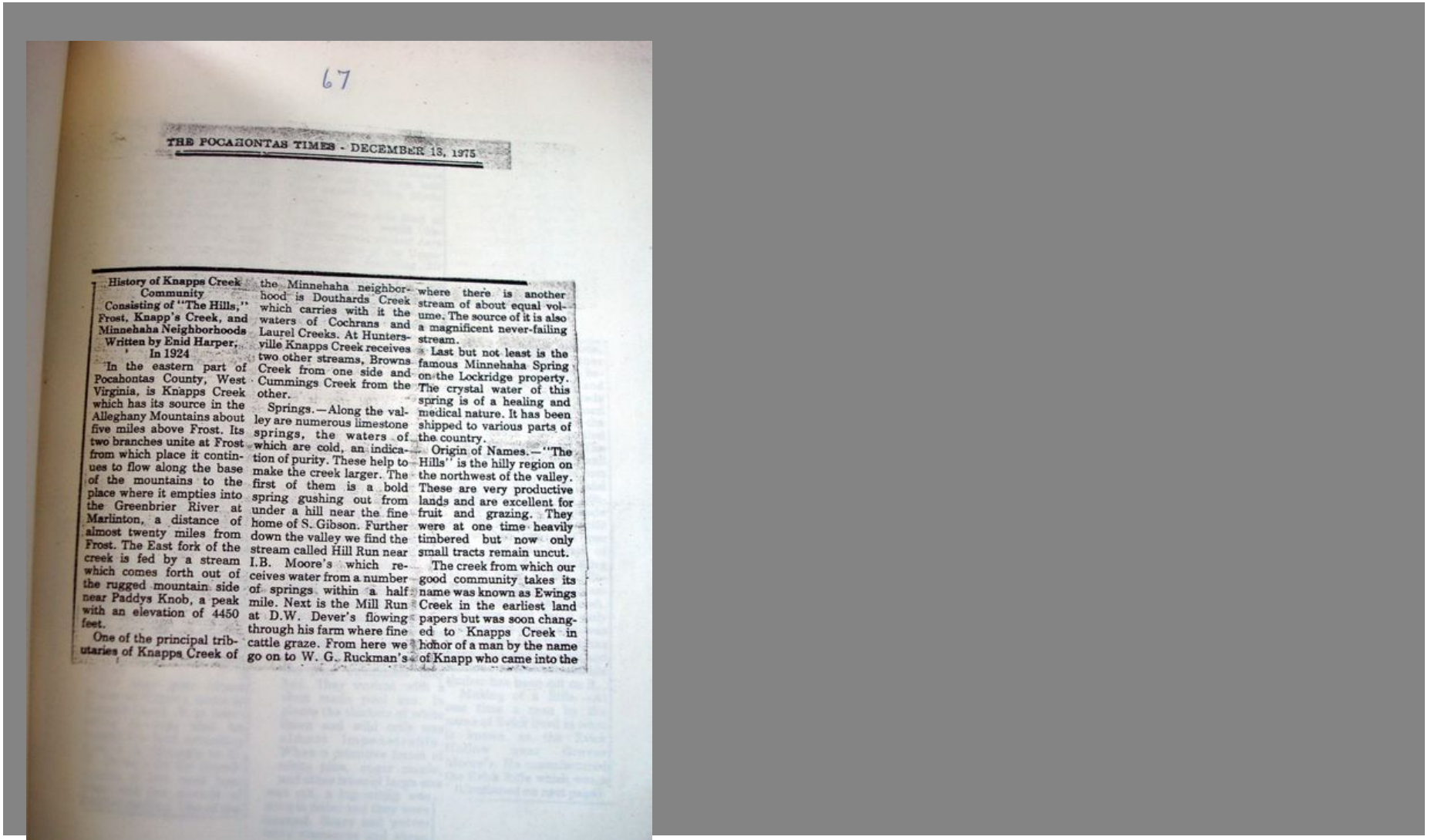
He is married to the former Virginia Ryder and they have a daughter, Bonnie, who is Mrs. Franklin Curry, of Warren, Ohio.

He was a 12 year old boy and living with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dixie Arbogast, in the upper end of the Sinks in northern Pocahontas. (His parents now live at Durbin).

It was February 25, 1935. There was a blizzard and the whole family—there were seven children then—was sick with the flu and/or measles. A baby was due to be born.

Denver started for Durbin and waded snow up to his waist. It took him 5 or 6 hours to get to Dr. A. E. Burner, in Durbin, and the good doctor went back with him. They went part of the way by car, walked part of the way, and rode a horse part of the way. The CCC boys at Camp Thornwood helped open the road for them. Dr. Burner got there to doctor the family and deliver a son, Henry. The Dixie Arbogasts have a total of 14 children.

The neighboring folk and the CCC boys got it all together and sent the story to the famous radio program, "We, the People," and in about a week Denver was off to New York. Olet Mullenax took him to Ronceverte to catch the train and Denver went off by himself to New York City as the guest of the Philip Morris Company.



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THE POCAHONTAS TIMES - DECEMBER 18, 1975

History of Knapps Creek Community
Consisting of "The Hills," Frost, Knapp's Creek, and Minnehaha Neighborhoods
Written by Enid Harper, In 1924

In the eastern part of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, is Knapps Creek which has its source in the Alleghany Mountains about five miles above Frost. Its two branches unite at Frost from which place it continues to flow along the base of the mountains to the place where it empties into the Greenbrier River at Marlinton, a distance of almost twenty miles from Frost. The East fork of the creek is fed by a stream which comes forth out of the rugged mountain side near Paddys Knob, a peak with an elevation of 4450 feet.

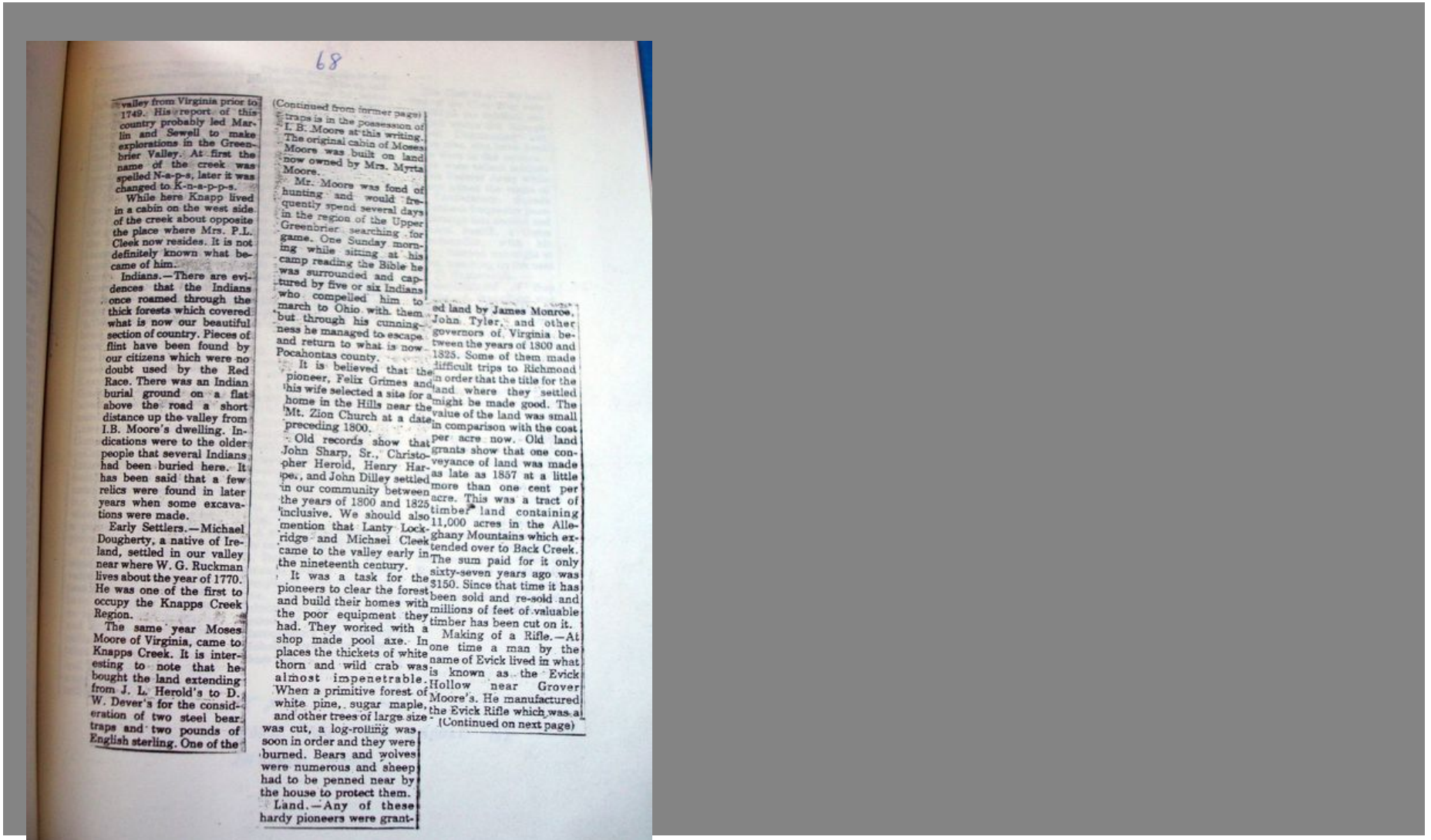
One of the principal tributaries of Knapps Creek of the Minnehaha neighborhood is Douthards Creek which carries with it the waters of Cochrans and Laurel Creeks. At Huntersville Knapps Creek receives two other streams, Browns Creek from one side and Cummings Creek from the other.

Springs.—Along the valley are numerous limestone springs, the waters of which are cold, an indication of purity. These help to make the creek larger. The first of them is a bold spring gushing out from under a hill near the fine home of S. Gibson. Further down the valley we find the stream called Hill Run near I.B. Moore's which receives water from a number of springs within a half mile. Next is the Mill Run at D.W. Dever's flowing through his farm where fine cattle graze. From here we go on to W. G. Ruckman's where there is another stream of about equal volume. The source of it is also a magnificent never-failing stream.

Last but not least is the famous Minnehaha Spring on the Lockridge property. The crystal water of this spring is of a healing and medical nature. It has been shipped to various parts of the country.

Origin of Names.—"The Hills" is the hilly region on the northwest of the valley. These are very productive lands and are excellent for fruit and grazing. They were at one time heavily timbered but now only small tracts remain uncut.

The creek from which our good community takes its name was known as Ewings Creek in the earliest land papers but was soon changed to Knapps Creek in honor of a man by the name of Knapp who came into the



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valley from Virginia prior to 1749. His report of this country probably led Marlin and Sewell to make explorations in the Greenbrier Valley. At first the name of the creek was spelled N-a-p-s, later it was changed to K-n-a-p-p-s.

While here Knapp lived in a cabin on the west side of the creek about opposite the place where Mrs. P.L. Cleek now resides. It is not definitely known what became of him.

Indians.—There are evidences that the Indians once roamed through the thick forests which covered what is now our beautiful section of country. Pieces of flint have been found by our citizens which were no doubt used by the Red Race. There was an Indian burial ground on a flat above the road a short distance up the valley from I.B. Moore's dwelling. Indications were to the older people that several Indians had been buried here. It has been said that a few relics were found in later years when some excavations were made.

Early Settlers.—Michael Dougherty, a native of Ireland, settled in our valley near where W. G. Ruckman lives about the year of 1770. He was one of the first to occupy the Knapps Creek Region.

The same year Moses Moore of Virginia, came to Knapps Creek. It is interesting to note that he bought the land extending from J. L. Herold's to D. W. Dever's for the consideration of two steel bear traps and two pounds of English sterling. One of the

(Continued from former page)

traps is in the possession of I. B. Moore at this writing. The original cabin of Moses Moore was built on land now owned by Mrs. Myrta Moore.

Mr. Moore was fond of hunting and would frequently spend several days in the region of the Upper Greenbrier searching for game. One Sunday morning while sitting at his camp reading the Bible he was surrounded and captured by five or six Indians who compelled him to march to Ohio with them but through his cunningness he managed to escape and return to what is now Pocahontas county.

It is believed that the pioneer, Felix Grimes and his wife selected a site for a home in the Hills near the Mt. Zion Church at a date preceding 1800.

Old records show that John Sharp, Sr., Christopher Herold, Henry Harper., and John Dilley settled in our community between the years of 1800 and 1825 inclusive. We should also mention that Lanty Lockridge and Michael Cleek came to the valley early in the nineteenth century.

It was a task for the pioneers to clear the forest and build their homes with the poor equipment they had. They worked with a shop made pool axe. In places the thickets of white thorn and wild crab was almost impenetrable. When a primitive forest of white pine, sugar maple, and other trees of large size was cut, a log-rolling was soon in order and they were burned. Bears and wolves were numerous and sheep had to be penned near by the house to protect them.

Land.—Any of these hardy pioneers were granted land by James Monroe, John Tyler, and other governors of Virginia between the years of 1800 and 1825. Some of them made difficult trips to Richmond in order that the title for the land where they settled might be made good. The value of the land was small in comparison with the cost per acre now. Old land grants show that one conveyance of land was made as late as 1857 at a little more than one cent per acre. This was a tract of timber land containing 11,000 acres in the Alleghany Mountains which extended over to Back Creek. The sum paid for it only sixty-seven years ago was $150. Since that time it has been sold and re-sold and millions of feet of valuable timber has been cut on it.

Making of a Rifle.—At one time a man by the name of Evick lived in what is known as the Evick Hollow near Grover Moore's. He manufactured the Evick Rifle which was a

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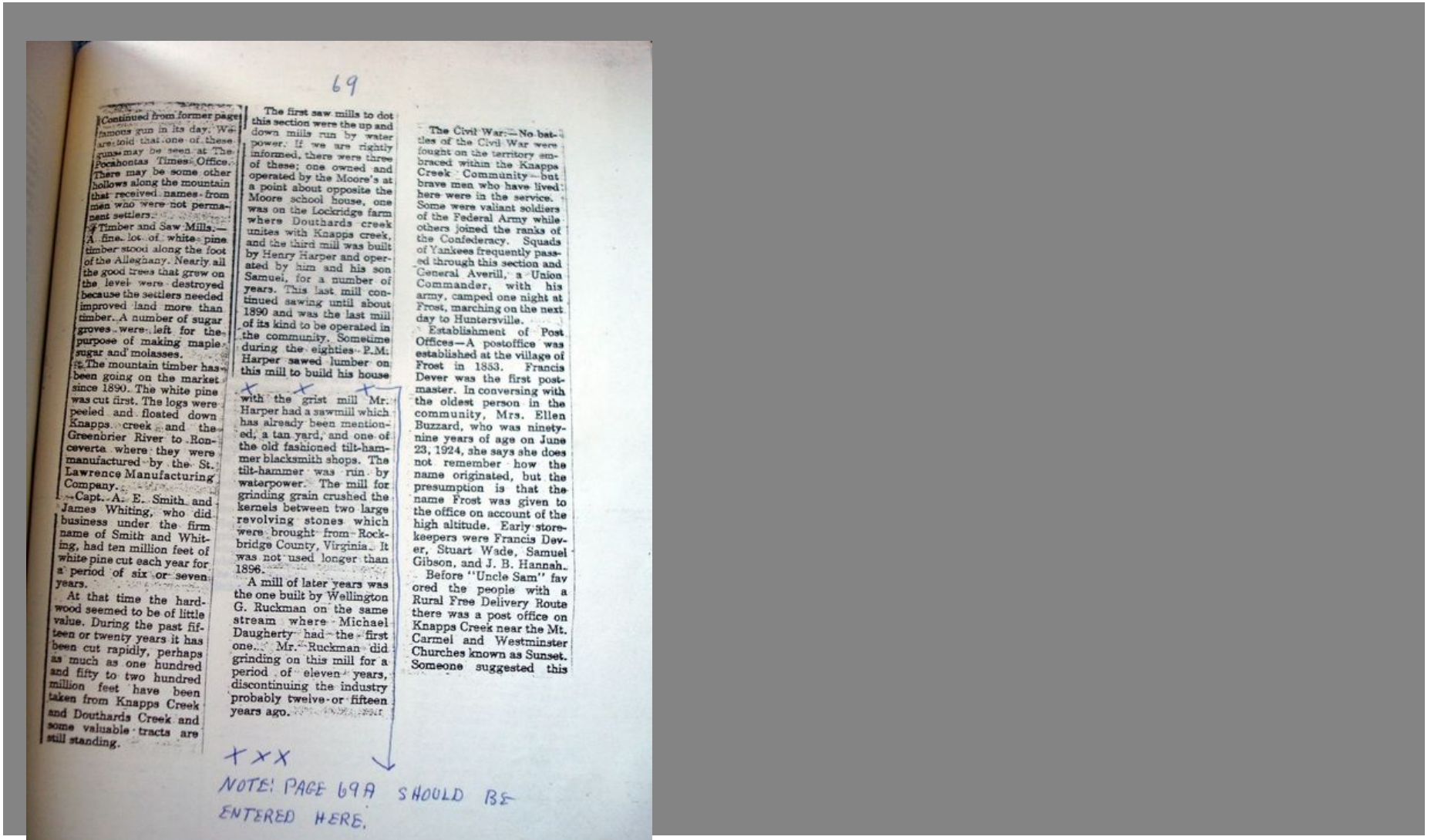

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Continued from former page famous gun in its day. We are told that one of these guns may be seen at The Pocahontas Times Office. There may be some other hollows along the mountain that received names from men who were not permanent settlers.

Timber and Saw Mills.—A fine lot of white pine timber stood along the foot of the Alleghany. Nearly all the good trees that grew on the level were destroyed because the settlers needed improved land more than timber. A number of sugar groves were left for the purpose of making maple sugar and molasses.

The mountain timber has been going on the market since 1890. The white pine was cut first. The logs were peeled and floated down Knapps creek and the Greenbrier River to Ronceverte where they were manufactured by the St. Lawrence Manufacturing Company.

Capt. A. E. Smith and James Whiting, who did business under the firm name of Smith and Whiting, had ten million feet of white pine cut each year for a period of six or seven years.

At that time the hardwood seemed to be of little value. During the past fifteen or twenty years it has been cut rapidly, perhaps as much as one hundred and fifty to two hundred million feet have been taken from Knapps Creek and Douthards Creek and some valuable tracts are still standing.

The first saw mills to dot this section were the up and down mills run by water power. If we are rightly informed, there were three of these; one owned and operated by the Moore's at a point about opposite the Moore school house, one was on the Lockridge farm where Douthards creek unites with Knapps creek, and the third mill was built by Henry Harper and operated by him and his son Samuel, for a number of years. This last mill continued sawing until about 1890 and was the last mill of its kind to be operated in the community. Sometime during the eighties P.M. Harper sawed lumber on this mill to build his house

with the grist mill Mr. Harper had a sawmill which has already been mentioned, a tan yard, and one of the old fashioned tilt-hammer blacksmith shops. The tilt-hammer was run by waterpower. The mill for grinding grain crushed the kernels between two large revolving stones which were brought from Rockbridge County, Virginia. It was not used longer than 1896.

A mill of later years was the one built by Wellington G. Ruckman on the same stream where Michael Daugherty had the first one. Mr. Ruckman did grinding on this mill for a period of eleven years, discontinuing the industry probably twelve or fifteen years ago.

The Civil War.—No battles of the Civil War were fought on the territory embraced within the Knapps Creek Community but brave men who have lived here were in the service. Some were valiant soldiers of the Federal Army while others joined the ranks of the Confederacy. Squads of Yankees frequently passed through this section and General Averill, a Union Commander, with his army, camped one night at Frost, marching on the next day to Huntersville.

Establishment of Post Offices—A postoffice was established at the village of Frost in 1853. Francis Dever was the first postmaster. In conversing with the oldest person in the community, Mrs. Ellen Buzzard, who was ninety-nine years of age on June 23, 1924, she says she does not remember how the name originated, but the presumption is that the name Frost was given to the office on account of the high altitude. Early storekeepers were Francis Dever, Stuart Wade, Samuel Gibson, and J. B. Hannah.

Before "Uncle Sam" favored the people with a Rural Free Delivery Route there was a post office on Knapps Creek near the Mt. Carmel and Westminster Churches known as Sunset. Someone suggested this

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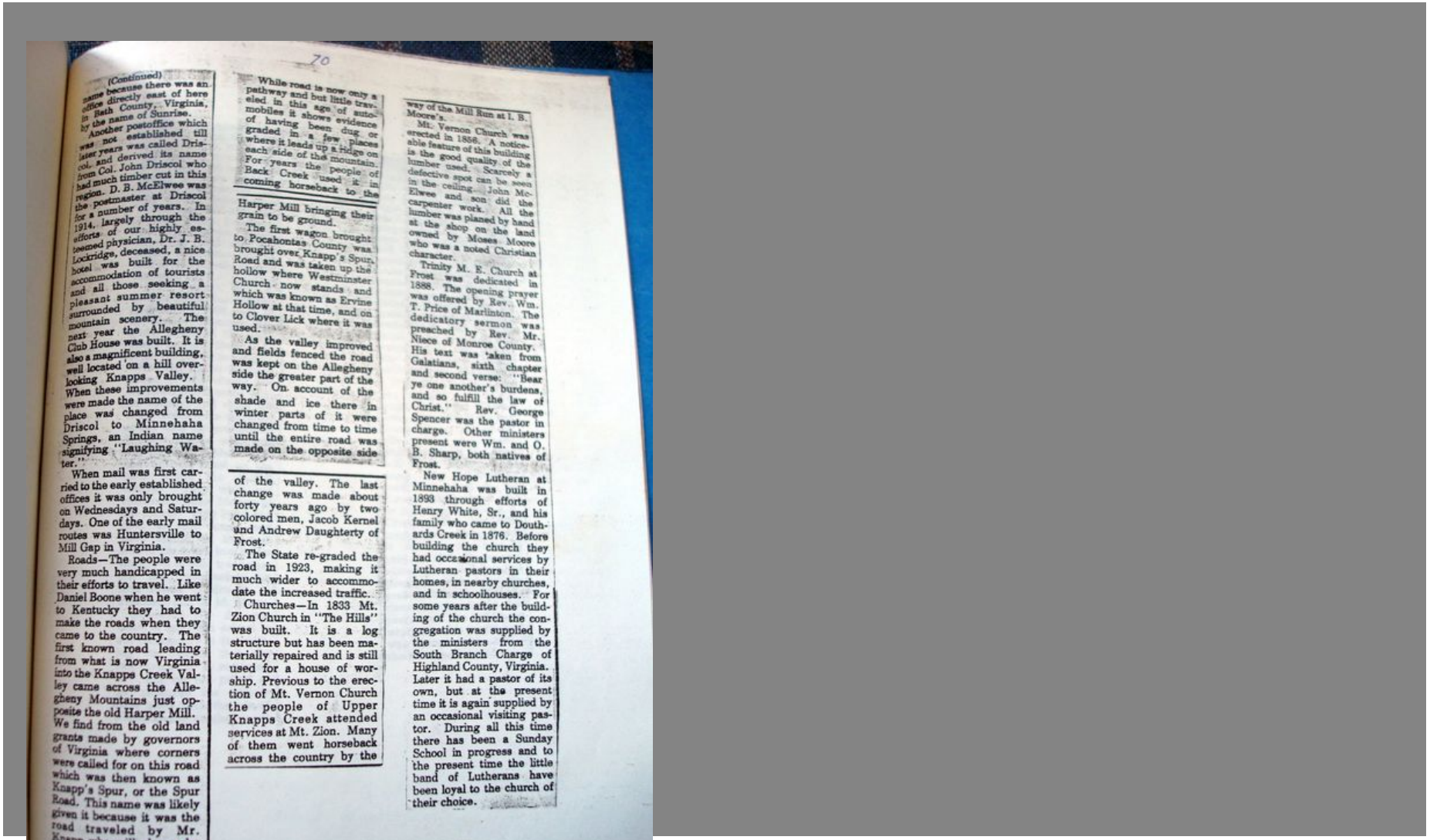

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name because there was an office directly east of here in Bath County, Virginia, by the name of Sunrise.

Another postoffice which was not established till later years was called Driscol, and derived its name from Col. John Driscol who had much timber cut in this region. D. B. McElwee was the postmaster at Driscol for a number of years. In 1914, largely through the efforts of our highly esteemed physician, Dr. J. B. Lockridge, deceased, a nice hotel was built for the accommodation of tourists and all those seeking a pleasant summer resort surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery. The next year the Allegheny Club House was built. It is also a magnificent building, well located on a hill overlooking Knapps Valley. When these improvements were made the name of the place was changed from Driscol to Minnehaha Springs, an Indian name signifying "Laughing Water."

When mail was first carried to the early established offices it was only brought on Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the early mail routes was Huntersville to Mill Gap in Virginia.

Roads—The people were very much handicapped in their efforts to travel. Like Daniel Boone when he went to Kentucky they had to make the roads when they came to the country. The first known road leading from what is now Virginia into the Knapps Creek Valley came across the Alleghenies Mountains just opposite the old Harper Mill. We find from the old land grants made by governors of Virginia where corners were called for on this road which was then known as Knapp's Spur, or the Spur Road. This name was likely given it because it was the road traveled by Mr. Knapp who will always be honored by the valley that has been named for him.

While road is now only a pathway and but little traveled in this age of automobiles it shows evidence of having been dug or graded in a few places where it leads up a ridge on each side of the mountain. For years the people of Back Creek used it in coming horseback to the Harper Mill bringing their grain to be ground.

The first wagon brought to Pocahontas County was brought over Knapp's Spur Road and was taken up the hollow where Westminster Church now stands and which was known as Ervine Hollow at that time, and on to Clover Lick where it was used.

As the valley improved and fields fenced the road was kept on the Allegheny side the greater part of the way. On account of the shade and ice there in winter parts of it were changed from time to time until the entire road was made on the opposite side of the valley. The last change was made about forty years ago by two colored men, Jacob Kernel and Andrew Daughterty of Frost.

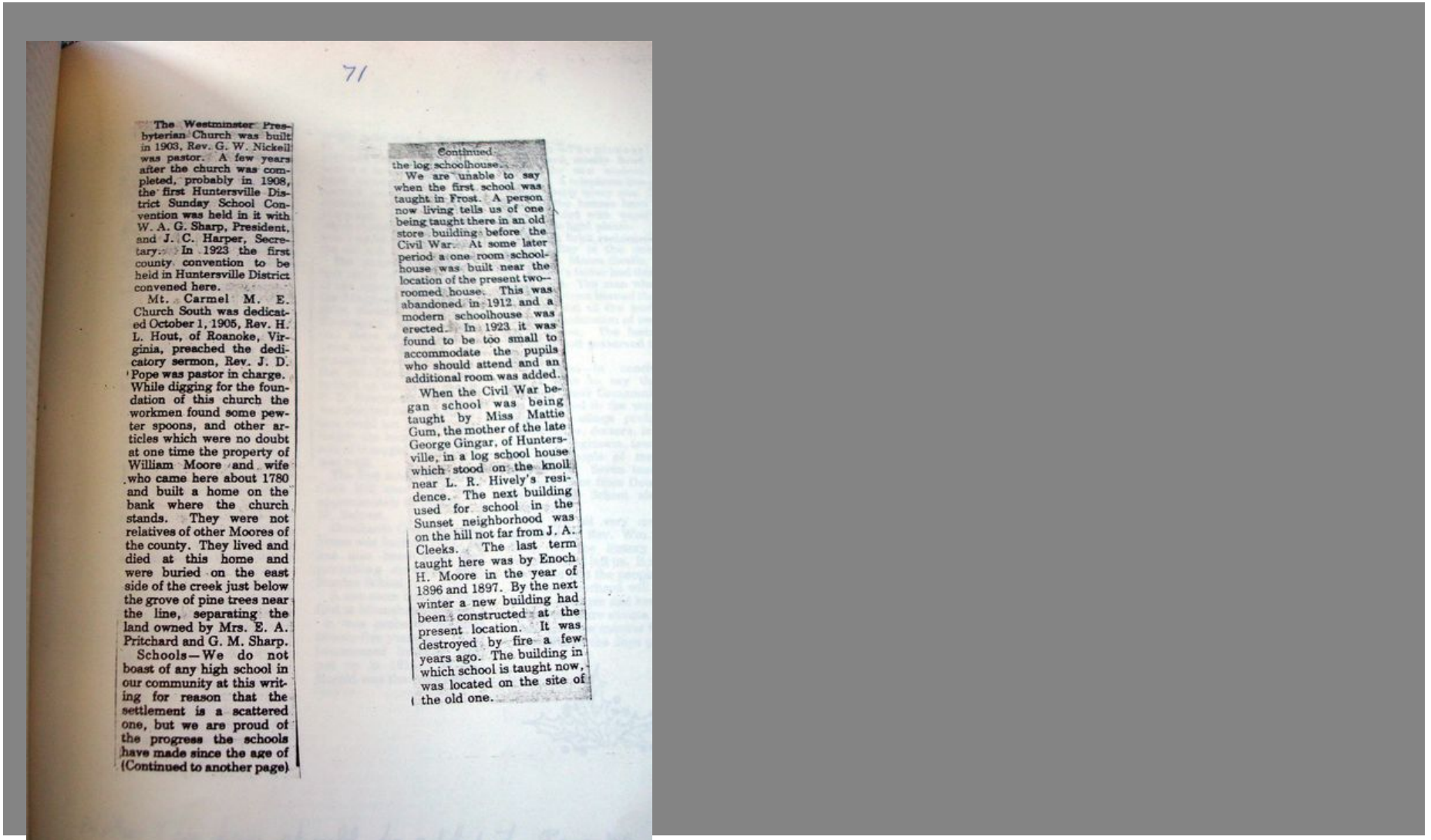
The State re-graded the road in 1923, making it much wider to accommodate the increased traffic.

Churches—In 1833 Mt. Zion Church in "The Hills" was built. It is a log structure but has been materially repaired and is still used for a house of worship. Previous to the erection of Mt. Vernon Church the people of Upper Knapps Creek attended services at Mt. Zion. Many of them went horseback across the country by the way of the Mill Run at I. B. Moore's.

Mt. Vernon Church was erected in 1856. A noticeable feature of this building is the good quality of the lumber used. Scarcely a defective spot can be seen in the ceiling. John McElwee and son did the carpenter work. All the lumber was planed by hand at the shop on the land owned by Moses Moore who was a noted Christian character.

Trinity M. E. Church at Frost was dedicated in 1888. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. T. Price of Marlinton. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Niece of Monroe County. His text was taken from Galatians, sixth chapter and second verse: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." Rev. George Spencer was the pastor in charge. Other ministers present were Wm. and O. B. Sharp, both natives of Frost.

New Hope Lutheran at Minnehaha was built in 1893 through efforts of Henry White, Sr., and his family who came to Douthards Creek in 1876. Before building the church they had occasional services by Lutheran pastors in their homes, in nearby churches, and in schoolhouses. For some years after the building of the church the congregation was supplied by the ministers from the South Branch Charge of Highland County, Virginia. Later it had a pastor of its own, but at the present time it is again supplied by an occasional visiting pastor. During all this time there has been a Sunday School in progress and to the present time the little band of Lutherans have been loyal to the church of their choice.



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The Westminster Presbyterian Church was built in 1903, Rev. G. W. Nickell was pastor. A few years after the church was completed, probably in 1908, the first Huntersville District Sunday School Convention was held in it with W. A. G. Sharp, President, and J. C. Harper, Secretary. In 1923 the first county convention to be held in Huntersville District convened here.

Mt. Carmel M. E. Church South was dedicated October 1, 1905, Rev. H. L. Hout, of Roanoke, Virginia, preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. J. D. Pope was pastor in charge. While digging for the foundation of this church the workmen found some pewter spoons, and other articles which were no doubt at one time the property of William Moore and wife who came here about 1780 and built a home on the bank where the church stands. They were not relatives of other Moores of the county. They lived and died at this home and were buried on the east side of the creek just below the grove of pine trees near the line, separating the land owned by Mrs. E. A. Pritchard and G. M. Sharp.

Schools—We do not boast of any high school in our community at this writing for reason that the settlement is a scattered one, but we are proud of the progress the schools have made since the age of

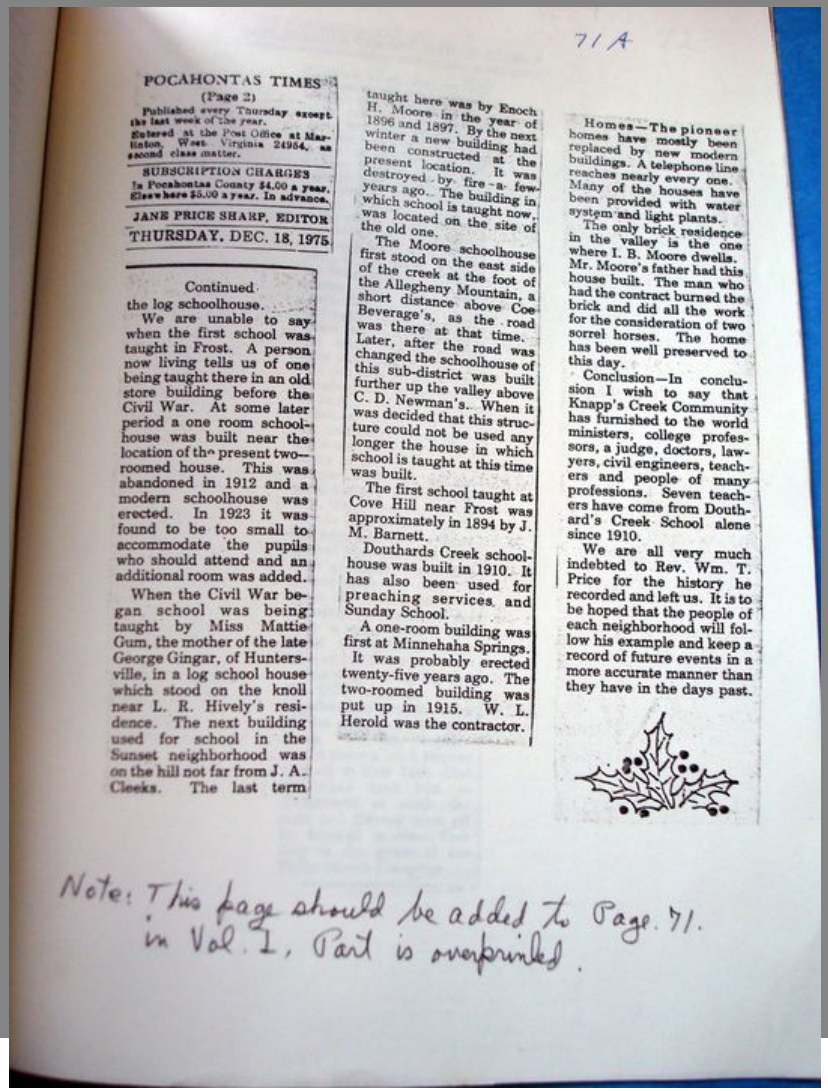
(Continued to another page)

Continued

the log schoolhouse.

We are unable to say when the first school was taught in Frost. A person now living tells us of one being taught there in an old store building before the Civil War. At some later period a one room schoolhouse was built near the location of the present two-roomed house. This was abandoned in 1912 and a modern schoolhouse was erected. In 1923 it was found to be too small to accommodate the pupils who should attend and an additional room was added.

When the Civil War began school was being taught by Miss Mattie Gum, the mother of the late George Gingar, of Huntersville, in a log school house which stood on the knoll near L. R. Hively's residence. The next building used for school in the Sunset neighborhood was on the hill not far from J. A. Cleeks. The last term taught here was by Enoch H. Moore in the year of 1896 and 1897. By the next winter a new building had been constructed at the present location. It was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The building in which school is taught now, was located on the site of the old one.



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POCAHONTAS TIMES
(Page 2)

Published every Thursday except the last week of the year.
Entered at the Post Office at Marlinton, West Virginia 24954, as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION CHARGES
In Pocahontas County $4.00 a year. Elsewhere $5.00 a year. In advance.

JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1975

Continued

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The Moore schoolhouse first stood on the east side of the creek at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain, a short distance above Coe Beverage's, as the road was there at that time. Later, after the road was changed the schoolhouse of this sub-district was built further up the valley above C. D. Newman's. When it was decided that this structure could not be used any longer the house in which school is taught at this time was built.

The first school taught at Cove Hill near Frost was approximately in 1894 by J. M. Barnett.

Douthards Creek schoolhouse was built in 1910. It has also been used for preaching services and Sunday School.

A one-room building was first at Minnehaha Springs. It was probably erected twenty-five years ago. The two-roomed building was put up in 1915. W. L. Herold was the contractor.

Homes—The pioneer homes have mostly been replaced by new modern buildings. A telephone line reaches nearly every one. Many of the houses have been provided with water system and light plants.

The only brick residence in the valley is the one where I. B. Moore dwells. Mr. Moore's father had this house built. The man who had the contract burned the brick and did all the work for the consideration of two sorrel horses. The home has been well preserved to this day.

Conclusion—In conclusion I wish to say that Knapp's Creek Community has furnished to the world ministers, college professors, a judge, doctors, lawyers, civil engineers, teachers and people of many professions. Seven teachers have come from Douthard's Creek School alone since 1910.

We are all very much indebted to Rev. Wm. T. Price for the history he recorded and left us. It is to be hoped that the people of each neighborhood will follow his example and keep a record of future events in a more accurate manner than they have in the days past.

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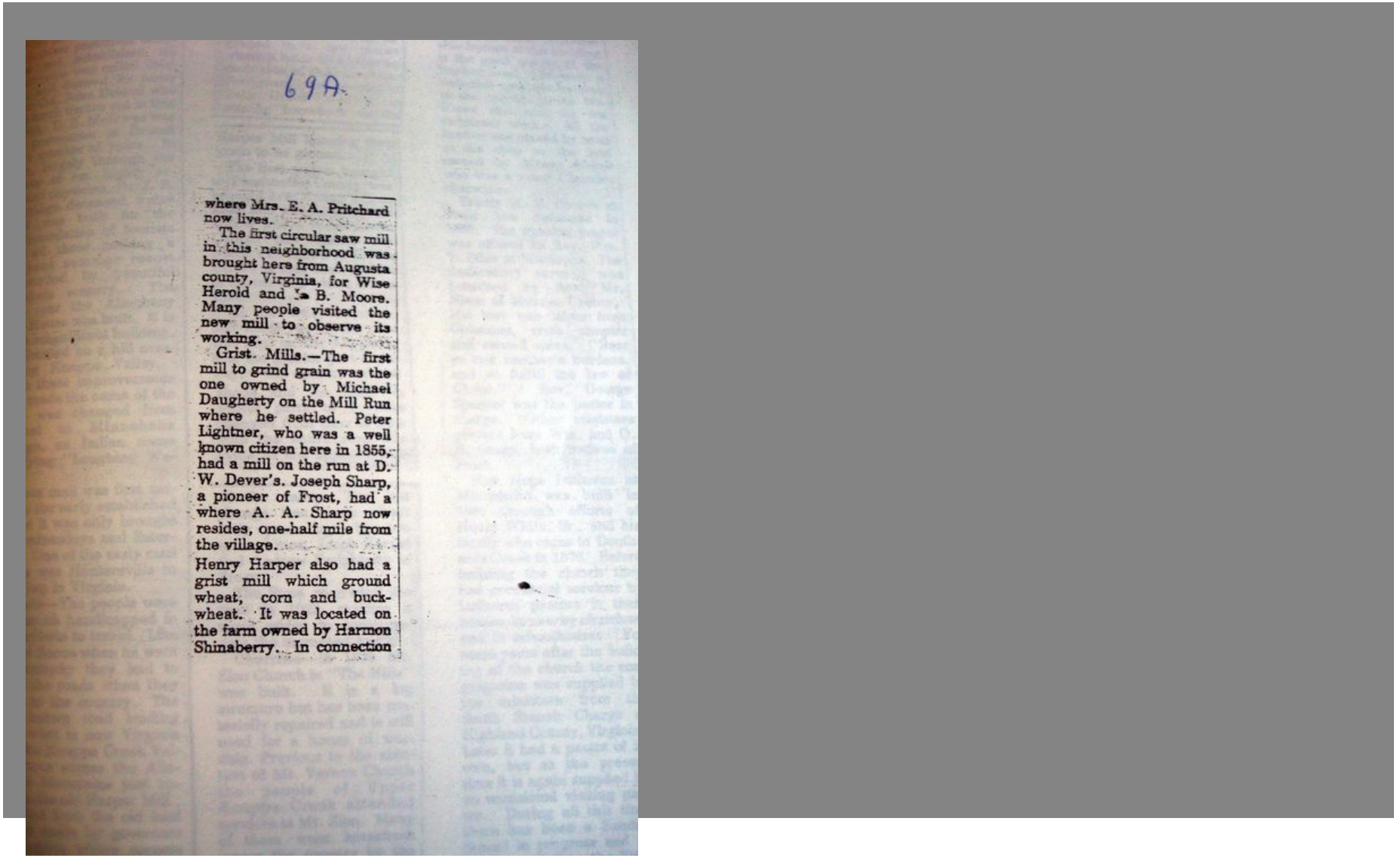


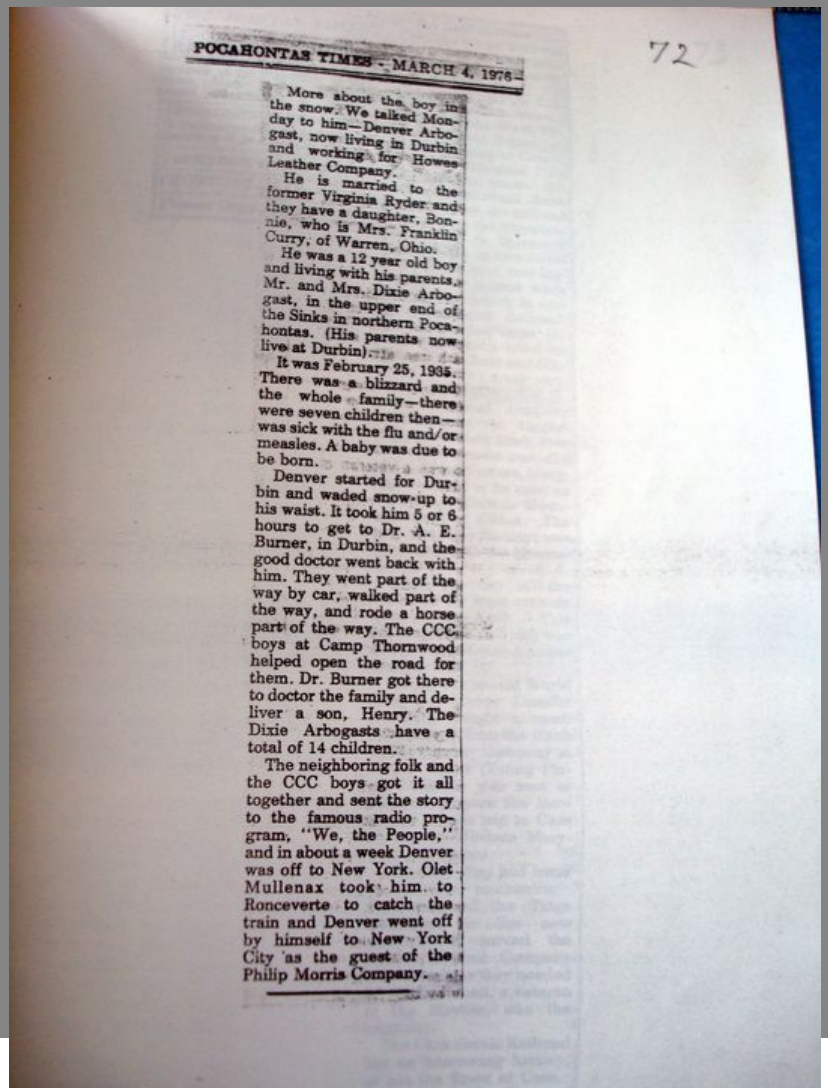
69A

where Mrs. E. A. Pritchard now lives.

The first circular saw mill in this neighborhood was brought here from Augusta county, Virginia, for Wise Herold and Ja B. Moore. Many people visited the new mill to observe its working.

Grist Mills.—The first mill to grind grain was the one owned by Michael Daugherty on the Mill Run where he settled. Peter Lightner, who was a well known citizen here in 1855, had a mill on the run at D. W. Dever's. Joseph Sharp, a pioneer of Frost, had a where A. A. Sharp now resides, one-half mile from the village.

Henry Harper also had a grist mill which ground wheat, corn and buckwheat. It was located on the farm owned by Harmon Shinaberry. In connection



POCAHONTAS TIMES - MARCH 4, 1976

72

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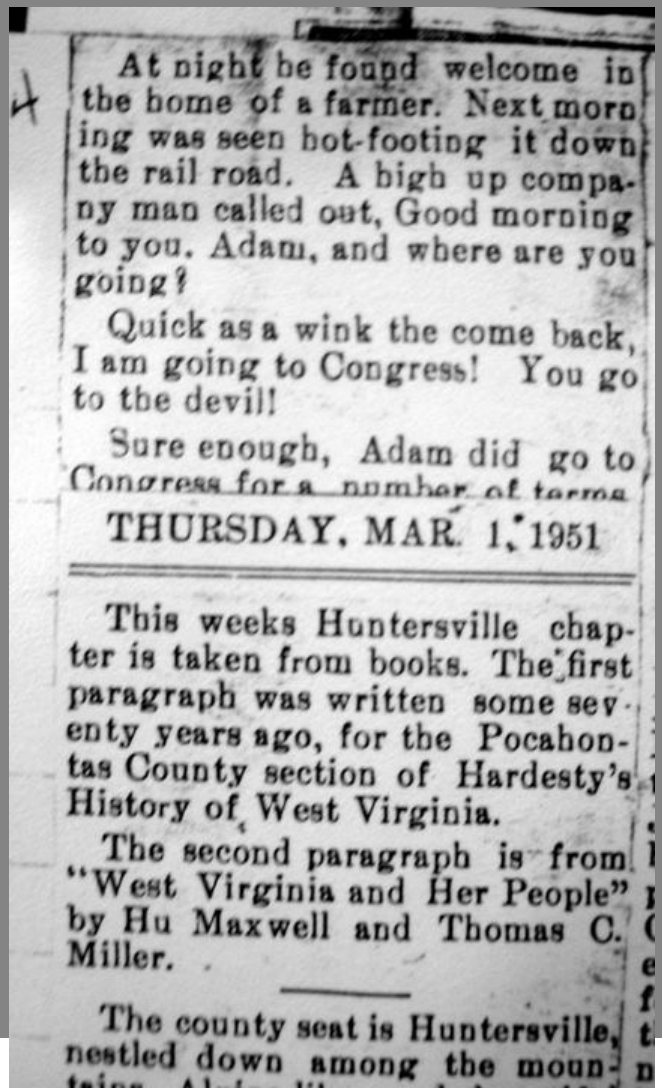
View Post

Monday November 30th, 2020

History of Huntersville A



At night he found welcome in the home of a farmer. Next morning was seen hot-footing it down the rail road. A high up company man called out, Good morning to you. Adam, and where are you going?

Quick as a wink the come back, I am going to Congress! You go to the devil!

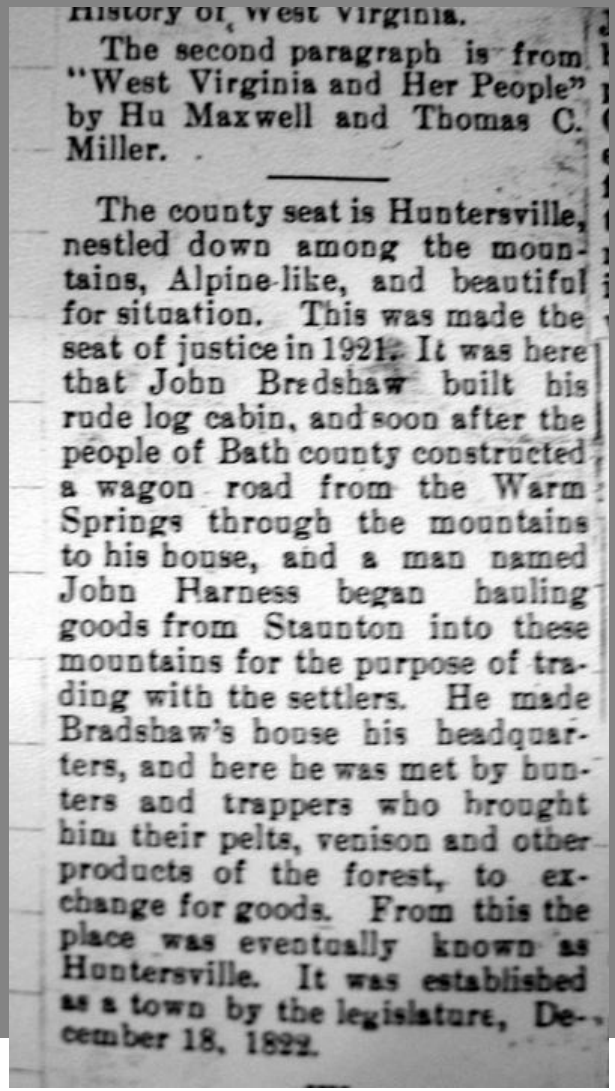
Sure enough, Adam did go to Congress for a number of terms

THURSDAY, MAR. 1, 1951

This weeks Huntersville chapter is taken from books. The first paragraph was written some seventy years ago, for the Pocahontas County section of Hardesty's History of West Virginia.

The second paragraph is from "West Virginia and Her People" by Hu Maxwell and Thomas C. Miller.

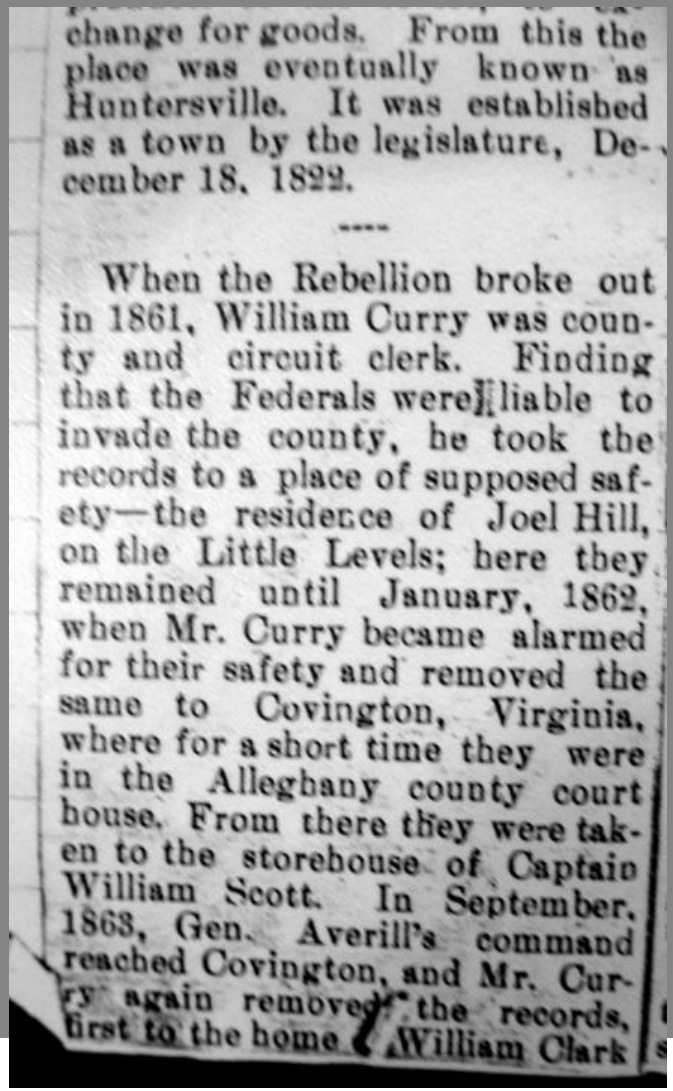
The county seat is Huntersville, nestled down among the moun-



History of West Virginia.

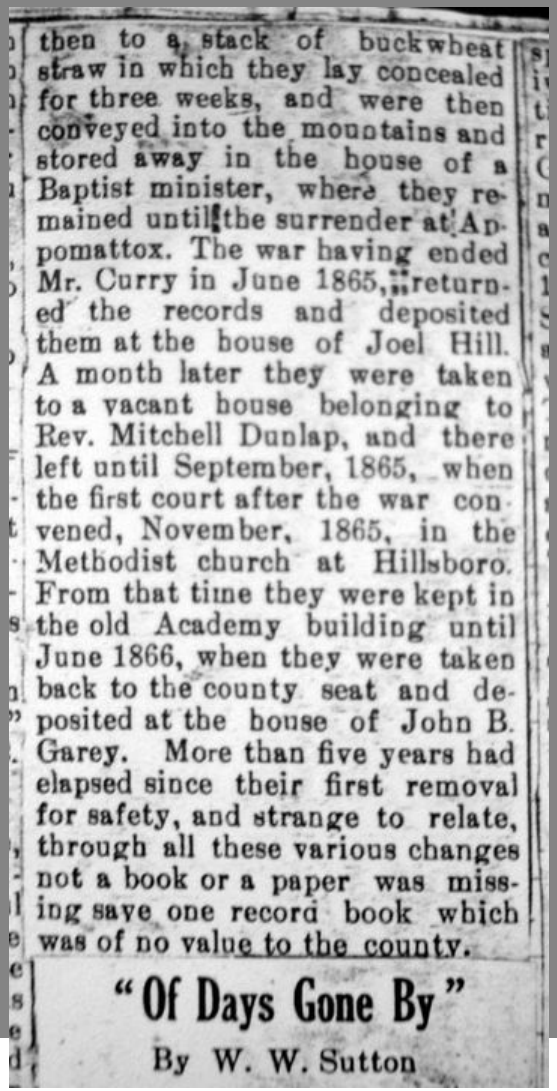
The second paragraph is from "West Virginia and Her People" by Hu Maxwell and Thomas C. Miller.

The county seat is Huntersville, nestled down among the mountains, Alpine-like, and beautiful for situation. This was made the seat of justice in 1821. It was here that John Bradshaw built his rude log cabin, and soon after the people of Bath county constructed a wagon road from the Warm Springs through the mountains to his house, and a man named John Harness began hauling goods from Staunton into these mountains for the purpose of trading with the settlers. He made Bradshaw's house his headquarters, and here he was met by hunters and trappers who brought him their pelts, venison and other products of the forest, to exchange for goods. From this the place was eventually known as Huntersville. It was established as a town by the legislature, December 18, 1822.



change for goods. From this the place was eventually known as Huntersville. It was established as a town by the legislature, December 18, 1822.

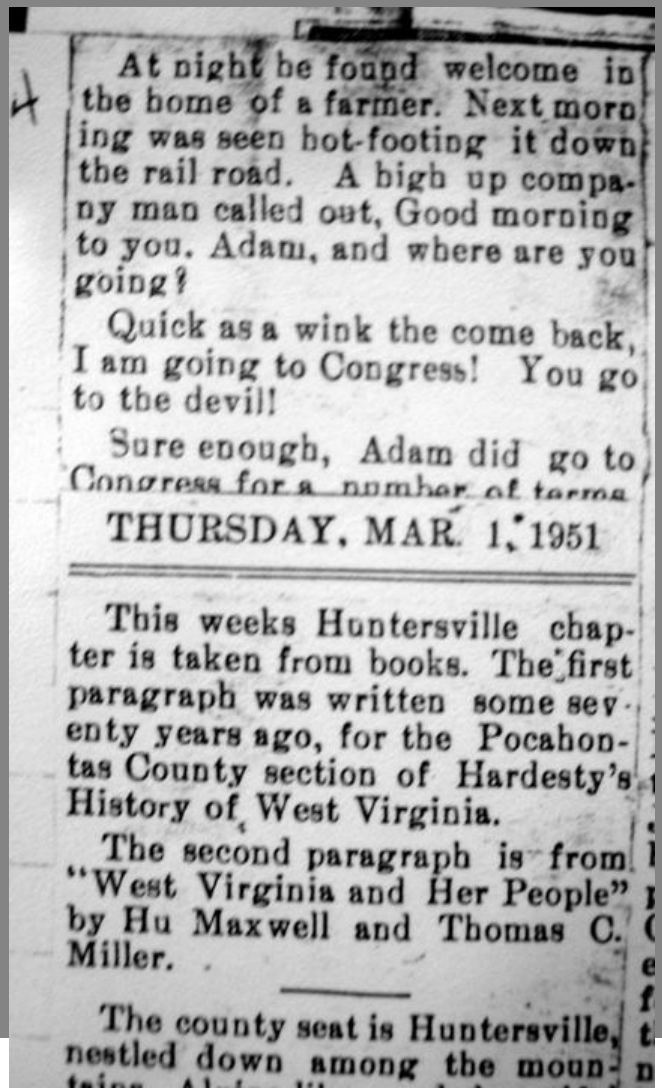
When the Rebellion broke out in 1861, William Curry was county and circuit clerk. Finding that the Federals were liable to invade the county, he took the records to a place of supposed safety—the residence of Joel Hill, on the Little Levels; here they remained until January, 1862, when Mr. Curry became alarmed for their safety and removed the same to Covington, Virginia, where for a short time they were in the Alleghany county court house. From there they were taken to the storehouse of Captain William Scott. In September, 1863, Gen. Averill's command reached Covington, and Mr. Curry again removed the records, first to the home of William Clark



then to a stack of buckwheat straw in which they lay concealed for three weeks, and were then conveyed into the mountains and stored away in the house of a Baptist minister, where they remained until the surrender at Appomattox. The war having ended Mr. Curry in June 1865, returned the records and deposited them at the house of Joel Hill. A month later they were taken to a vacant house belonging to Rev. Mitchell Dunlap, and there left until September, 1865, when the first court after the war convened, November, 1865, in the Methodist church at Hillsboro. From that time they were kept in the old Academy building until June 1866, when they were taken back to the county seat and deposited at the house of John B. Garey. More than five years had elapsed since their first removal for safety, and strange to relate, through all these various changes not a book or a paper was missing save one record book which was of no value to the county.

"Of Days Gone By"

By W. W. Sutton



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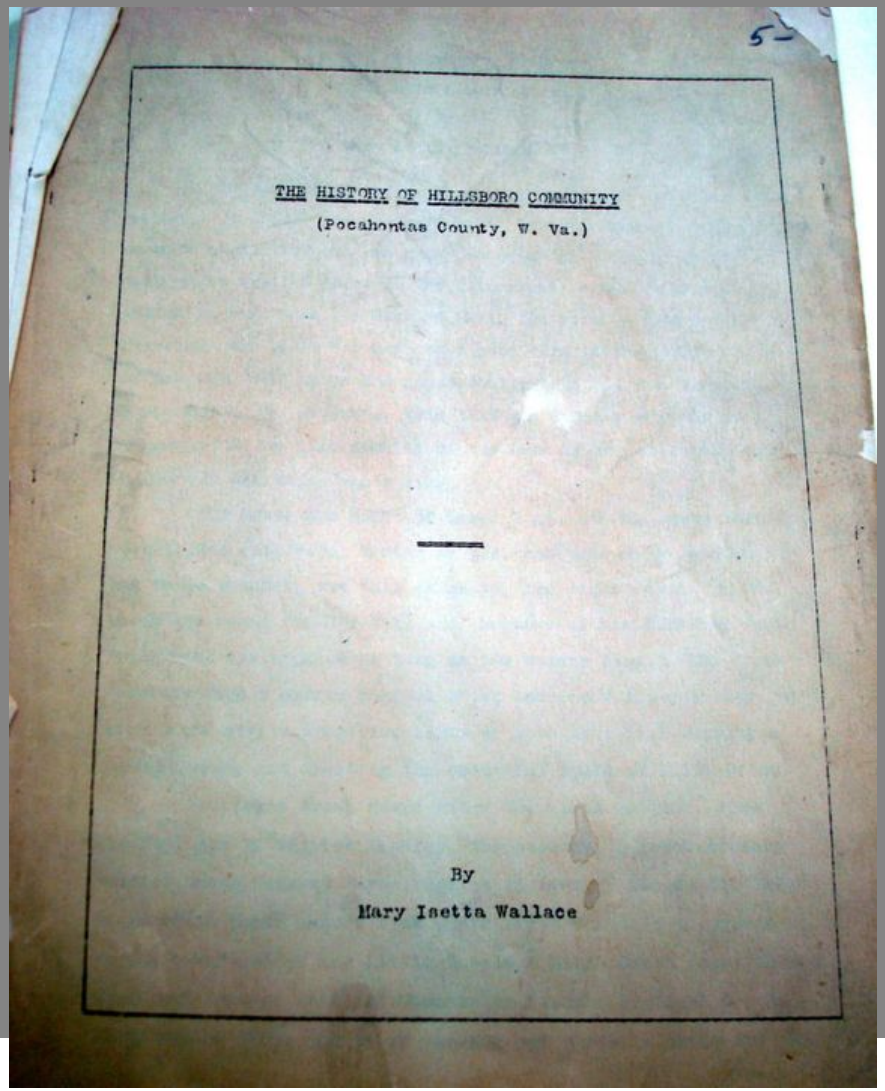
View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

History of Hillsboro Alt

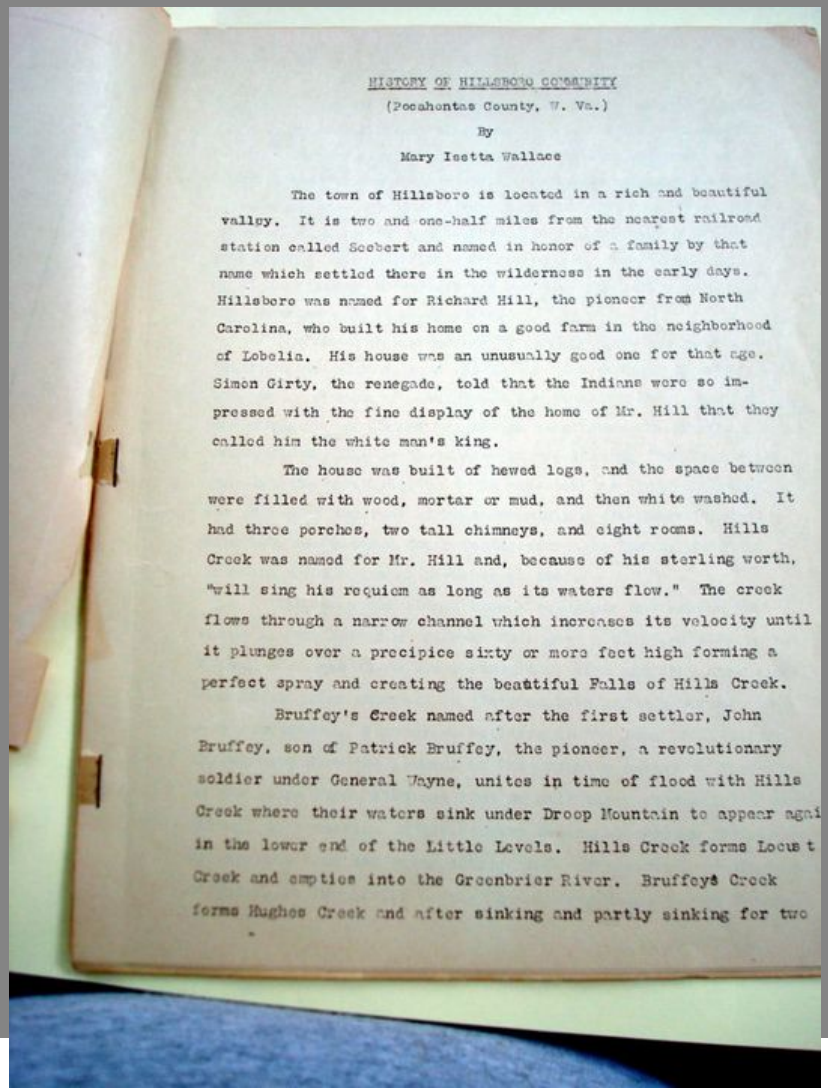


THE HISTORY OF HILLSBORO COMMUNITY

(Pocahontas County, W. Va.)

By

Mary Isetta Wallace



HISTORY OF HILLSBORO COMMUNITY

(Pocahontas County, W. Va.)

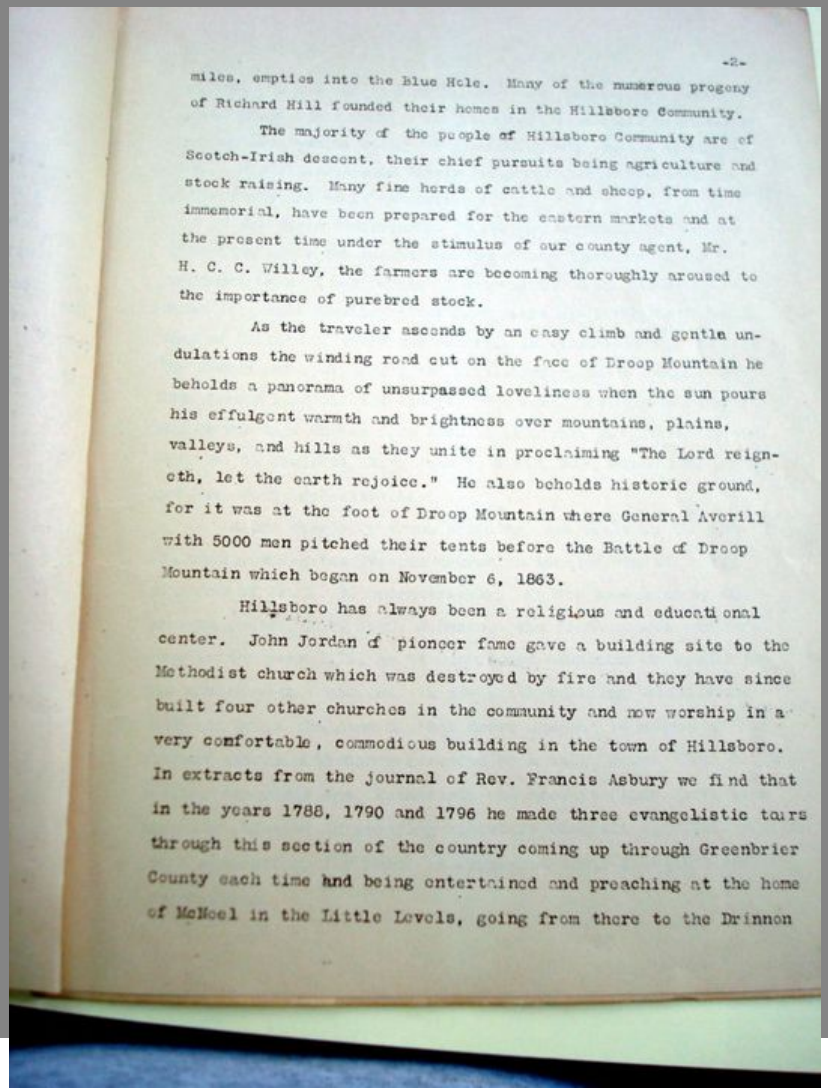
By

Mary Isetta Wallace

The town of Hillsboro is located in a rich and beautiful valley. It is two and one-half miles from the nearest railroad station called Seebert and named in honor of a family by that name which settled there in the wilderness in the early days. Hillsboro was named for Richard Hill, the pioneer from North Carolina, who built his home on a good farm in the neighborhood of Lobelia. His house was an unusually good one for that age. Simon Girty, the renegade, told that the Indians were so impressed with the fine display of the home of Mr. Hill that they called him the white man's king.

The house was built of hewed logs, and the space between were filled with wood, mortar or mud, and then white washed. It had three porches, two tall chimneys, and eight rooms. Hills Creek was named for Mr. Hill and, because of his sterling worth, "will sing his requiem as long as its waters flow." The creek flows through a narrow channel which increases its velocity until it plunges over a precipice sixty or more feet high forming a perfect spray and creating the beautiful Falls of Hills Creek.

Bruffey's Creek named after the first settler, John Bruffey, son of Patrick Bruffey, the pioneer, a revolutionary soldier under General Wayne, unites in time of flood with Hills Creek where their waters sink under Droop Mountain to appear agai in the lower end of the Little Levels. Hills Creek forms Locus t Creek and empties into the Greenbrier River. Bruffey's Creek forms Hughes Creek and after sinking and partly sinking for two



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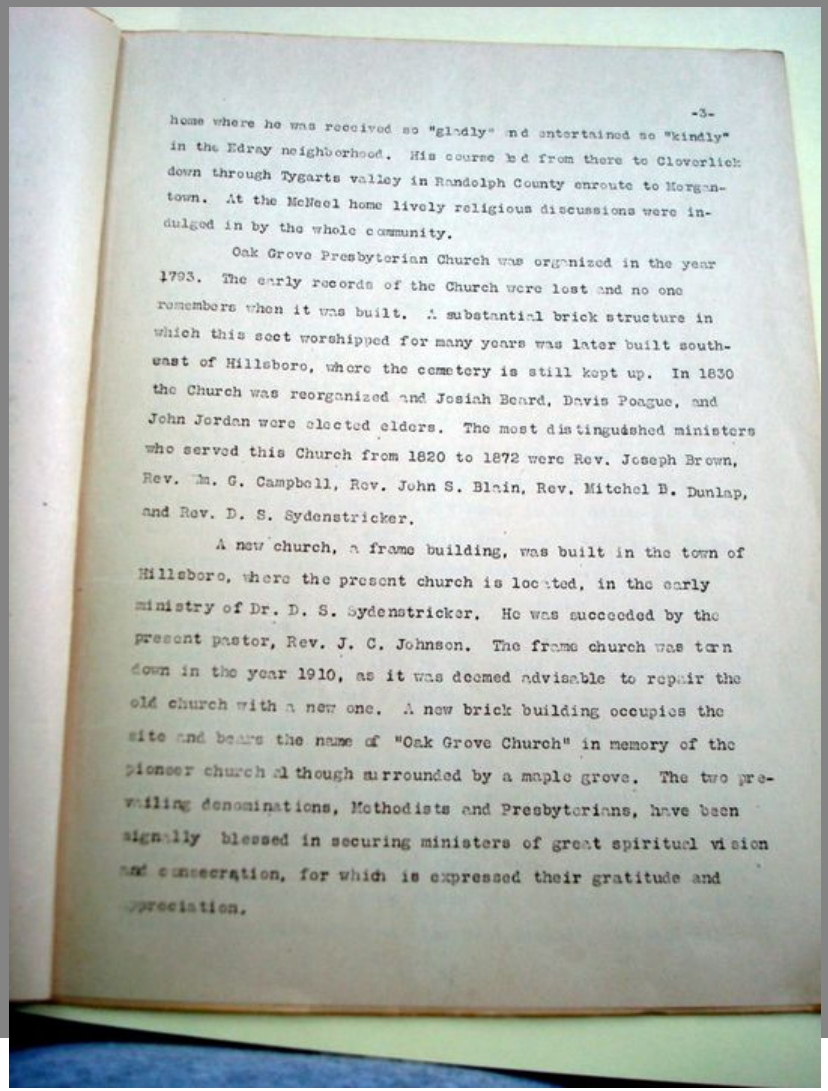
miles, empties into the Blue Hole. Many of the numerous progeny of Richard Hill founded their homes in the Hillsboro Community.

The majority of the people of Hillsboro Community are of Scotch-Irish descent, their chief pursuits being agriculture and stock raising. Many fine herds of cattle and sheep, from time immemorial, have been prepared for the eastern markets and at the present time under the stimulus of our county agent, Mr. H. C. C. Willey, the farmers are becoming thoroughly aroused to the importance of purebred stock.

As the traveler ascends by an easy climb and gentle undulations the winding road cut on the face of Droop Mountain he beholds a panorama of unsurpassed loveliness when the sun pours his effulgent warmth and brightness over mountains, plains, valleys, and hills as they unite in proclaiming "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." He also beholds historic ground, for it was at the foot of Droop Mountain where General Averill with 5000 men pitched their tents before the Battle of Droop Mountain which began on November 6, 1863.

Hillsboro has always been a religious and educational center. John Jordan of pioneer fame gave a building site to the Methodist church which was destroyed by fire and they have since built four other churches in the community and now worship in a very comfortable, commodious building in the town of Hillsboro. In extracts from the journal of Rev. Francis Asbury we find that in the years 1788, 1790 and 1796 he made three evangelistic tours through this section of the country coming up through Greenbrier County each time and being entertained and preaching at the home of McNeel in the Little Levels, going from there to the Drinnon



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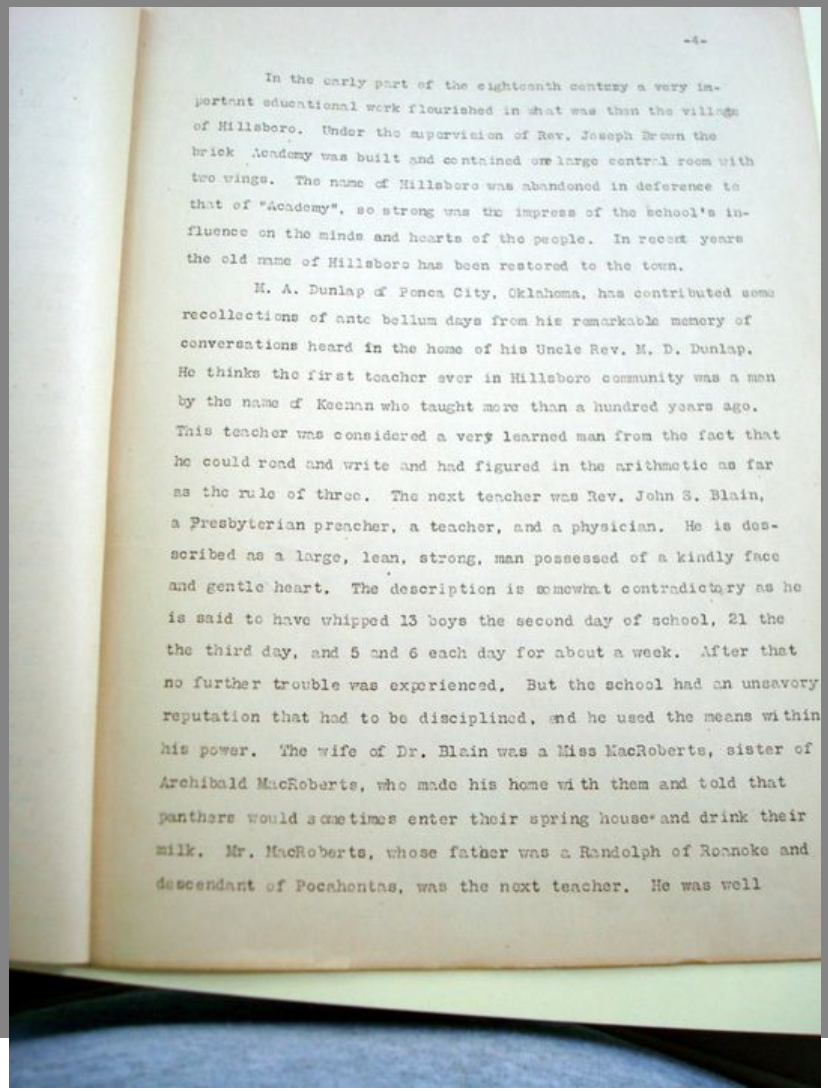
home where he was received so "gladly" and entertained so "kindly" in the Edray neighborhood. His course led from there to Cloverlick down through Tygarts valley in Randolph County enroute to Morgantown. At the McNeel home lively religious discussions were indulged in by the whole community.

Oak Grove Presbyterian Church was organized in the year 1793. The early records of the Church were lost and no one remembers when it was built. A substantial brick structure in which this sect worshipped for many years was later built southeast of Hillsboro, where the cemetery is still kept up. In 1830 the Church was reorganized and Josiah Beard, Davis Poague, and John Jordan were elected elders. The most distinguished ministers who served this Church from 1820 to 1872 were Rev. Joseph Brown, Rev. Wm. G. Campbell, Rev. John S. Blain, Rev. Mitchel B. Dunlap, and Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker.

A new church, a frame building, was built in the town of Hillsboro, where the present church is located, in the early ministry of Dr. D. S. Sydenstricker. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Johnson. The frame church was torn down in the year 1910, as it was deemed advisable to repair the old church with a new one. A new brick building occupies the site and bears the name of "Oak Grove Church" in memory of the pioneer church although surrounded by a maple grove. The two prevailing denominations, Methodists and Presbyterians, have been signally blessed in securing ministers of great spiritual vision and consecration, for which is expressed their gratitude and appreciation.



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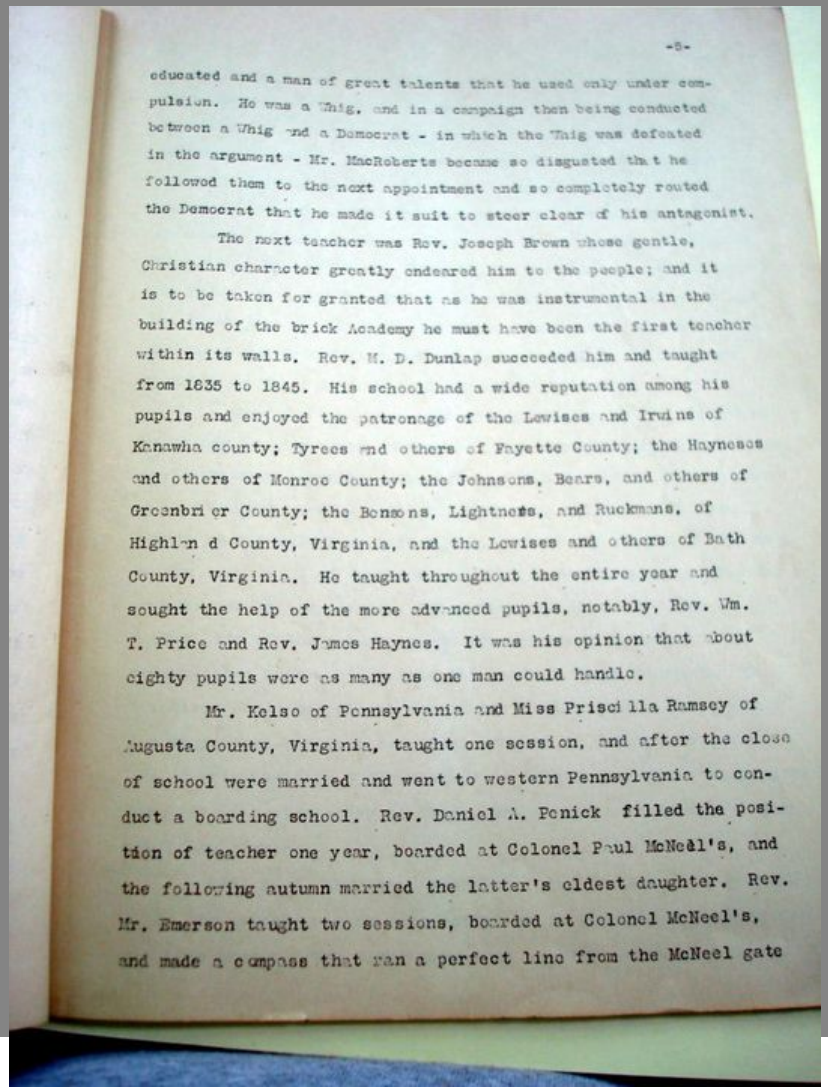
In the early part of the eighteenth century a very important educational work flourished in what was then the village of Hillsboro. Under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Brown the brick Academy was built and contained one large central room with two wings. The name of Hillsboro was abandoned in deference to that of "Academy", so strong was the impress of the school's influence on the minds and hearts of the people. In recent years the old name of Hillsboro has been restored to the town.

M. A. Dunlap of Ponca City, Oklahoma, has contributed some recollections of ante bellum days from his remarkable memory of conversations heard in the home of his Uncle Rev. M. D. Dunlap. He thinks the first teacher ever in Hillsboro community was a man by the name of Keenan who taught more than a hundred years ago. This teacher was considered a very learned man from the fact that he could read and write and had figured in the arithmetic as far as the rule of three. The next teacher was Rev. John S. Blain, a Presbyterian preacher, a teacher, and a physician. He is described as a large, lean, strong, man possessed of a kindly face and gentle heart. The description is somewhat contradictary as he is said to have whipped 13 boys the second day of school, 21 the the third day, and 5 and 6 each day for about a week. After that no further trouble was experienced. But the school had an unsavory reputation that had to be disciplined, and he used the means within his power. The wife of Dr. Blain was a Miss MacRoberts, sister of Archibald MacRoberts, who made his home with them and told that panthers would sometimes enter their spring house and drink their milk. Mr. MacRoberts, whose father was a Randolph of Roanoke and descendant of Pocahontas, was the next teacher. He was well



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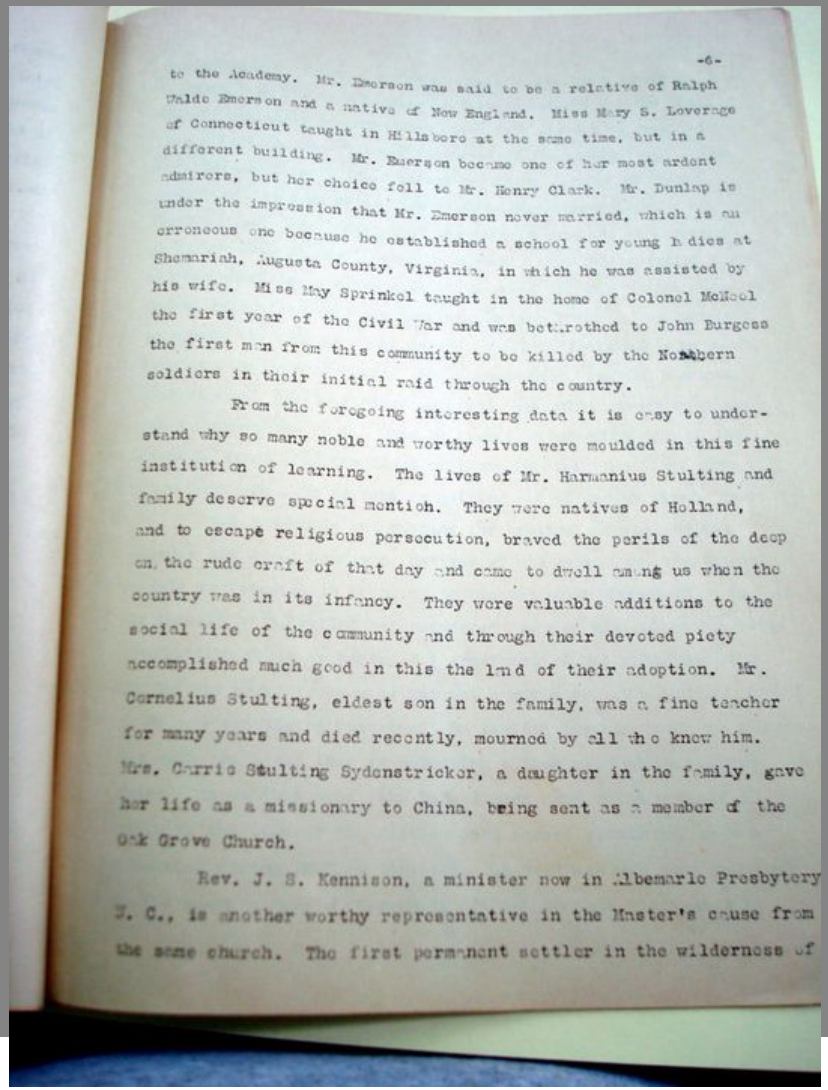
educated and a man of great talents that he used only under compulsion. He was a Whig, and in a campaign then being conducted between a Whig and a Democrat - in which the Whig was defeated in the argument - Mr. MacRoberts became so disgusted that he followed them to the next appointment and so completely routed the Democrat that he made it suit to steer clear of his antagonist.

The next teacher was Rev. Joseph Brown whose gentle, Christian character greatly endeared him to the people; and it is to be taken for granted that as he was instrumental in the building of the brick Academy he must have been the first teacher within its walls. Rev. M. D. Dunlap succeeded him and taught from 1835 to 1845. His school had a wide reputation among his pupils and enjoyed the patronage of the Lewises and Irvins of Kanawha county; Tyrees and others of Fayette County; the Hayneses and others of Monroe County; the Johnsons, Bears, and others of Greenbrier County; the Bensons, Lightnes, and Ruckmans, of Highland County, Virginia, and the Lewises and others of Bath County, Virginia. He taught throughout the entire year and sought the help of the more advanced pupils, notably, Rev. Wm. T. Price and Rev. James Haynes. It was his opinion that about eighty pupils were as many as one man could handle.

Mr. Kelso of Pennsylvania and Miss Priscilla Ramsey of Augusta County, Virginia, taught one session, and after the close of school were married and went to western Pennsylvania to conduct a boarding school. Rev. Daniel A. Penick filled the position of teacher one year, boarded at Colonel Paul McNeal's, and the following autumn married the latter's eldest daughter. Rev. Mr. Emerson taught two sessions, boarded at Colonel McNeel's, and made a compass that ran a perfect line from the McNeel gate



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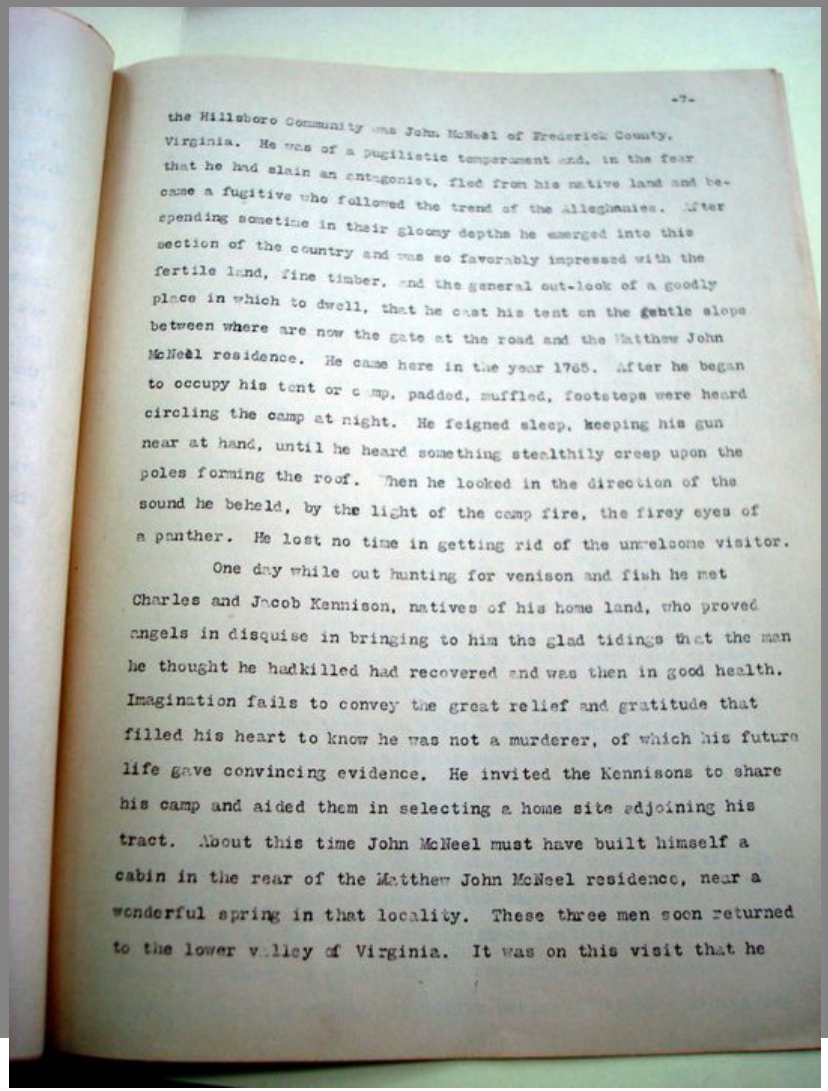
to the Academy. Mr. Emerson was said to be a relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson and a native of New England. Miss Mary S. Loverage of Connecticut taught in Hillsboro at the same time, but in a different building. Mr. Emerson became one of her most ardent admirers, but her choice fell to Mr. Henry Clark. Mr. Dunlap is under the impression that Mr. Emerson never married, which is an erroneous one because he established a school for young ladies at Shemariah, Augusta County, Virginia, in which he was assisted by his wife. Miss May Sprinkel taught in the home of Colonel McNeel the first year of the Civil War and was betrothed to John Burgess the first man from this community to be killed by the Northern soldiers in their initial raid through the country.

From the foregoing interesting data it is easy to understand why so many noble and worthy lives were moulded in this fine institution of learning. The lives of Mr. Harmanius Stulting and family deserve special mention. They were natives of Holland, and to escape religious persecution, braved the perils of the deep on the rude craft of that day and came to dwell among us when the country was in its infancy. They were valuable additions to the social life of the community and through their devoted piety accomplished much good in this the land of their adoption. Mr. Cornelius Stulting, eldest son in the family, was a fine teacher for many years and died recently, mourned by all who knew him. Mrs. Carrie Stulting Sydenstricker, a daughter in the family, gave her life as a missionary to China, being sent as a member of the Oak Grove Church.

Rev. J. S. Kennison, a minister now in Albemarle Presbytery N. C., is another worthy representative in the Master's cause from the same church. The first permanent settler in the wilderness of



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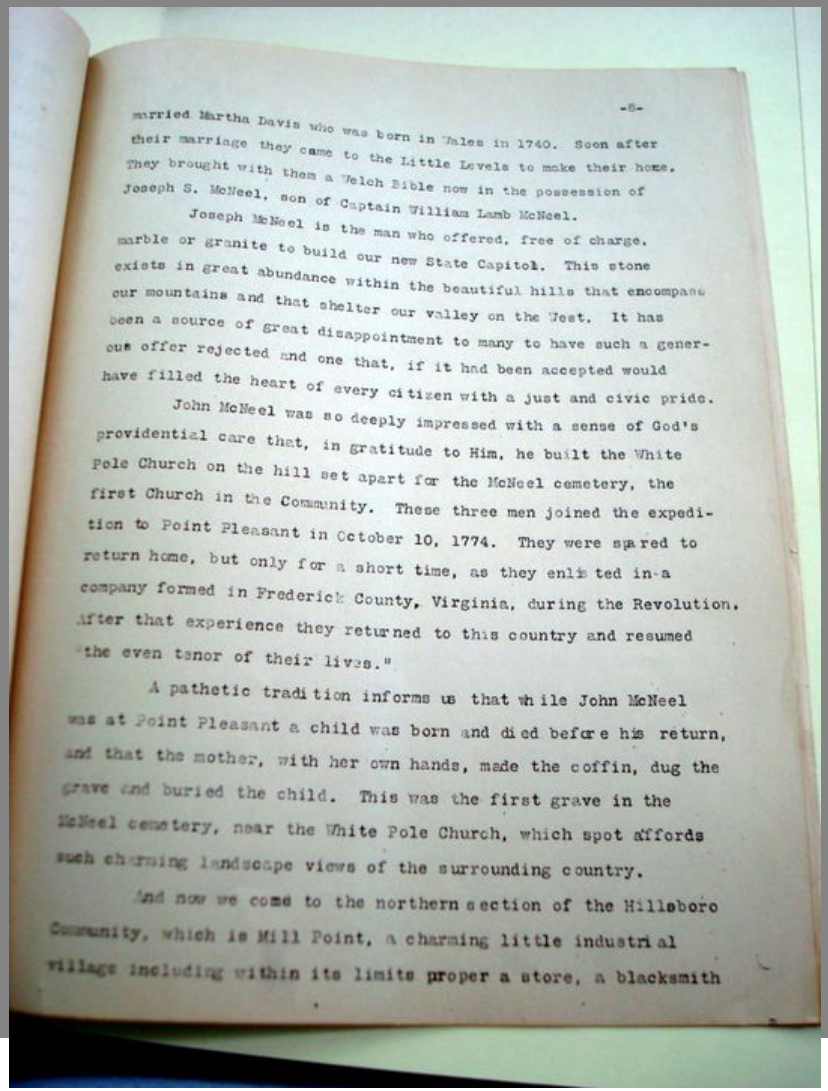
the Hillsboro Community was John McNeal of Frederick County, Virginia. He was of a pugilistic temperament and, in the fear that he had slain an antagonist, fled from his native land and became a fugitive who followed the trend of the Alleghanies. After spending sometime in their gloomy depths he emerged into this section of the country and was so favorably impressed with the fertile land, fine timber, and the general out-look of a goodly place in which to dwell, that he cast his tent on the gentle slope between where are now the gate at the road and the Matthew John McNeal residence. He came here in the year 1765. After he began to occupy his tent or camp, padded, muffled, footsteps were heard circling the camp at night. He feigned sleep, keeping his gun near at hand, until he heard something stealthily creep upon the poles forming the roof. Then he looked in the direction of the sound he beheld, by the light of the camp fire, the firey eyes of a panther. He lost no time in getting rid of the unwelcome visitor.

One day while out hunting for venison and fish he met Charles and Jacob Kennison, natives of his home land, who proved angels in disguise in bringing to him the glad tidings that the man he thought he hadkilled had recovered and was then in good health. Imagination fails to convey the great relief and gratitude that filled his heart to know he was not a murderer, of which his future life gave convincing evidence. He invited the Kennisons to share his camp and aided them in selecting a home site adjoining his tract. About this time John McNeel must have built himself a cabin in the rear of the Matthew John McNeel residence, near a wonderful spring in that locality. These three men soon returned to the lower valley of Virginia. It was on this visit that he



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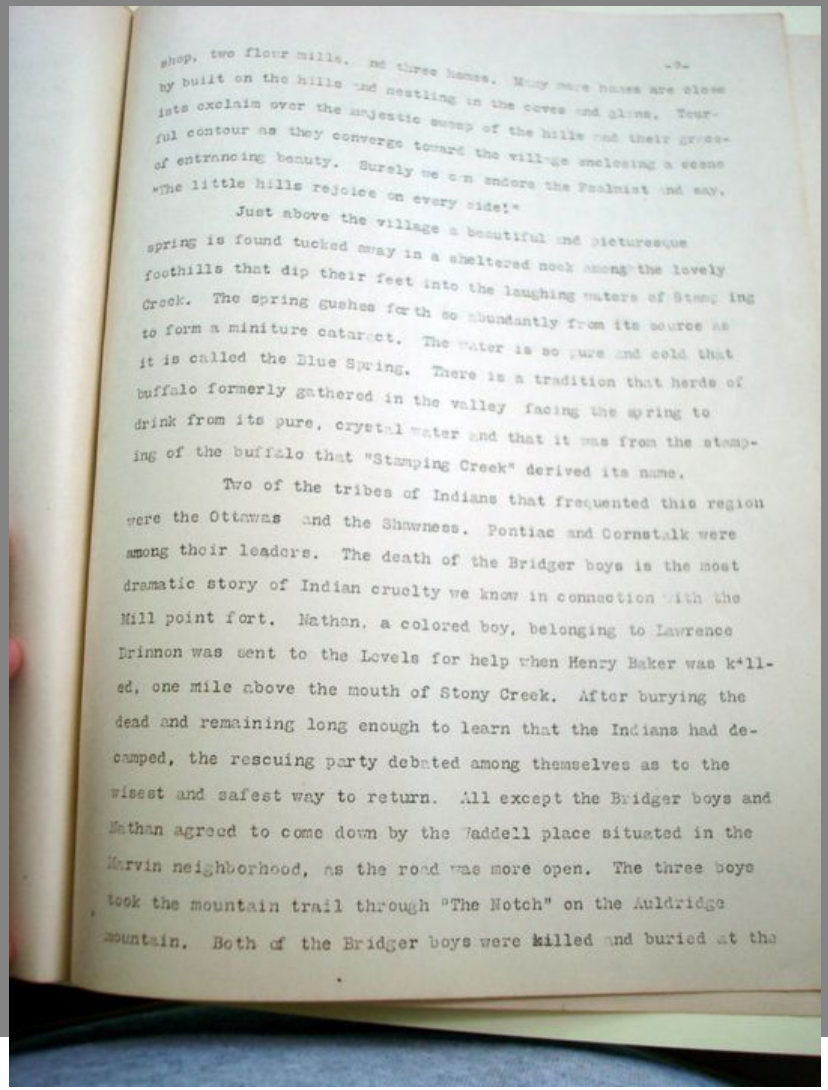
married Martha Davis who was born in Wales in 1740. Soon after their marriage they came to the Little Levels to make their home. They brought with them a Welch Bible now in the possession of Joseph S. McNeel, son of Captain William Lamb McNeel.

Joseph McNeel is the man who offered, free of charge, marble or granite to build our new State Capitol. This stone exists in great abundance within the beautiful hills that encompass our mountains and that shelter our valley on the West. It has been a source of great disappointment to many to have such a generous offer rejected and one that, if it had been accepted would have filled the heart of every citizen with a just and civic pride.

John McNeel was so deeply impressed with a sense of God's providential care that, in gratitude to Him, he built the White Pole Church on the hill set apart for the McNeel cemetery, the first Church in the Community. These three men joined the expedition to Point Pleasant in October 10, 1774. They were spared to return home, but only for a short time, as they enlisted in a company formed in Frederick County, Virginia, during the Revolution. After that experience they returned to this country and resumed the even tenor of their lives."

A pathetic tradition informs us that while John McNeel was at Point Pleasant a child was born and died before his return, and that the mother, with her own hands, made the coffin, dug the grave and buried the child. This was the first grave in the McNeel cemetery, near the White Pole Church, which spot affords such charming landscape views of the surrounding country.

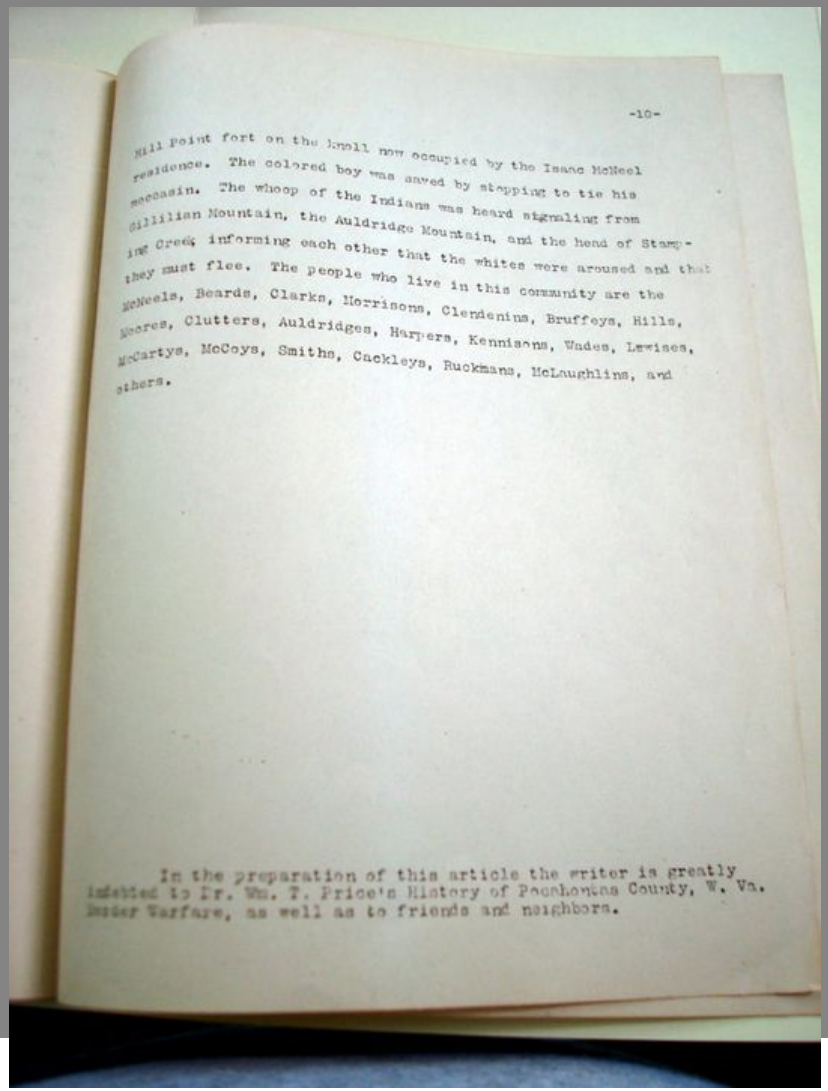
And now we come to the northern section of the Hillsboro Community, which is Mill Point, a charming little industrial village including within its limits proper a store, a blacksmith



shop, two flour mills, nd three homes. Many more homes are close by built on the hills and nestling in the coves and glens. Tourists exclaim over the majestic sweep of the hills and their graceful contour as they converge toward the village enclosing a scene of entrancing beauty. Surely we can endore the Psalmist and say, "The little hills rejoice on every side!"

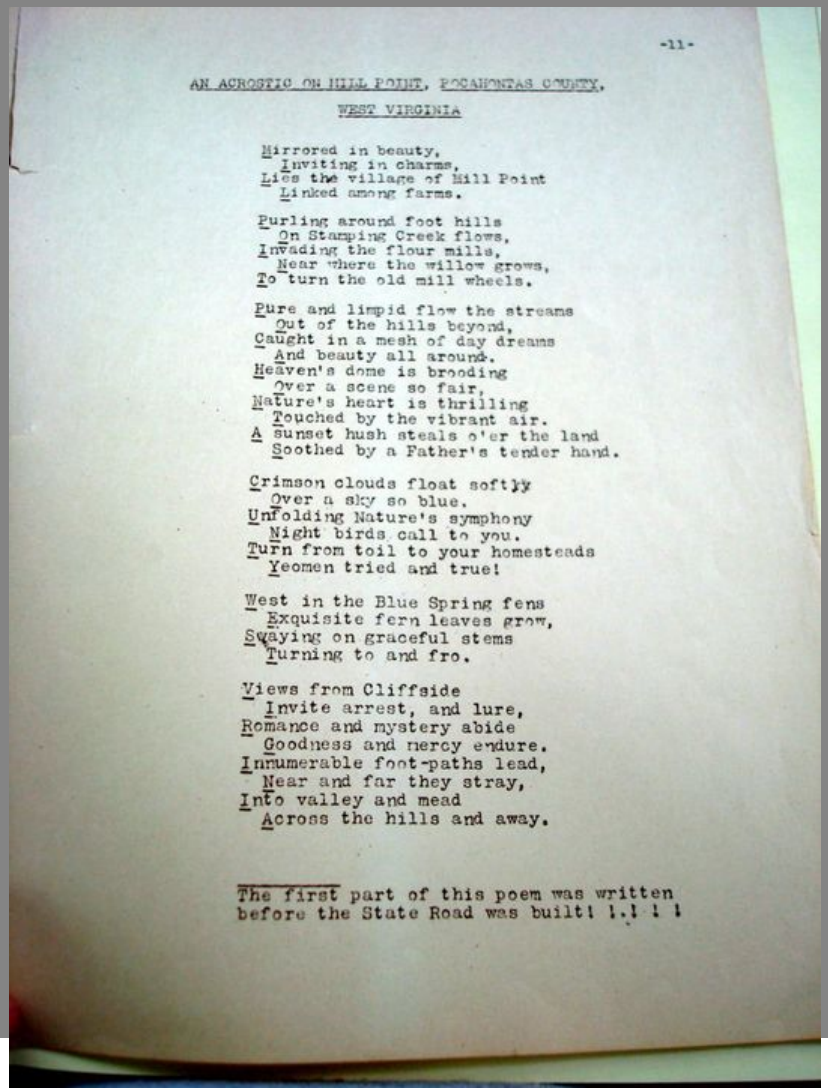
Just above the village a beautiful and picturesque spring is found tucked away in a sheltered nook among the lovely foothills that dip their feet into the laughing waters of Stamping Creek. The spring gushes forth so abundantly from its source as to form a miniture cataract. The water is so pure and cold that it is called the Blue Spring. There is a tradition that herds of buffalo formerly gathered in the valley facing the spring to drink from its pure, crystal water and that it was from the stamping of the buffalo that "Stamping Creek" derived its name.

Two of the tribes of Indians that frequented this region were the Ottawas and the Shawnees. Pontiac and Cornstalk were among their leaders. The death of the Bridger boys is the most dramatic story of Indian cruelty we know in connection with the Mill point fort. Nathan, a colored boy, belonging to Lawrence Drinnon was sent to the Levels for help when Henry Baker was killed, one mile above the mouth of Stony Creek. After burying the dead and remaining long enough to learn that the Indians had decamped, the rescuing party debated among themselves as to the wisest and safest way to return. All except the Bridger boys and Nathan agreed to come down by the Waddell place situated in the Marvin neighborhood, as the road was more open. The three boys took the mountain trail through "The Notch" on the Auldridge mountain. Both of the Bridger boys were killed and buried at the



Mill Point fort on the knoll now occupied by the Isaac McNeel residence. The colored boy was saved by stopping to tie his moccasin. The whoop of the Indians was heard signaling from Gillilan Mountain, the Auldridge Mountain, and the head of Stamping Creek informing each other that the whites were aroused and that they must flee. The people who live in this community are the McNeels, Beards, Clarks, Morrisons, Clendenins, Bruffeys, Hills, Moores, Clutters, Auldridges, Harpers, Kennisons, Wades, Lewises, McCartys, McCoys, Smiths, Cackleys, Ruckmans, McLaughlins, and others.

In the preparation of this article the writer is greatly indebted to Dr. Wm. T. Price's History of Pocahontas County, W. Va. Border Warfare, as well as to friends and neighbors.



AN ACROSTIC ON HILL POINT, POCAHONTAS COUNTY,

WEST VIRGINIA

Mirrored in beauty,
Inviting in charms,
Lies the village of Hill Point
Linked among farms.

Purling around foot hills
On Stamping Creek flows,
Invading the flour mills,
Near where the willow grows,
To turn the old mill wheels.

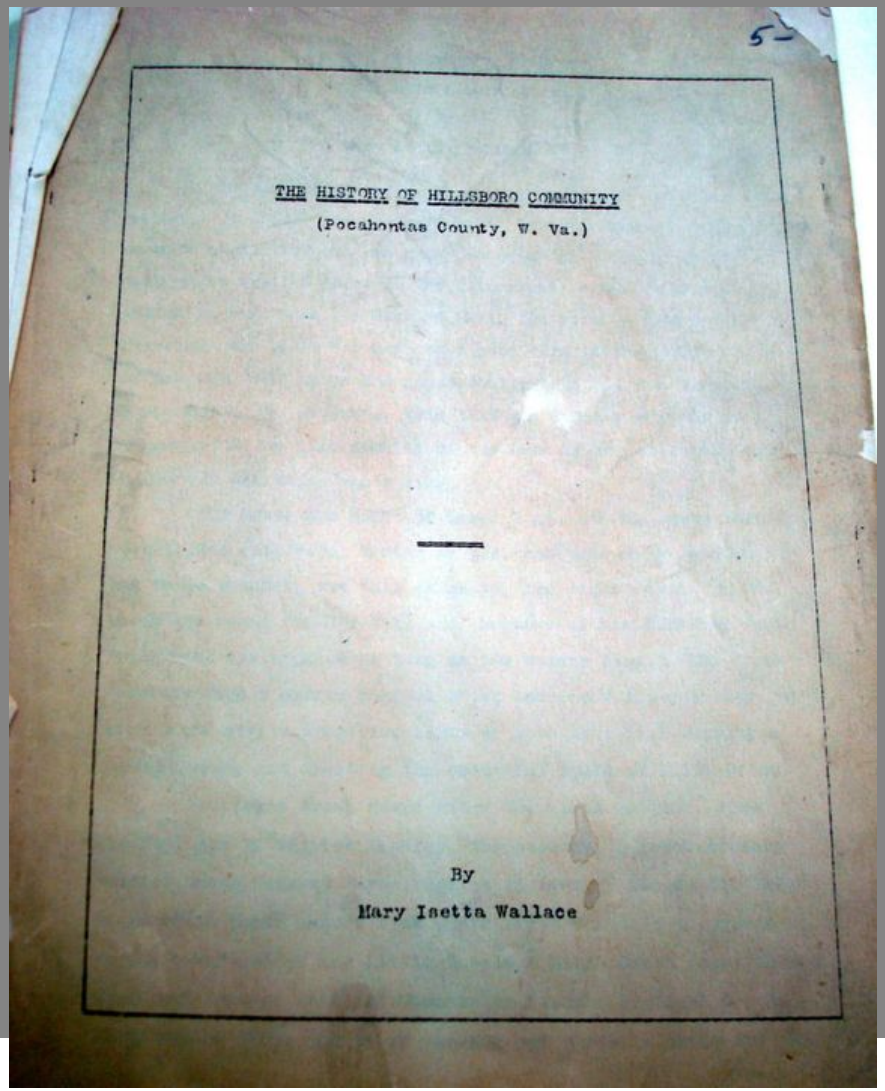
Pure and limpid flow the streams
Out of the hills beyond,
Caught in a mesh of day dreams
And beauty all around.
Heaven's dome is brooding
Over a scene so fair,
Nature's heart is thrilling
Touched by the vibrant air.
A sunset hush steals o'er the land
Soothed by a Father's tender hand.

Crimson clouds float softly
Over a sky so blue.
Unfolding Nature's symphony
Night birds call to you.
Turn from toil to your homesteads
Yeomen tried and true!

West in the Blue Spring fens
Exquisite fern leaves grow,
Swaying on graceful stems
Turning to and fro.

Views from Cliffside
Invite arrest, and lure,
Romance and mystery abide
Goodness and mercy endure.
Innumerable foot-paths lead,
Near and far they stray,
Into valley and mead
Across the hills and away.

The first part of this poem was written before the State Road was built! ! ! ! !



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(Pocahontas County, W. Va.)

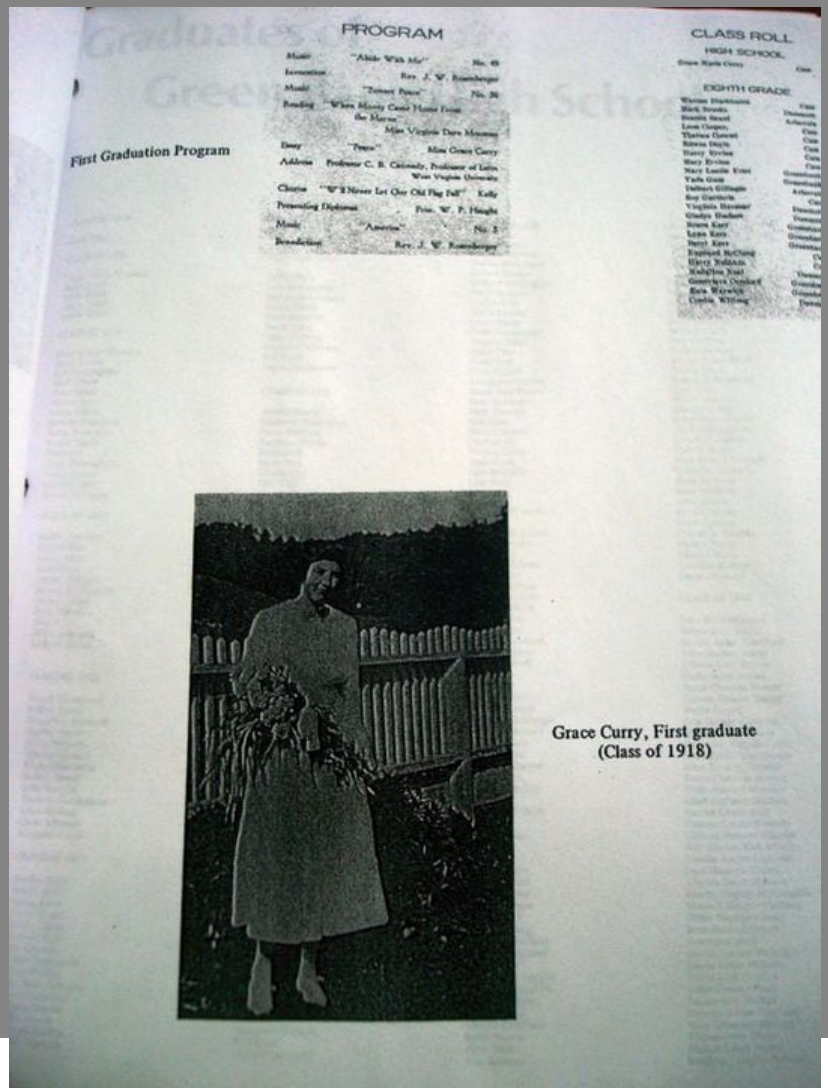
By

Mary Isetta Wallace

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

History Greenbank High School B



First Graduation Program

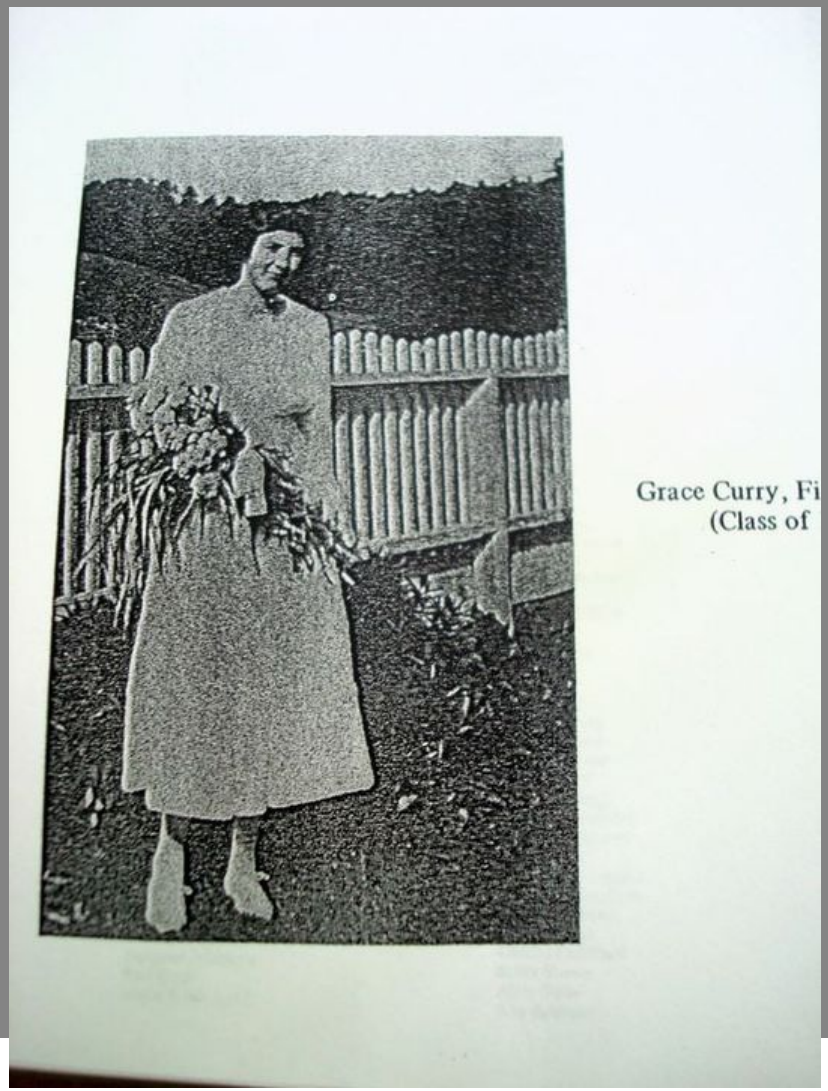
PROGRAM

CLASS ROLL

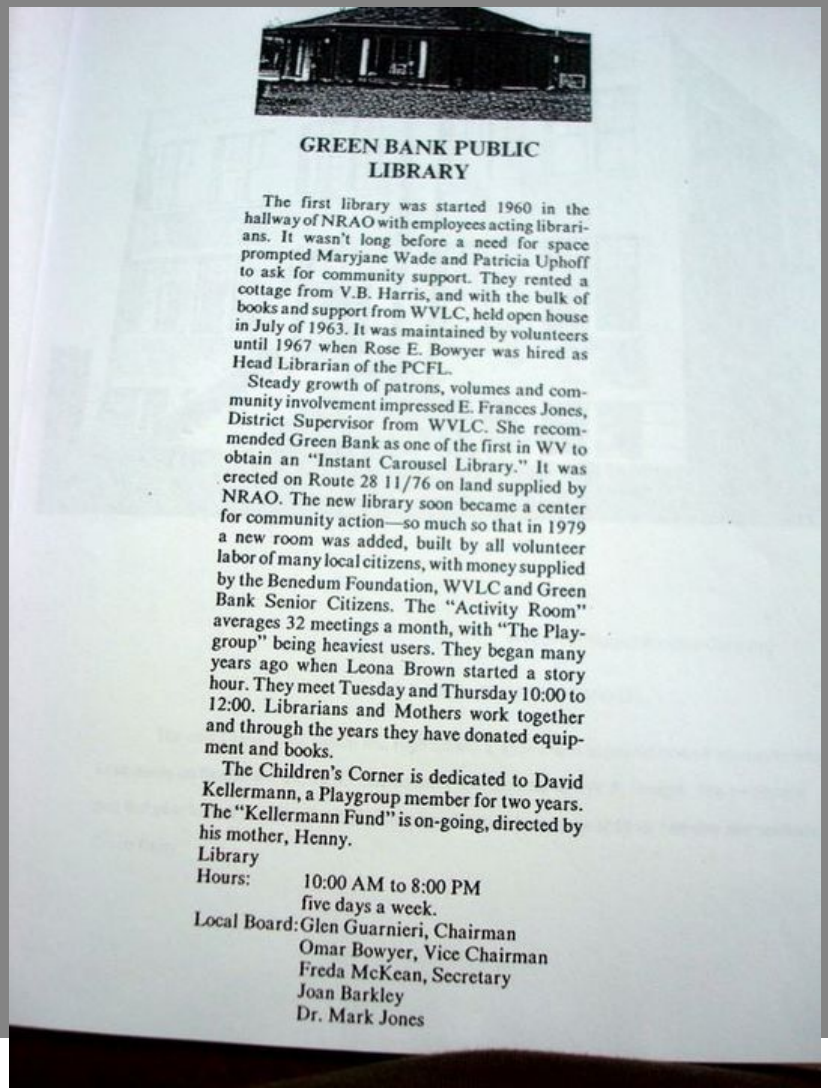
HIGH SCHOOL

EIGHTH GRADE

Grace Curry, First graduate
(Class of 1918)



Grace Curry, Fi
(Class of



GREEN BANK PUBLIC LIBRARY

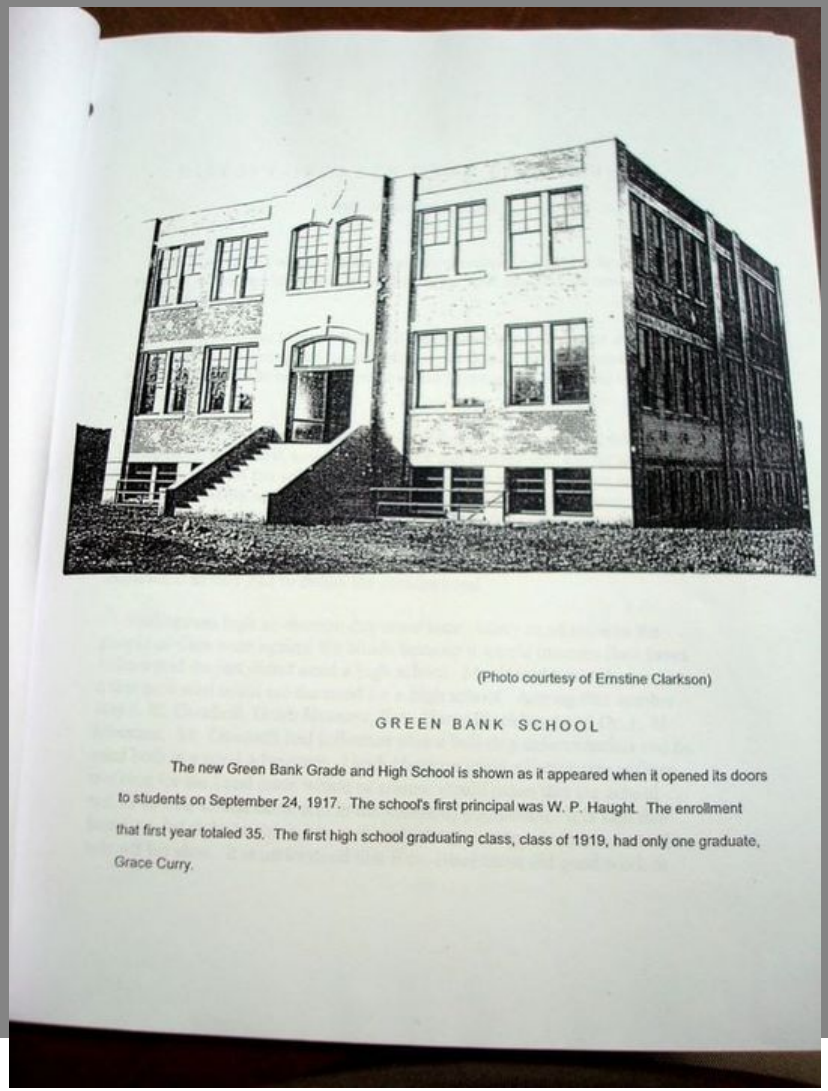
The first library was started 1960 in the hallway of NRAO with employees acting librarians. It wasn't long before a need for space prompted Maryjane Wade and Patricia Uphoff to ask for community support. They rented a cottage from V.B. Harris, and with the bulk of books and support from WVLC, held open house in July of 1963. It was maintained by volunteers until 1967 when Rose E. Bowyer was hired as Head Librarian of the PCFL.

Steady growth of patrons, volumes and community involvement impressed E. Frances Jones, District Supervisor from WVLC. She recommended Green Bank as one of the first in WV to obtain an "Instant Carousel Library." It was erected on Route 28 11/76 on land supplied by NRAO. The new library soon became a center for community action—so much so that in 1979 a new room was added, built by all volunteer labor of many local citizens, with money supplied by the Benedum Foundation, WVLC and Green Bank Senior Citizens. The "Activity Room" averages 32 meetings a month, with "The Playgroup" being heaviest users. They began many years ago when Leona Brown started a story hour. They meet Tuesday and Thursday 10:00 to 12:00. Librarians and Mothers work together and through the years they have donated equipment and books.

The Children's Corner is dedicated to David Kellermann, a Playgroup member for two years. The "Kellermann Fund" is on-going, directed by his mother, Henny.

Library
Hours: 10:00 AM to 8:00 PM
five days a week.

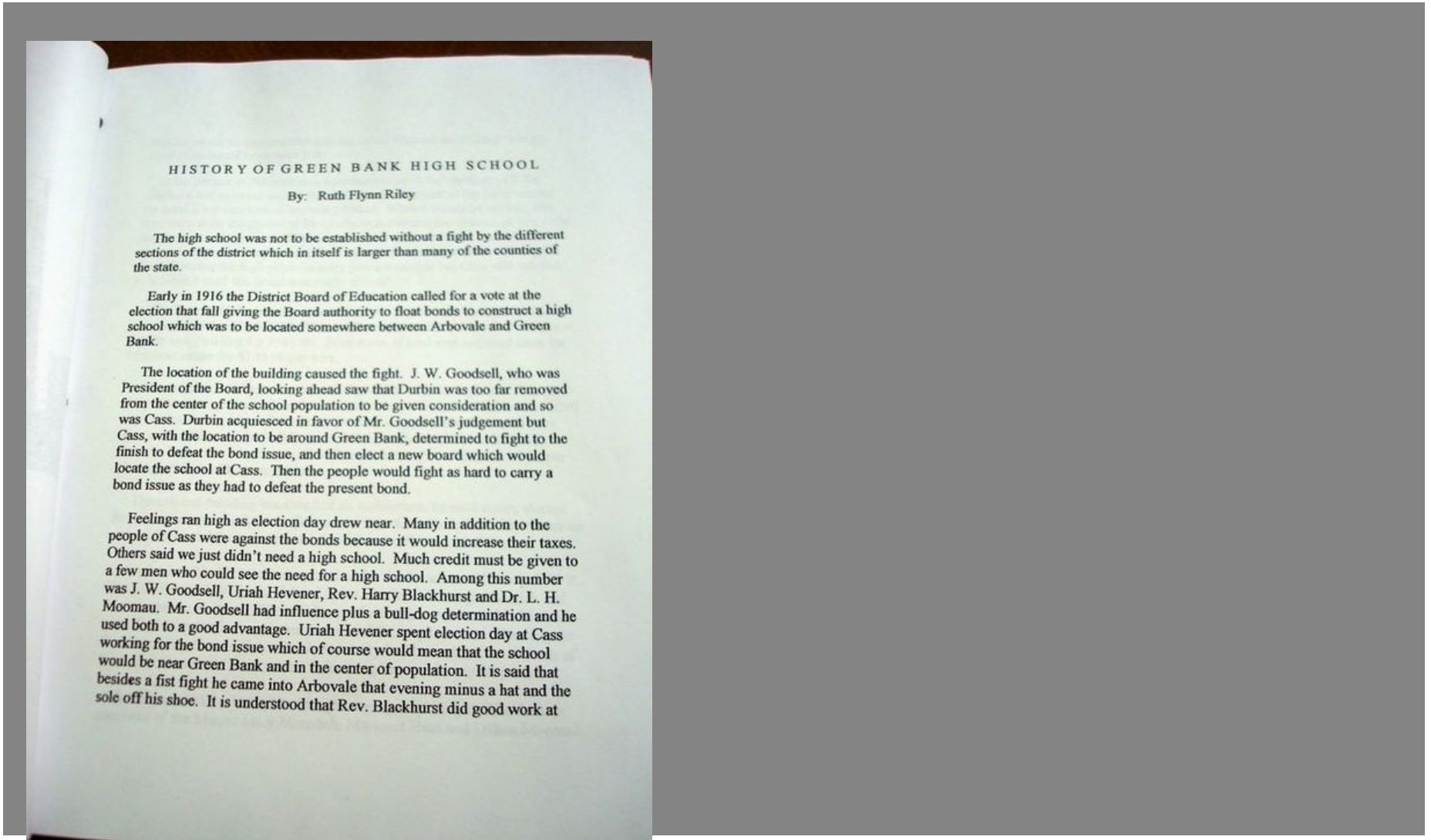
Local Board: Glen Guarnieri, Chairman
Omar Bowyer, Vice Chairman
Freda McKean, Secretary
Joan Barkley
Dr. Mark Jones



(Photo courtesy of Ernstine Clarkson)

GREEN BANK SCHOOL

The new Green Bank Grade and High School is shown as it appeared when it opened its doors to students on September 24, 1917. The school's first principal was W. P. Haught. The enrollment that first year totaled 35. The first high school graduating class, class of 1919, had only one graduate, Grace Curry.



HISTORY OF GREEN BANK HIGH SCHOOL

By: Ruth Flynn Riley

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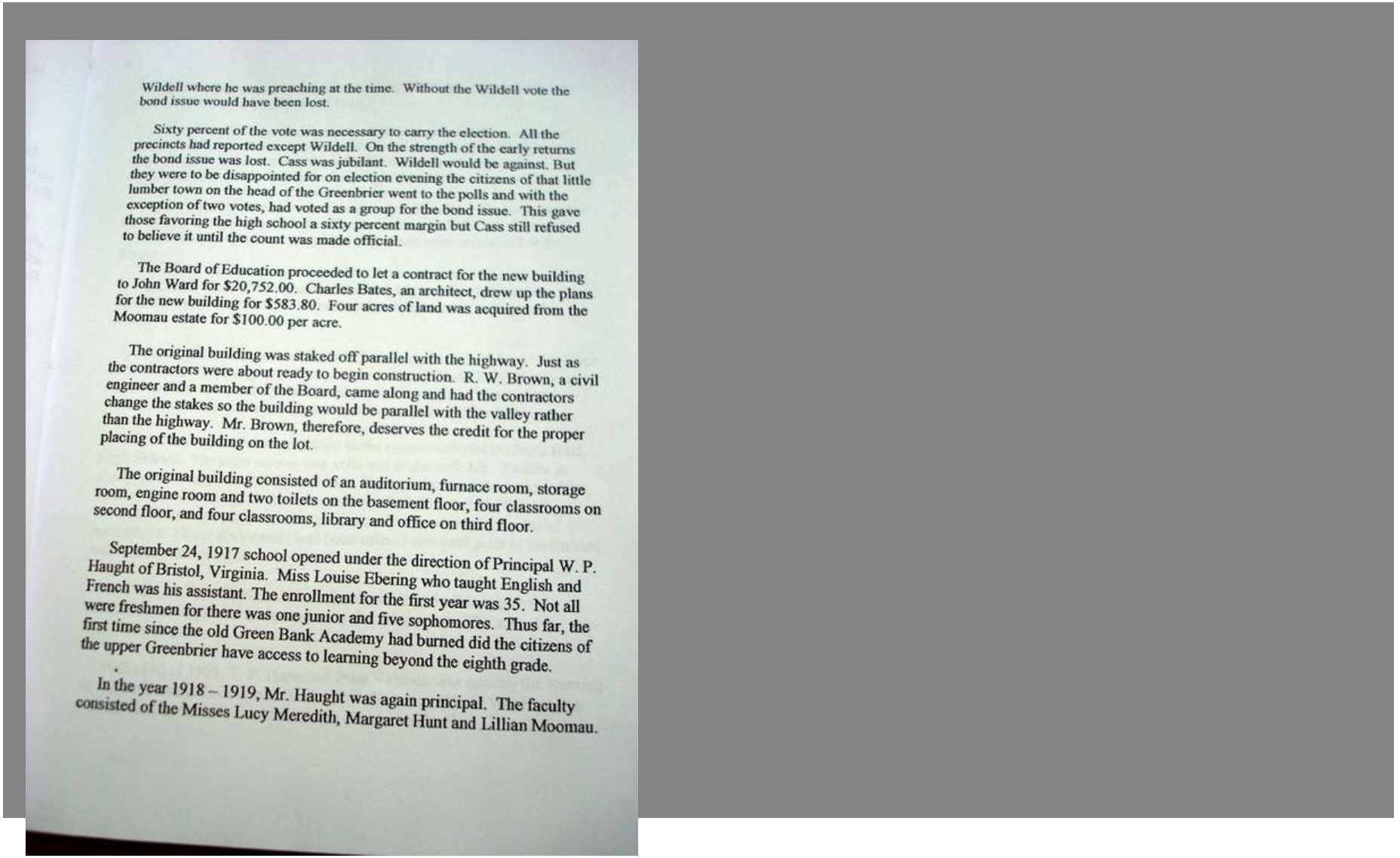

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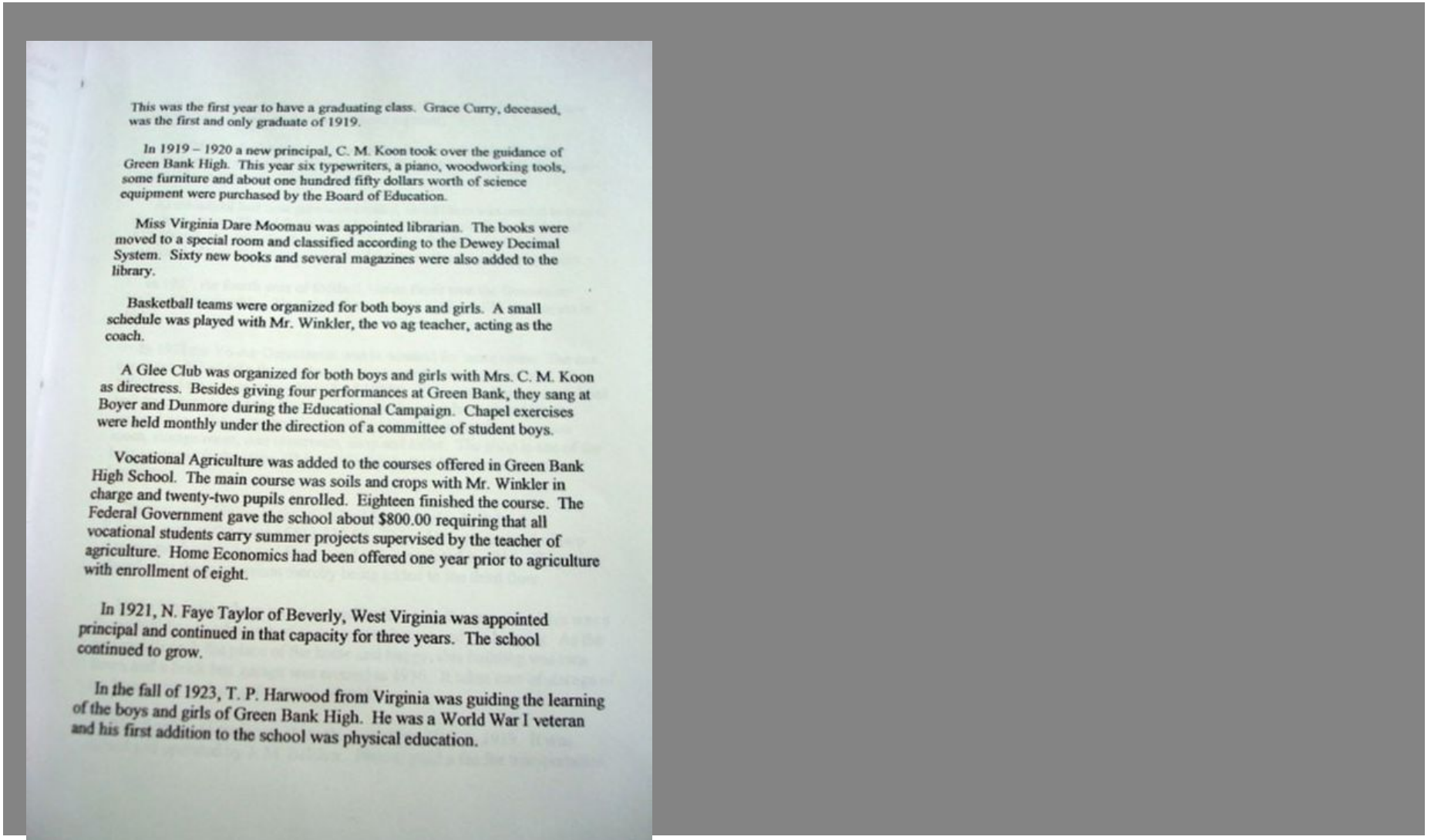

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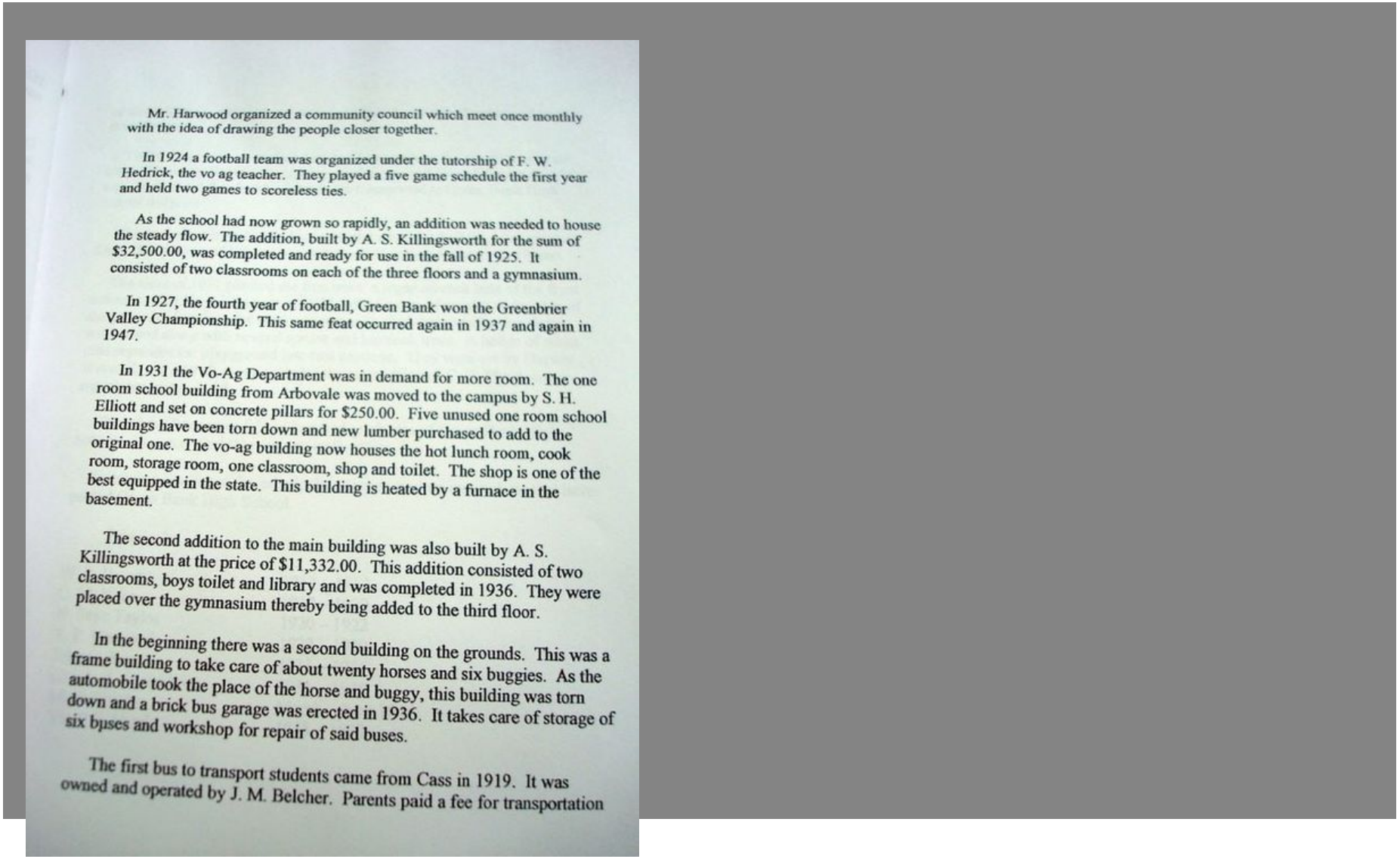

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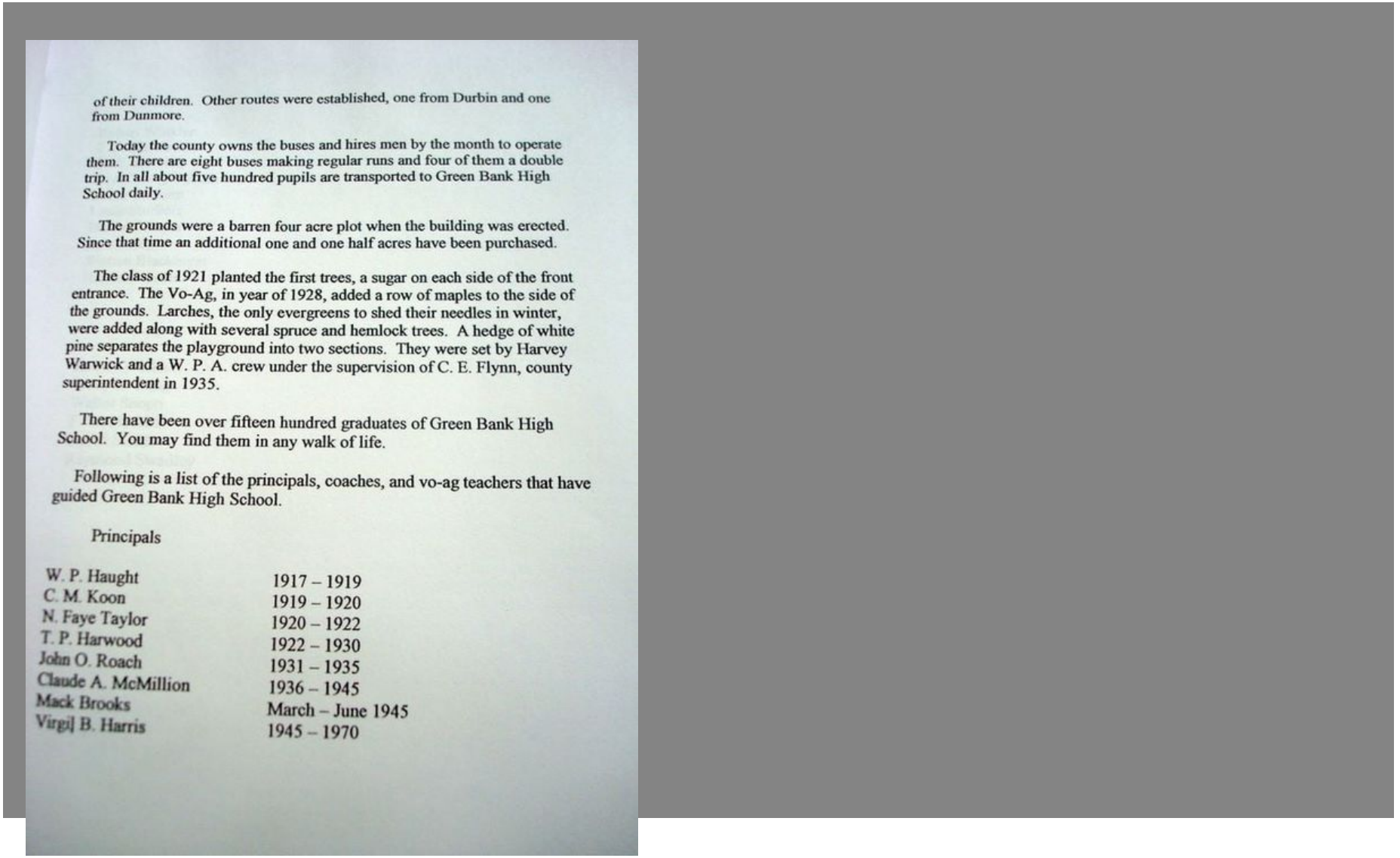

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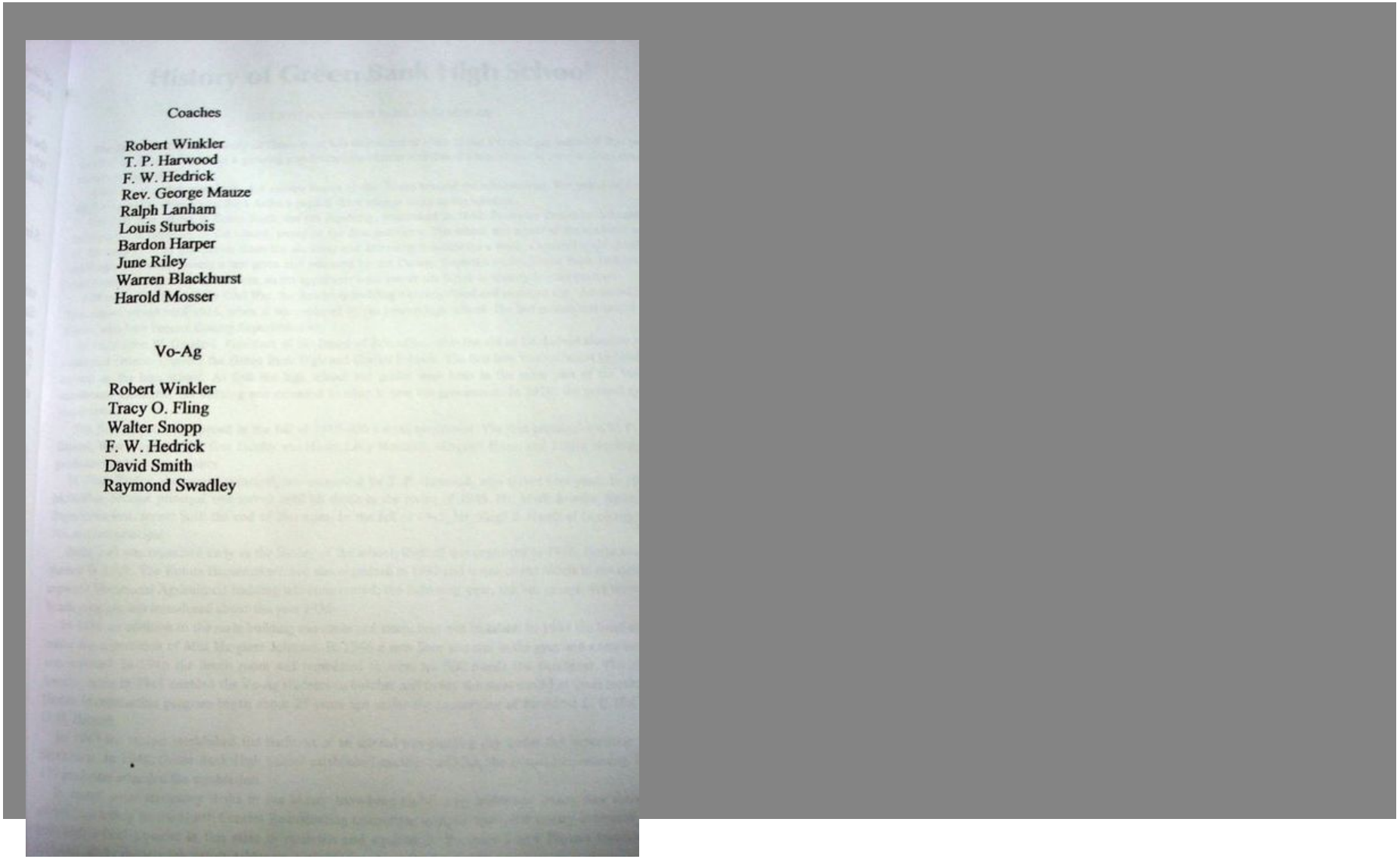
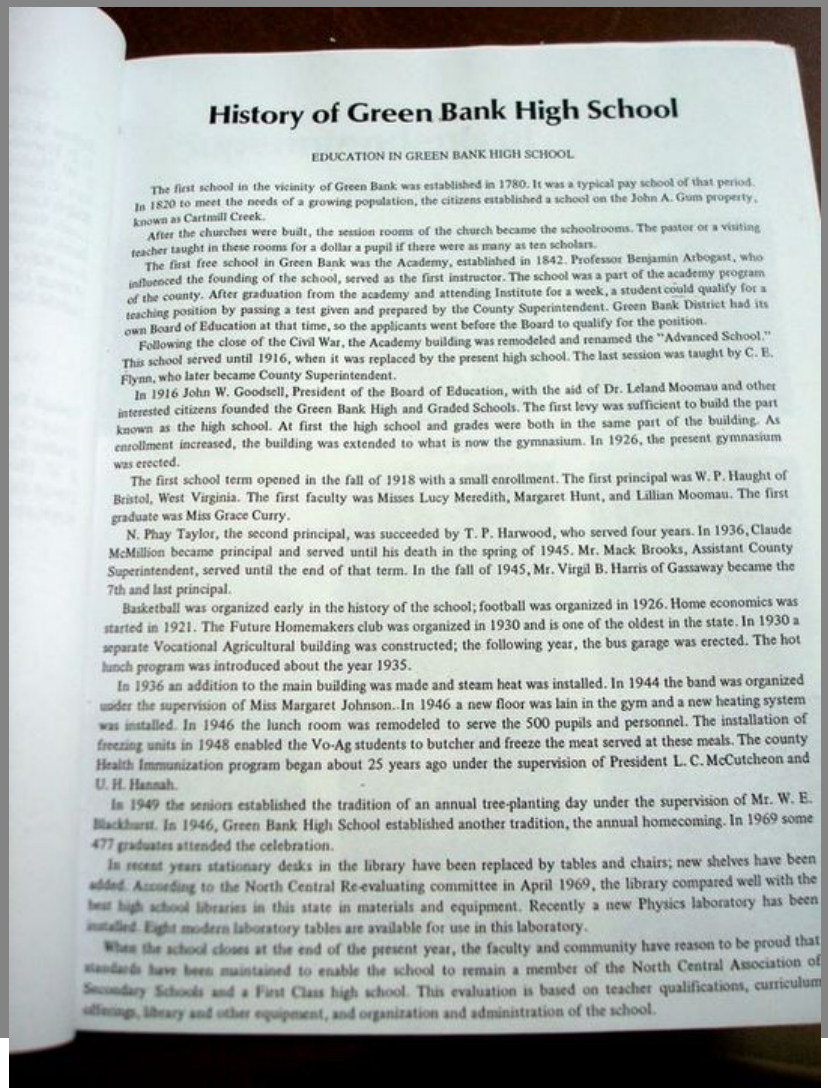


Coaches

Robert Winkler
T. P. Harwood
F. W. Hedrick
Rev. George Mauze
Ralph Lanham
Louis Sturbois
Bardon Harper
June Riley
Warren Blackhurst
Harold Mosser

Vo-Ag

Robert Winkler
Tracy O. Fling
Walter Snopp
F. W. Hedrick
David Smith
Raymond Swadley



History of Green Bank High School

EDUCATION IN GREEN BANK HIGH SCHOOL

The first school in the vicinity of Green Bank was established in 1780. It was a typical pay school of that period. In 1820 to meet the needs of a growing population, the citizens established a school on the John A. Gum property, known as Cartmill Creek.

After the churches were built, the session rooms of the church became the schoolrooms. The pastor or a visiting teacher taught in these rooms for a dollar a pupil if there were as many as ten scholars.

The first free school in Green Bank was the Academy, established in 1842. Professor Benjamin Arbogast, who influenced the founding of the school, served as the first instructor. The school was a part of the academy program of the county. After graduation from the academy and attending Institute for a week, a student could qualify for a teaching position by passing a test given and prepared by the County Superintendent. Green Bank District had its own Board of Education at that time, so the applicants went before the Board to qualify for the position.

Following the close of the Civil War, the Academy building was remodeled and renamed the "Advanced School." This school served until 1916, when it was replaced by the present high school. The last session was taught by C. E. Flynn, who later became County Superintendent.

In 1916 John W. Goodsell, President of the Board of Education, with the aid of Dr. Leland Moomau and other interested citizens founded the Green Bank High and Graded Schools. The first levy was sufficient to build the part known as the high school. At first the high school and grades were both in the same part of the building. As enrollment increased, the building was extended to what is now the gymnasium. In 1926, the present gymnasium was erected.

The first school term opened in the fall of 1918 with a small enrollment. The first principal was W. P. Haught of Bristol, West Virginia. The first faculty was Misses Lucy Meredith, Margaret Hunt, and Lillian Moomau. The first graduate was Miss Grace Curry.

N. Phay Taylor, the second principal, was succeeded by T. P. Harwood, who served four years. In 1936, Claude McMillion became principal and served until his death in the spring of 1945. Mr. Mack Brooks, Assistant County Superintendent, served until the end of that term. In the fall of 1945, Mr. Virgil B. Harris of Gassaway became the 7th and last principal.

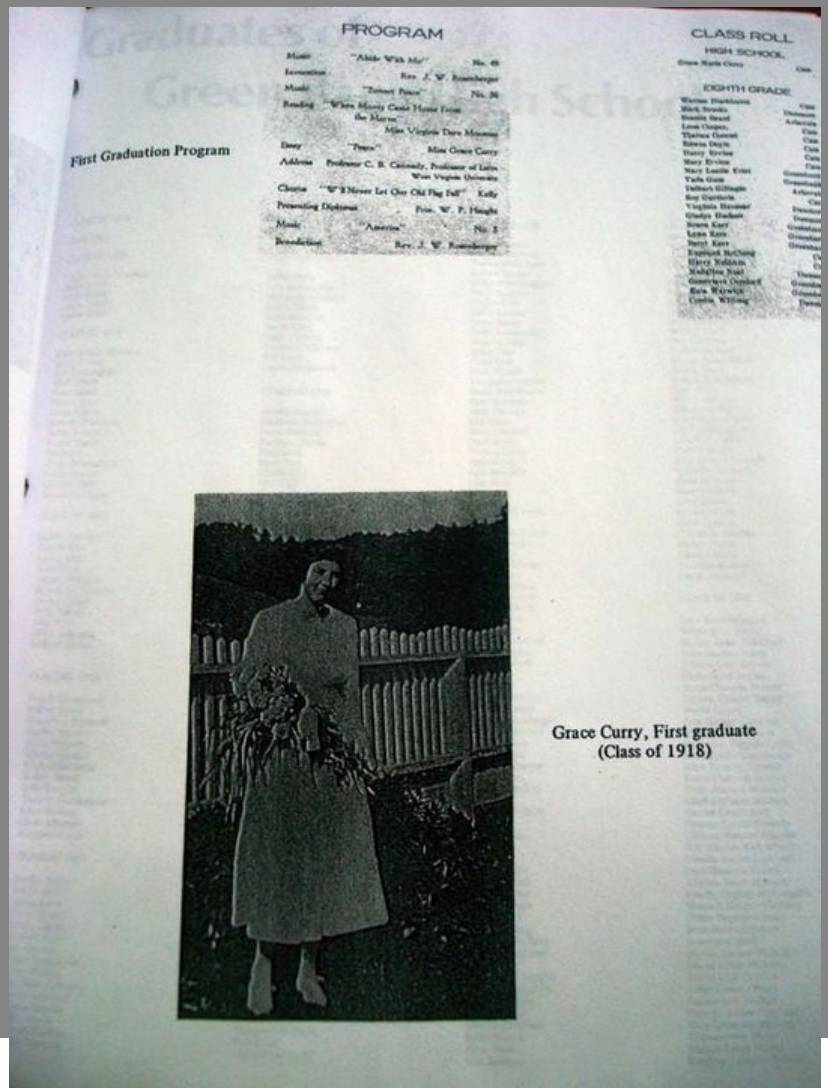
Basketball was organized early in the history of the school; football was organized in 1926. Home economics was started in 1921. The Future Homemakers club was organized in 1930 and is one of the oldest in the state. In 1930 a separate Vocational Agricultural building was constructed; the following year, the bus garage was erected. The hot lunch program was introduced about the year 1935.

In 1936 an addition to the main building was made and steam heat was installed. In 1944 the band was organized under the supervision of Miss Margaret Johnson. In 1946 a new floor was lain in the gym and a new heating system was installed. In 1946 the lunch room was remodeled to serve the 500 pupils and personnel. The installation of freezing units in 1948 enabled the Vo-Ag students to butcher and freeze the meat served at these meals. The county Health Immunization program began about 25 years ago under the supervision of President L. C. McCutcheon and U. H. Hannah.

In 1949 the seniors established the tradition of an annual tree-planting day under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Blackhurst. In 1946, Green Bank High School established another tradition, the annual homecoming. In 1969 some 477 graduates attended the celebration.

In recent years stationary desks in the library have been replaced by tables and chairs; new shelves have been added. According to the North Central Re-evaluating committee in April 1969, the library compared well with the best high school libraries in this state in materials and equipment. Recently a new Physics laboratory has been installed. Eight modern laboratory tables are available for use in this laboratory.

When the school closes at the end of the present year, the faculty and community have reason to be proud that standards have been maintained to enable the school to remain a member of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and a First Class high school. This evaluation is based on teacher qualifications, curriculum offerings, library and other equipment, and organization and administration of the school.



First Graduation Program

PROGRAM

CLASS ROLL

HIGH SCHOOL

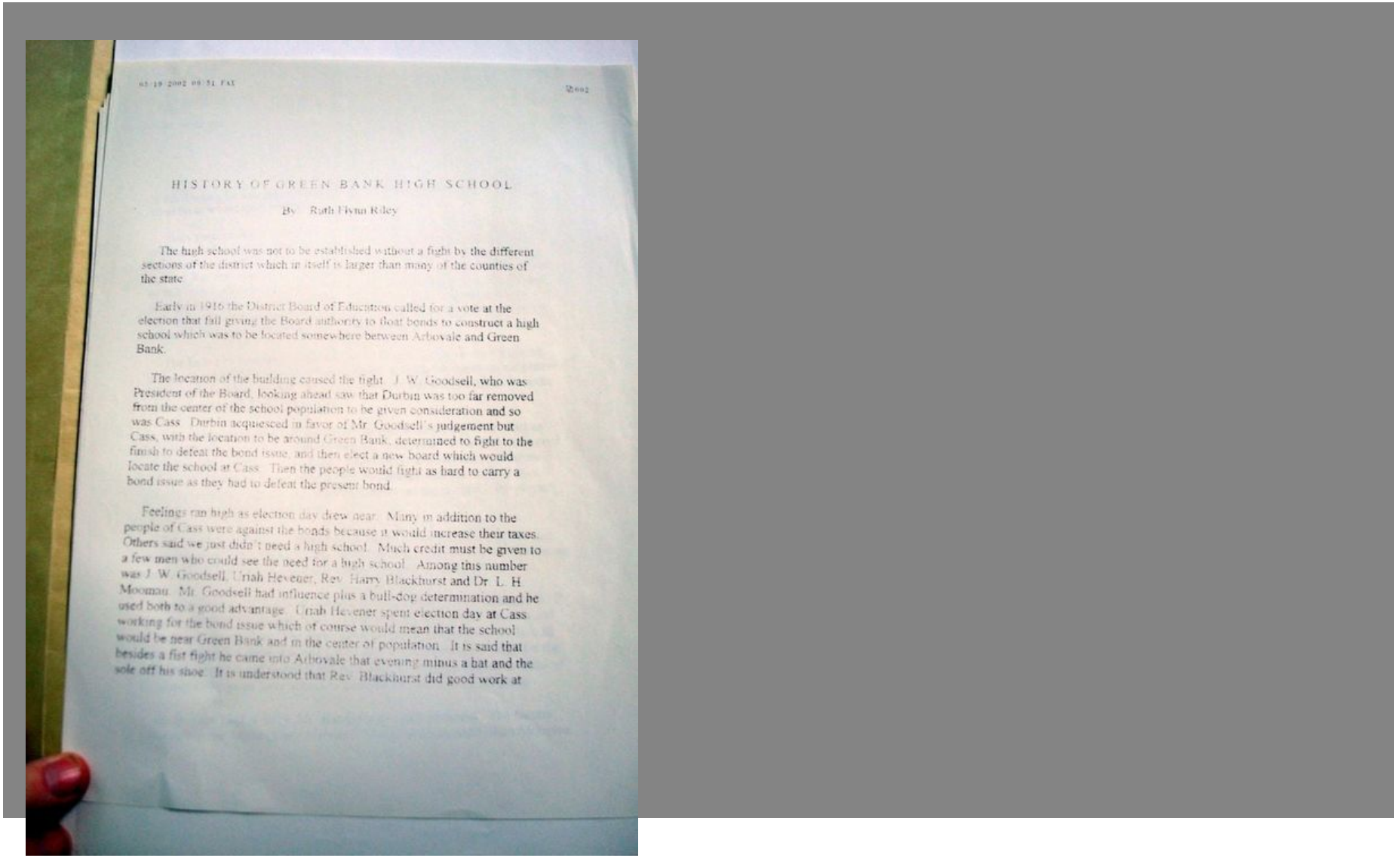
EIGHTH GRADE

Grace Curry, First graduate
(Class of 1918)

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

History of Greenbank High School



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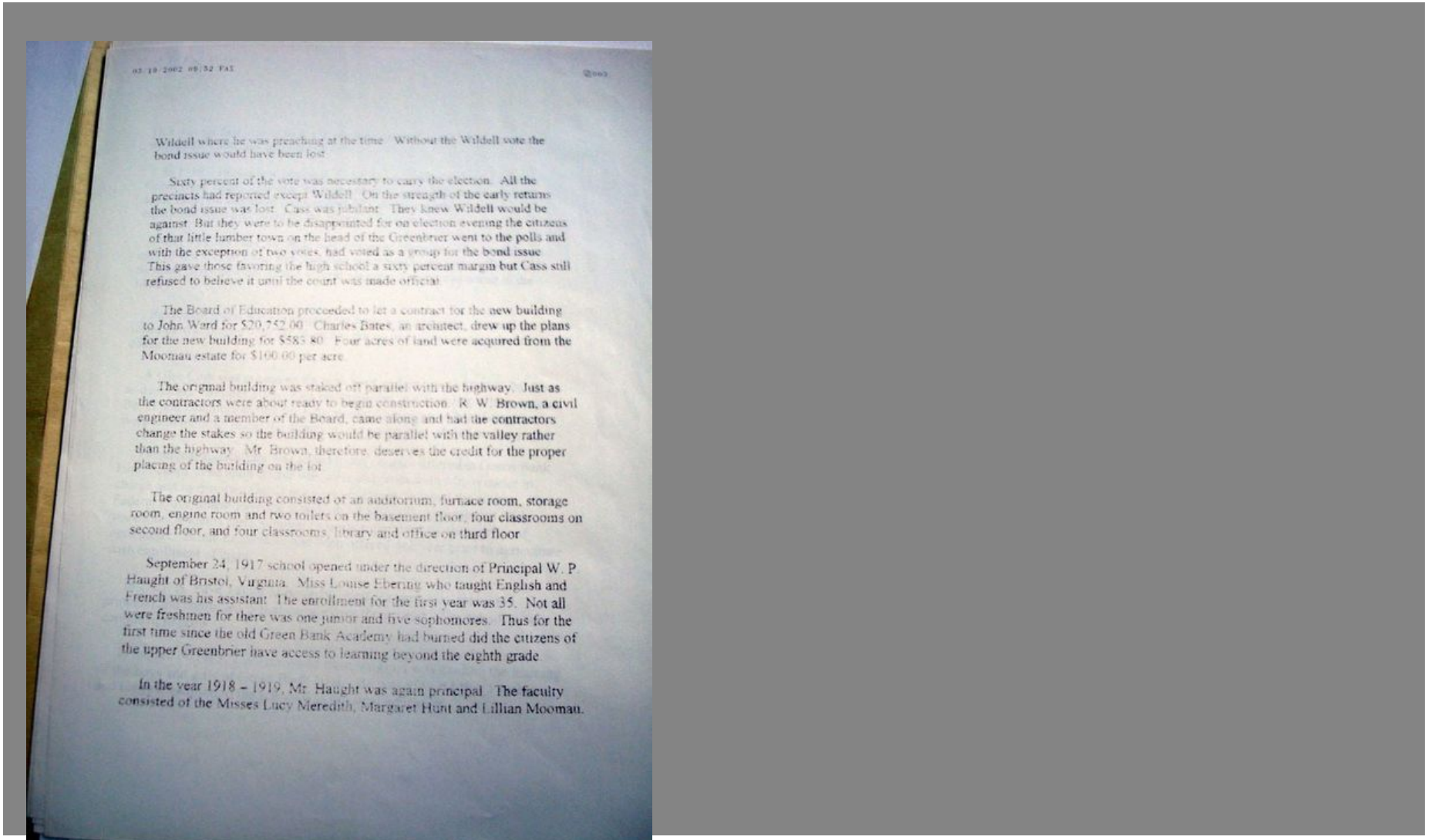

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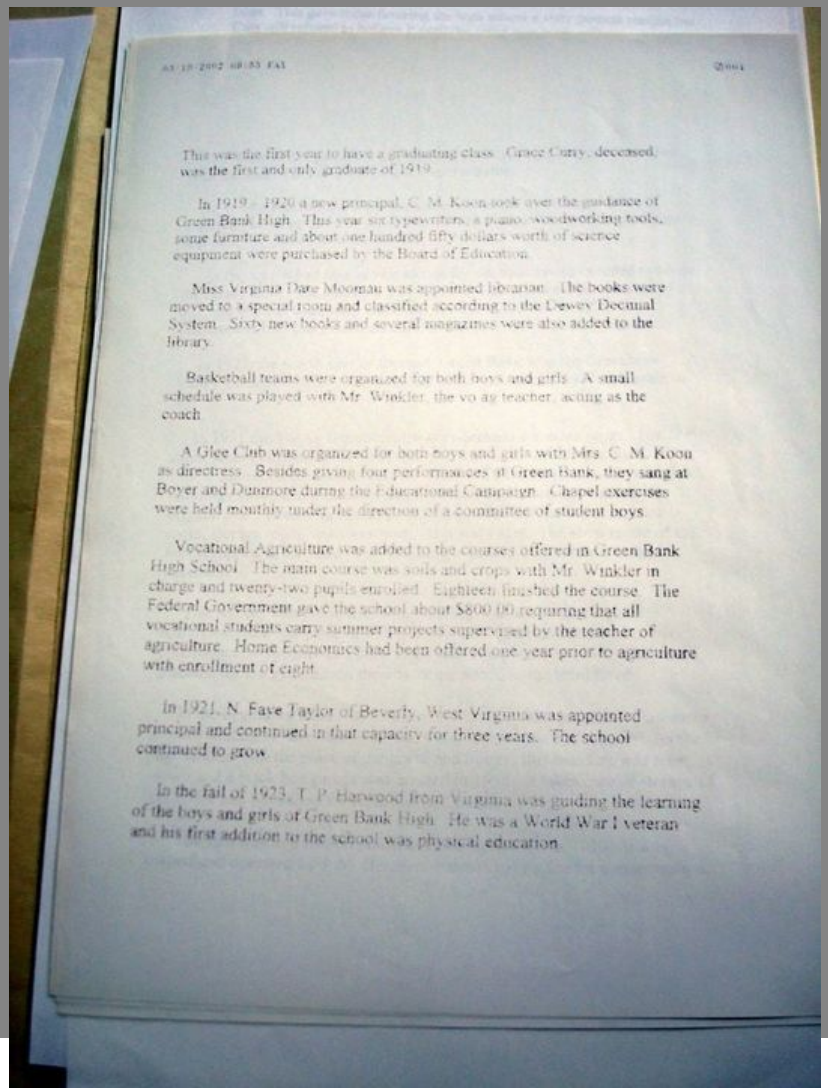

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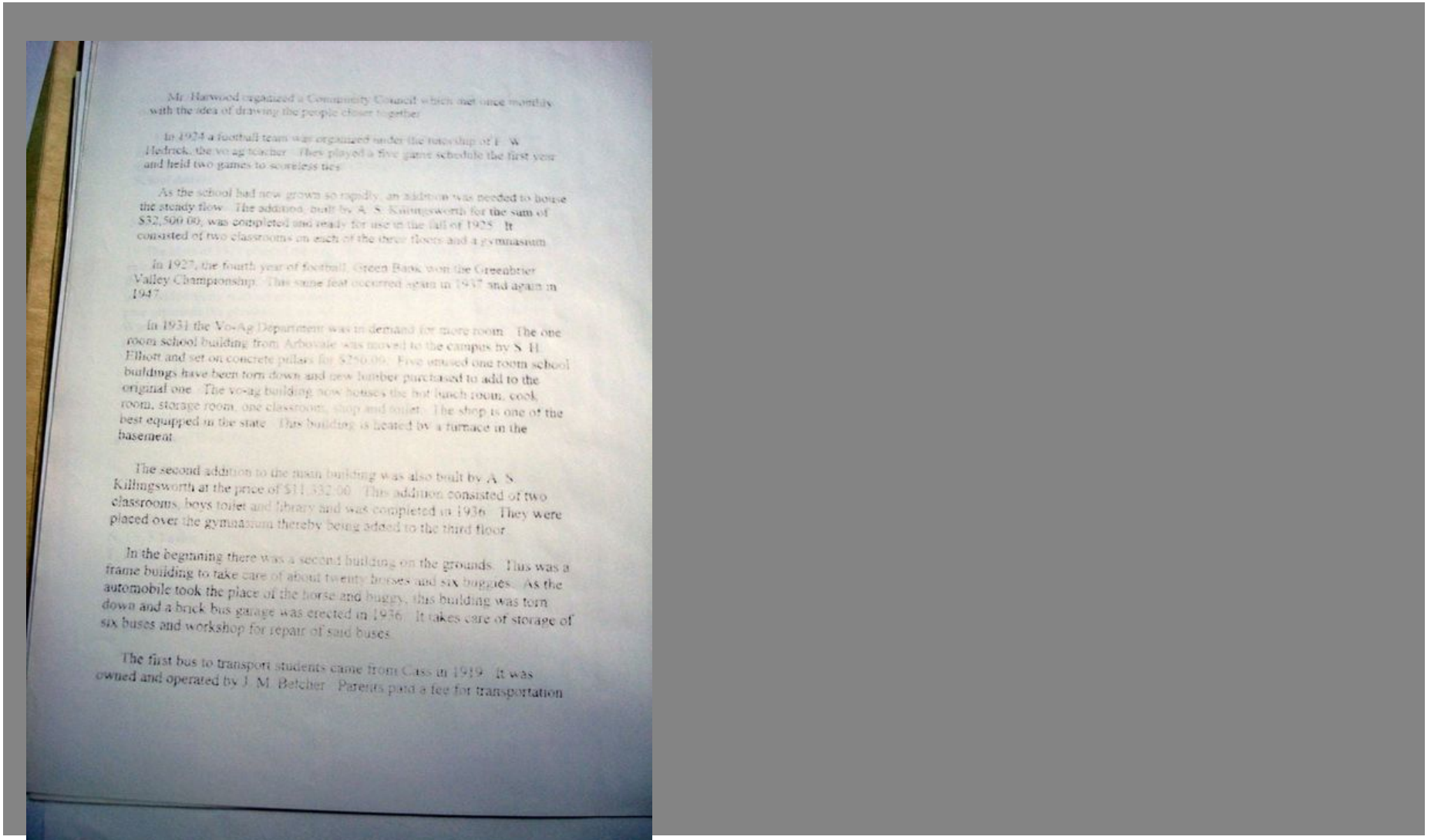

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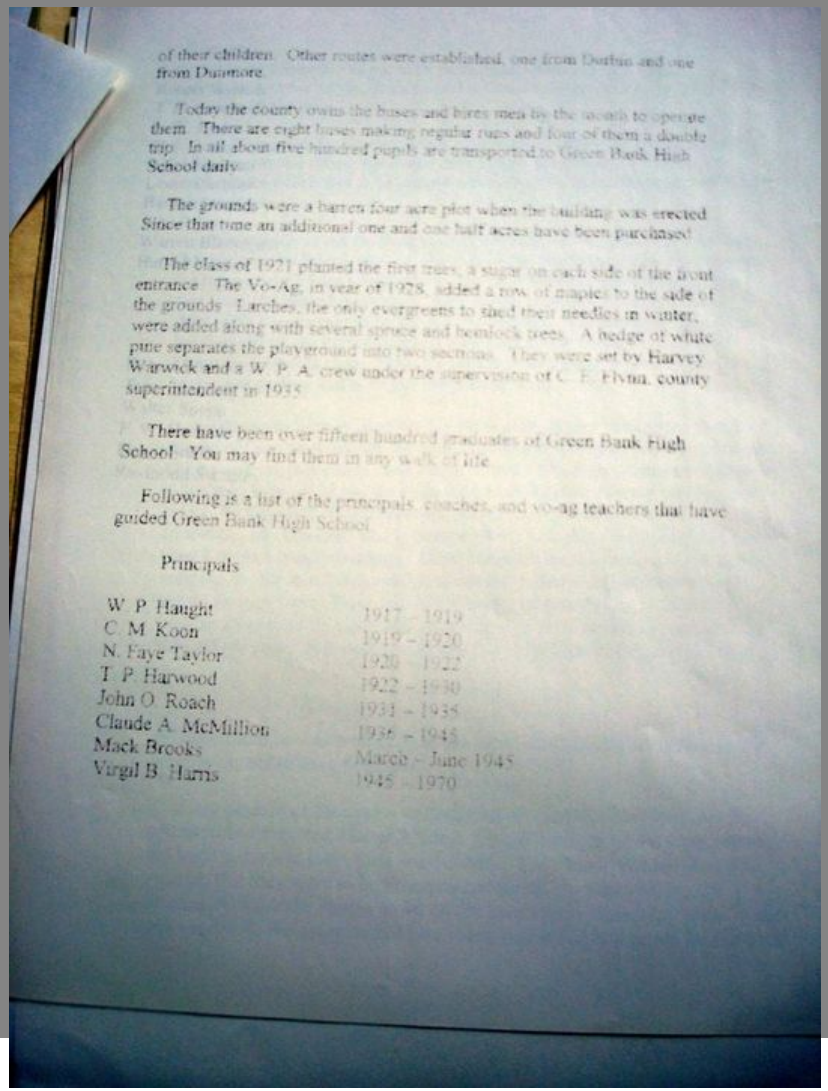

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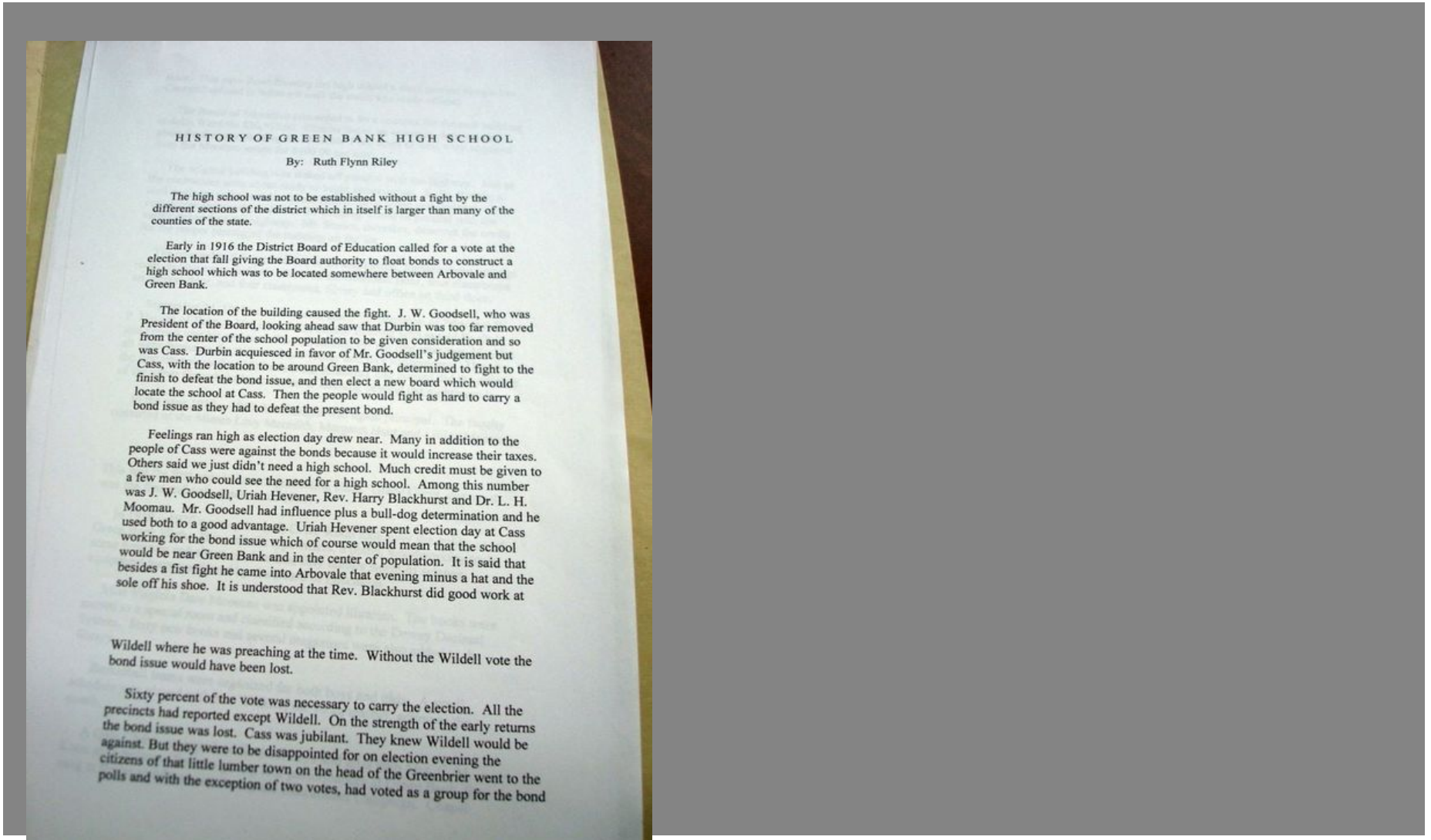

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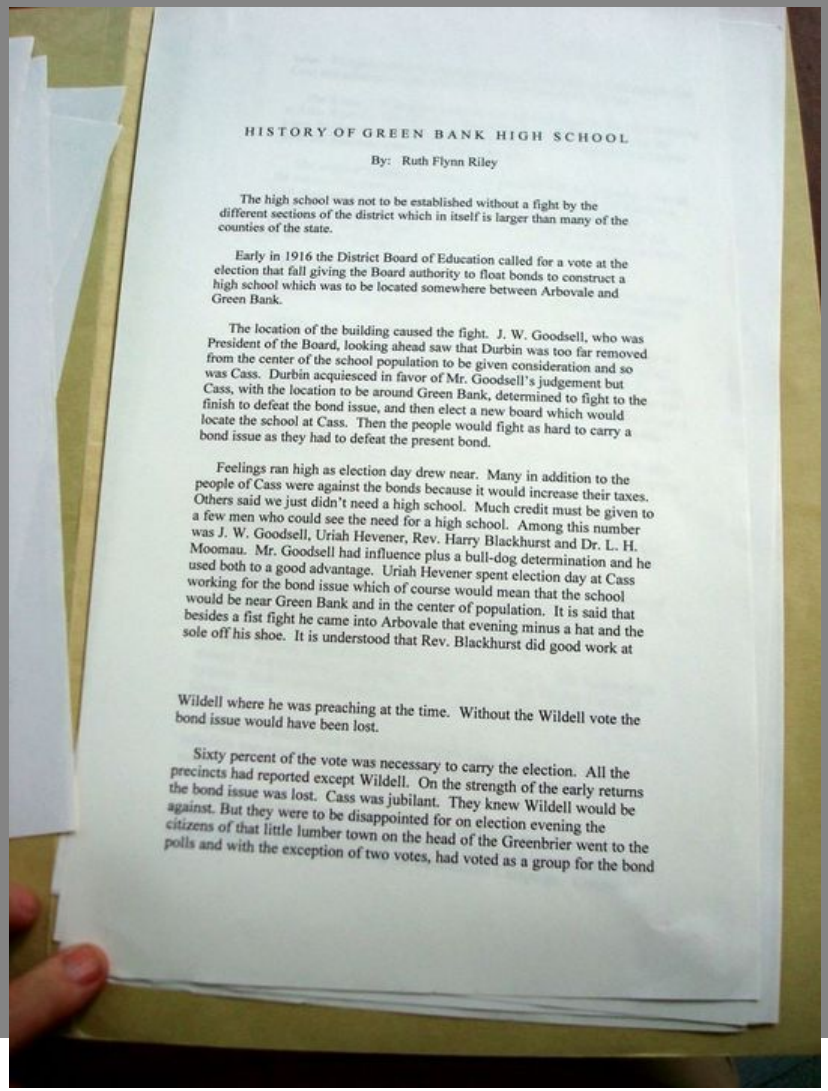
Wildell where he was preaching at the time. Without the Wildell vote the bond issue would have been lost.

Sixty percent of the vote was necessary to carry the election. All the precincts had reported except Wildell. On the strength of the early returns the bond issue was lost. Cass was jubilant. They knew Wildell would be against. But they were to be disappointed for on election evening the citizens of that little lumber town on the head of the Greenbrier went to the polls and with the exception of two votes, had voted as a group for the bond



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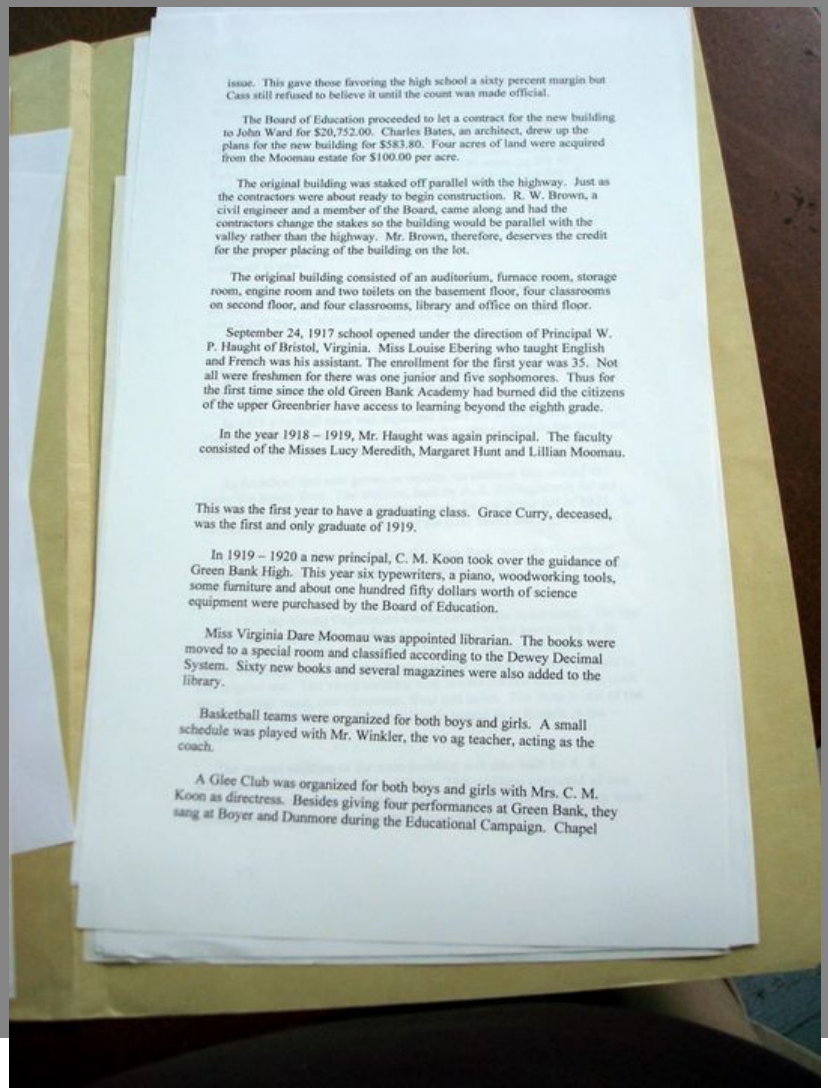


issue. This gave those favoring the high school a sixty percent margin but Cass still refused to believe it until the count was made official.

The Board of Education proceeded to let a contract for the new building to John Ward for $20,752.00. Charles Bates, an architect, drew up the plans for the new building for $583.80. Four acres of land were acquired from the Moomau estate for $100.00 per acre.

The original building was staked off parallel with the highway. Just as the contractors were about ready to begin construction. R. W. Brown, a civil engineer and a member of the Board, came along and had the contractors change the stakes so the building would be parallel with the valley rather than the highway. Mr. Brown, therefore, deserves the credit for the proper placing of the building on the lot.

The original building consisted of an auditorium, furnace room, storage room, engine room and two toilets on the basement floor, four classrooms on second floor, and four classrooms, library and office on third floor.

September 24, 1917 school opened under the direction of Principal W. P. Haught of Bristol, Virginia. Miss Louise Ebering who taught English and French was his assistant. The enrollment for the first year was 35. Not all were freshmen for there was one junior and five sophomores. Thus for the first time since the old Green Bank Academy had burned did the citizens of the upper Greenbrier have access to learning beyond the eighth grade.

In the year 1918 – 1919, Mr. Haught was again principal. The faculty consisted of the Misses Lucy Meredith, Margaret Hunt and Lillian Moomau.

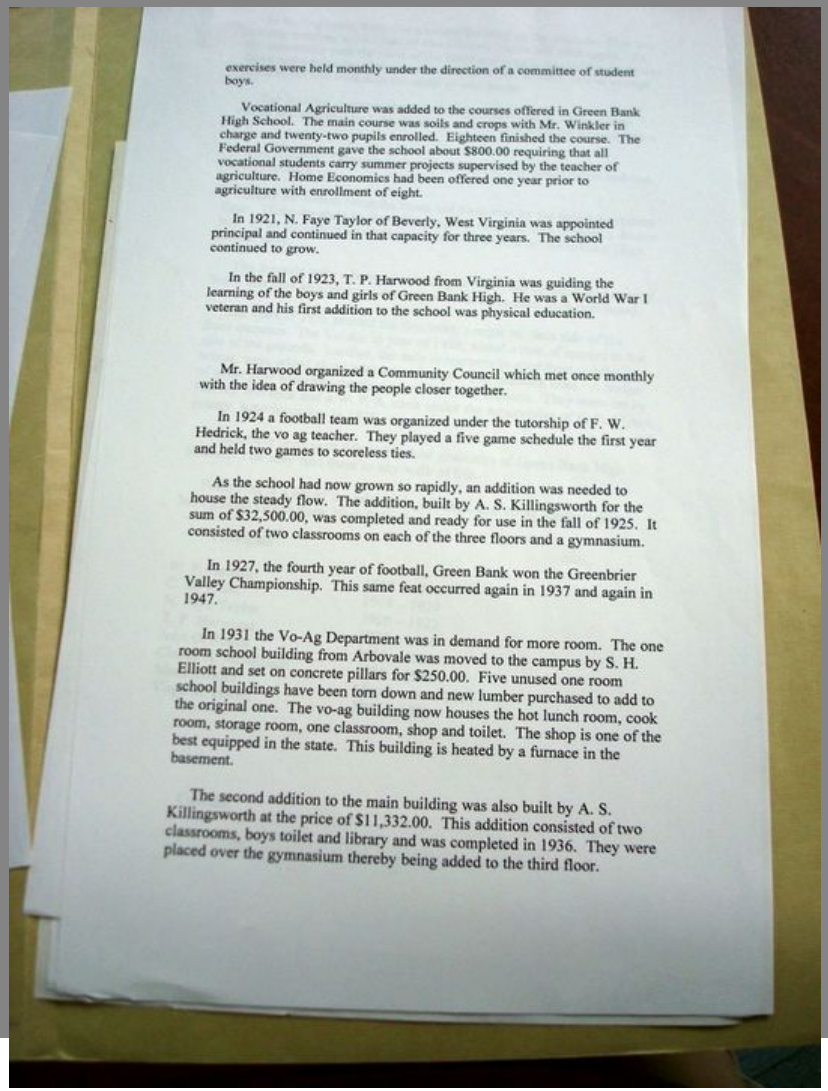
This was the first year to have a graduating class. Grace Curry, deceased, was the first and only graduate of 1919.

In 1919 – 1920 a new principal, C. M. Koon took over the guidance of Green Bank High. This year six typewriters, a piano, woodworking tools, some furniture and about one hundred fifty dollars worth of science equipment were purchased by the Board of Education.

Miss Virginia Dare Moomau was appointed librarian. The books were moved to a special room and classified according to the Dewey Decimal System. Sixty new books and several magazines were also added to the library.

Basketball teams were organized for both boys and girls. A small schedule was played with Mr. Winkler, the vo ag teacher, acting as the coach.

A Glee Club was organized for both boys and girls with Mrs. C. M. Koon as directress. Besides giving four performances at Green Bank, they sang at Boyer and Dunmore during the Educational Campaign. Chapel



exercises were held monthly under the direction of a committee of student boys.

Vocational Agriculture was added to the courses offered in Green Bank High School. The main course was soils and crops with Mr. Winkler in charge and twenty-two pupils enrolled. Eighteen finished the course. The Federal Government gave the school about $800.00 requiring that all vocational students carry summer projects supervised by the teacher of agriculture. Home Economics had been offered one year prior to agriculture with enrollment of eight.

In 1921, N. Faye Taylor of Beverly, West Virginia was appointed principal and continued in that capacity for three years. The school continued to grow.

In the fall of 1923, T. P. Harwood from Virginia was guiding the learning of the boys and girls of Green Bank High. He was a World War I veteran and his first addition to the school was physical education.

Mr. Harwood organized a Community Council which met once monthly with the idea of drawing the people closer together.

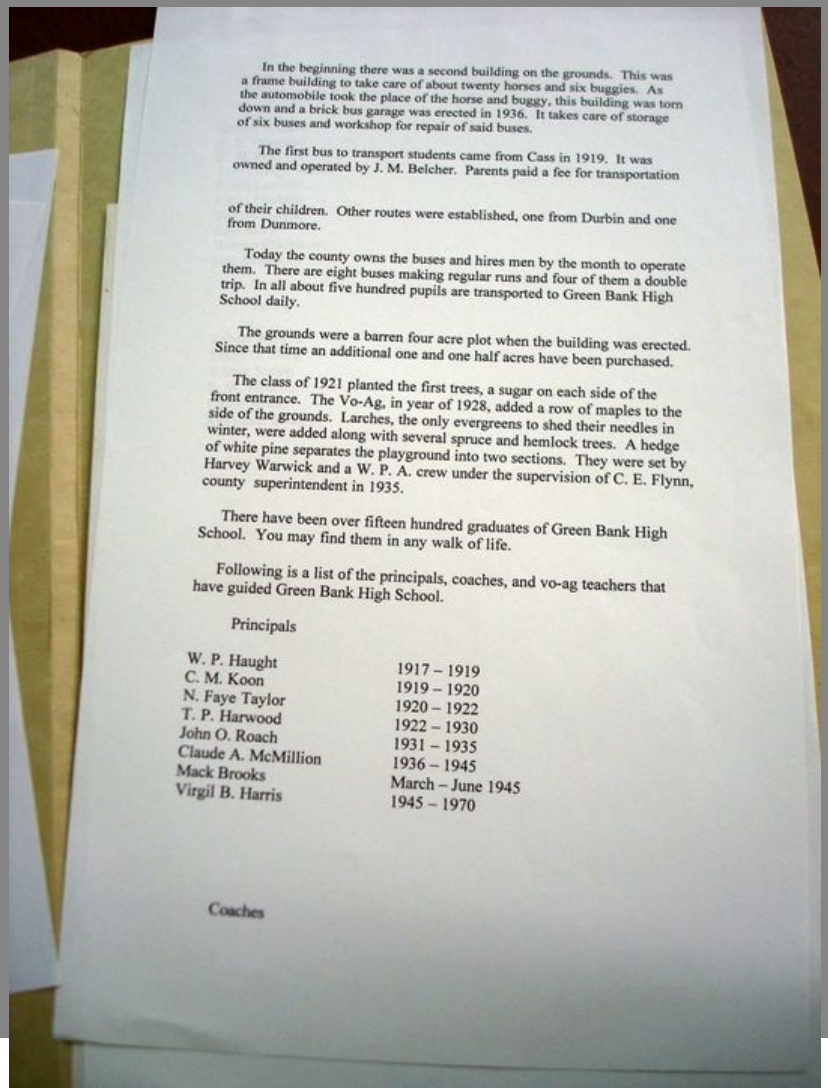
In 1924 a football team was organized under the tutorship of F. W. Hedrick, the vo ag teacher. They played a five game schedule the first year and held two games to scoreless ties.

As the school had now grown so rapidly, an addition was needed to house the steady flow. The addition, built by A. S. Killingsworth for the sum of $32,500.00, was completed and ready for use in the fall of 1925. It consisted of two classrooms on each of the three floors and a gymnasium.

In 1927, the fourth year of football, Green Bank won the Greenbrier Valley Championship. This same feat occurred again in 1937 and again in 1947.

In 1931 the Vo-Ag Department was in demand for more room. The one room school building from Arbovale was moved to the campus by S. H. Elliott and set on concrete pillars for $250.00. Five unused one room school buildings have been torn down and new lumber purchased to add to the original one. The vo-ag building now houses the hot lunch room, cook room, storage room, one classroom, shop and toilet. The shop is one of the best equipped in the state. This building is heated by a furnace in the basement.

The second addition to the main building was also built by A. S. Killingsworth at the price of $11,332.00. This addition consisted of two classrooms, boys toilet and library and was completed in 1936. They were placed over the gymnasium thereby being added to the third floor.



In the beginning there was a second building on the grounds. This was a frame building to take care of about twenty horses and six buggies. As the automobile took the place of the horse and buggy, this building was torn down and a brick bus garage was erected in 1936. It takes care of storage of six buses and workshop for repair of said buses.

The first bus to transport students came from Cass in 1919. It was owned and operated by J. M. Belcher. Parents paid a fee for transportation of their children. Other routes were established, one from Durbin and one from Dunmore.

Today the county owns the buses and hires men by the month to operate them. There are eight buses making regular runs and four of them a double trip. In all about five hundred pupils are transported to Green Bank High School daily.

The grounds were a barren four acre plot when the building was erected. Since that time an additional one and one half acres have been purchased.

The class of 1921 planted the first trees, a sugar on each side of the front entrance. The Vo-Ag, in year of 1928, added a row of maples to the side of the grounds. Larches, the only evergreens to shed their needles in winter, were added along with several spruce and hemlock trees. A hedge of white pine separates the playground into two sections. They were set by Harvey Warwick and a W. P. A. crew under the supervision of C. E. Flynn, county superintendent in 1935.

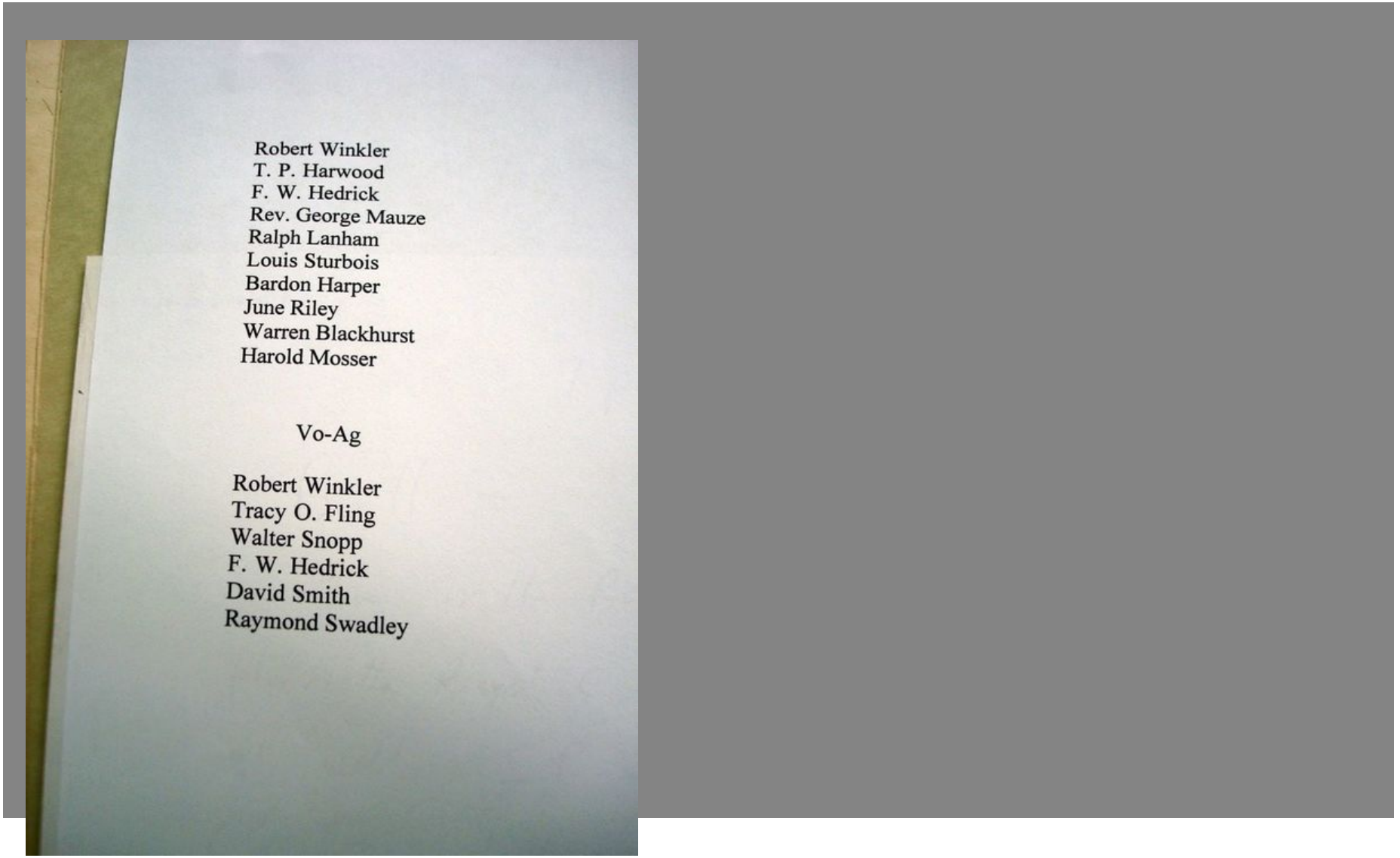
There have been over fifteen hundred graduates of Green Bank High School. You may find them in any walk of life.

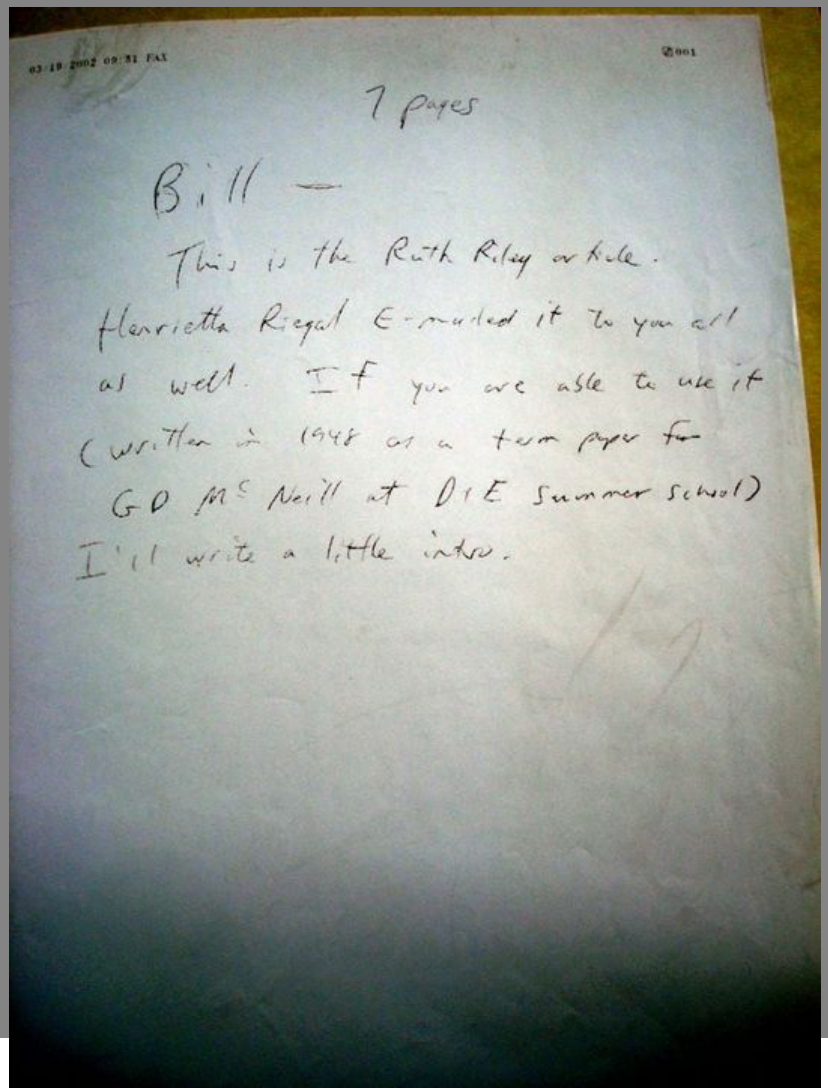
Following is a list of the principals, coaches, and vo-ag teachers that have guided Green Bank High School.

Principals

W. P. Haught	1917 – 1919
C. M. Koon	1919 – 1920
N. Faye Taylor	1920 – 1922
T. P. Harwood	1922 – 1930
John O. Roach	1931 – 1935
Claude A. McMillion	1936 – 1945
Mack Brooks	March – June 1945
Virgil B. Harris	1945 – 1970

Coaches


Robert Winkler
T. P. Harwood
F. W. Hedrick
Rev. George Mauze
Ralph Lanham
Louis Sturbois
Bardon Harper
June Riley
Warren Blackhurst
Harold Mosser
Vo-Ag
Robert Winkler
Tracy O. Fling
Walter Snopp
F. W. Hedrick
David Smith
Raymond Swadley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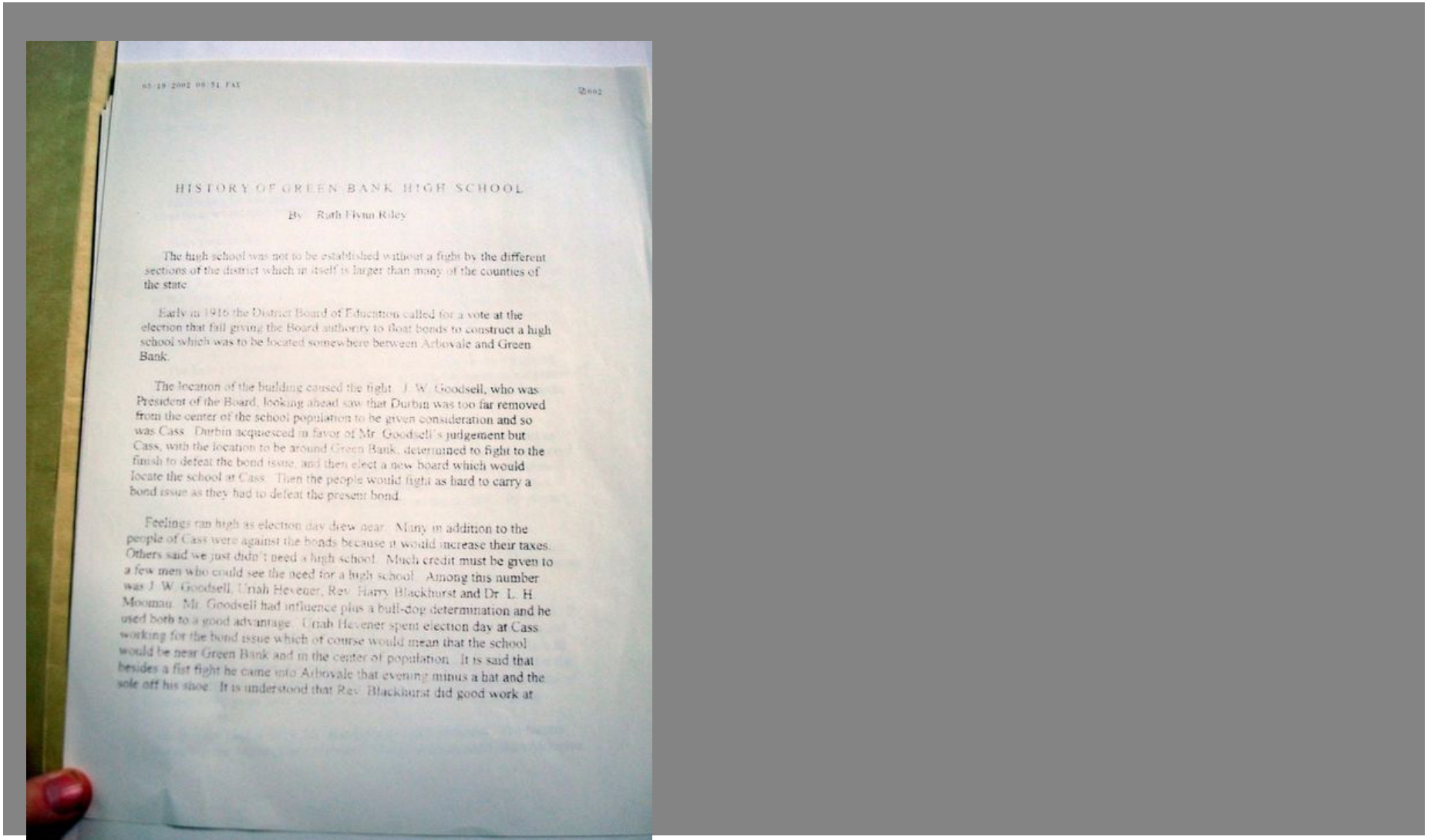
7 pages
Bill —
This is the Ruth Riley article.
Henrietta Riegal E-mailed it to you all
as well. If you are able to use it
(written in 1948 as a term paper for
GD Ms Neill at DIE summer school)
I'll write a little intro.



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View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hillsboro Road

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

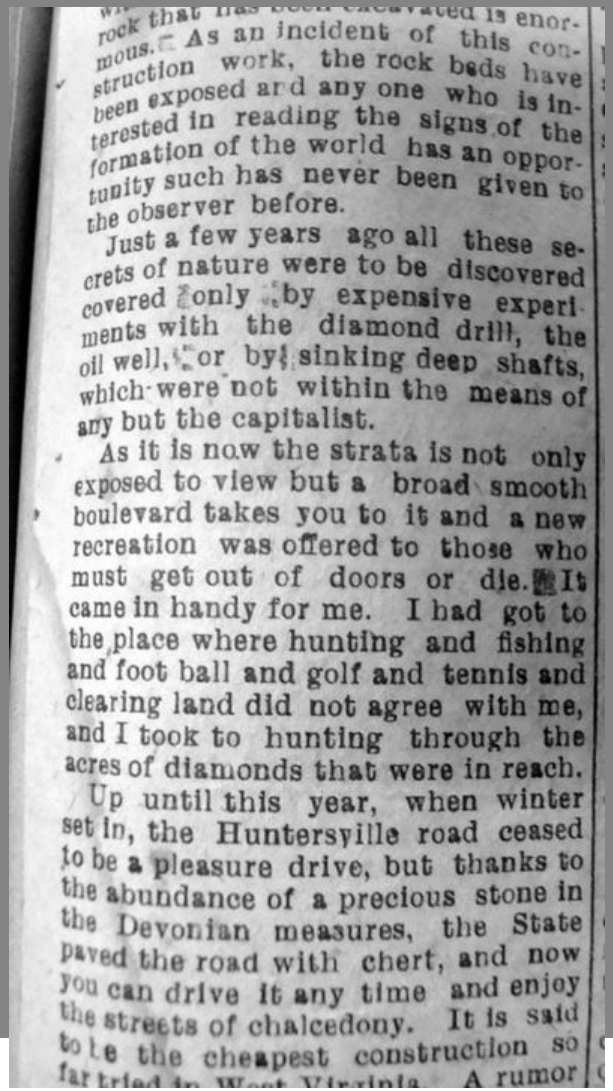
Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1927

From Huntersville to Marlinton. Since the State of West Virginia has been good enough to expend millions of dollars in the work of making broad the way that leadeth unto destruction for many a wayward youth with an automobile, the amount of rock that has been excavated is enormous. As an incident of this construction work, the rock beds have been exposed and any one who is interested in reading the signs of the formation of the world has an opportunity such has never been given to the observer before.

Just a few years ago all these secrets of nature were to be discovered covered only by expensive experiments with the diamond drill, the oil well, or by sinking deep shafts, which were not within the means of any but the capitalist.



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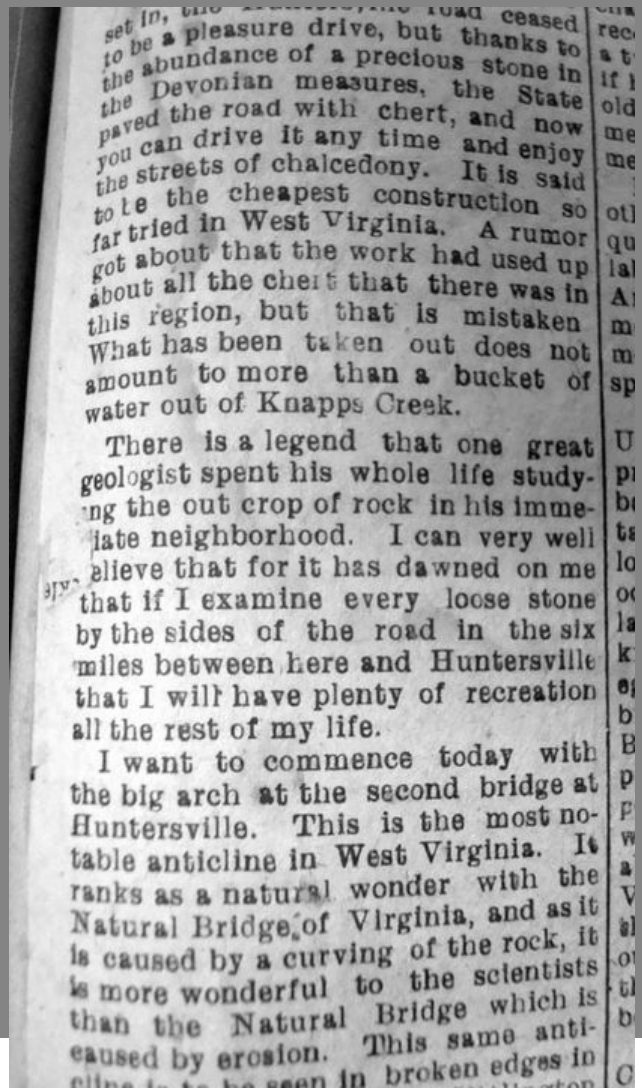
As it is now the strata is not only exposed to view but a broad smooth boulevard takes you to it and a new recreation was offered to those who must get out of doors or die. It came in handy for me. I had got to the place where hunting and fishing and foot ball and golf and tennis and clearing land did not agree with me, and I took to hunting through the acres of diamonds that were in reach.

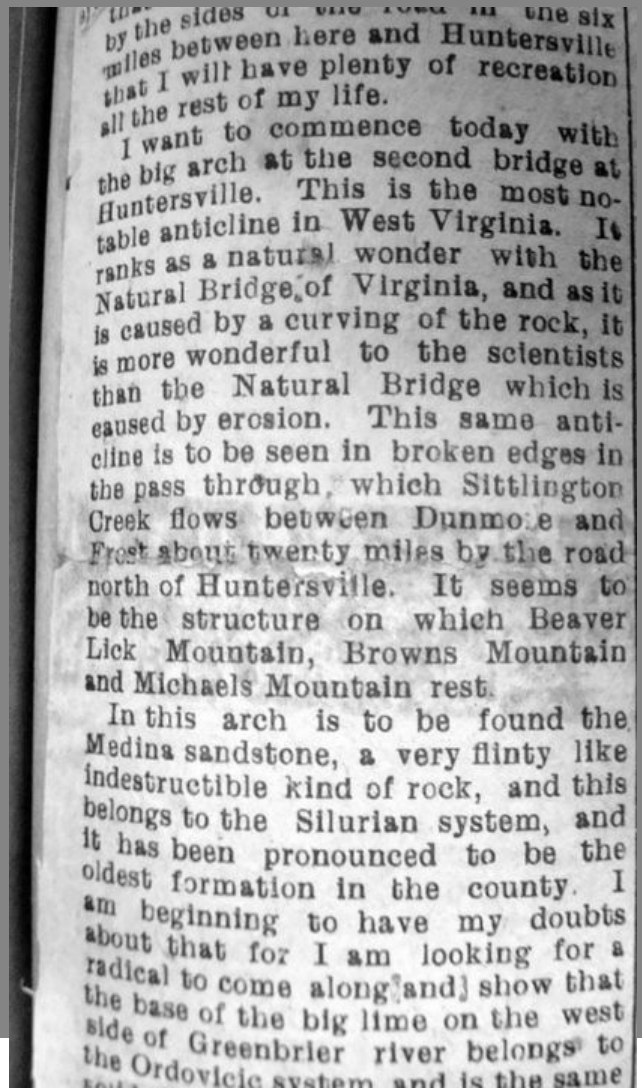
Up until this year, when winter set in, the Huntersville road ceased to be a pleasure drive, but thanks to the abundance of a precious stone in the Devonian measures, the State paved the road with chert, and now you can drive it any time and enjoy the streets of chalcedony. It is said to be the cheapest construction so far tried in West Virginia. A rumor



set in, the Hunters[illegible] road ceased to be a pleasure drive, but thanks to the abundance of a precious stone in the Devonian measures, the State paved the road with chert, and now you can drive it any time and enjoy the streets of chalcedony. It is said to be the cheapest construction so far tried in West Virginia. A rumor got about that the work had used up about all the chert that there was in this region, but that is mistaken What has been taken out does not amount to more than a bucket of water out of Knapps Creek.

There is a legend that one great geologist spent his whole life studying the out crop of rock in his immediate neighborhood. I can very well believe that for it has dawned on me that if I examine every loose stone by the sides of the road in the six miles between here and Huntersville that I will have plenty of recreation all the rest of my life.

I want to commence today with the big arch at the second bridge at Huntersville. This is the most notable anticline in West Virginia. It ranks as a natural wonder with the Natural Bridge of Virginia, and as it is caused by a curving of the rock, it is more wonderful to the scientists than the Natural Bridge which is caused by erosion. This same anti-cline is to be seen in broken edges in



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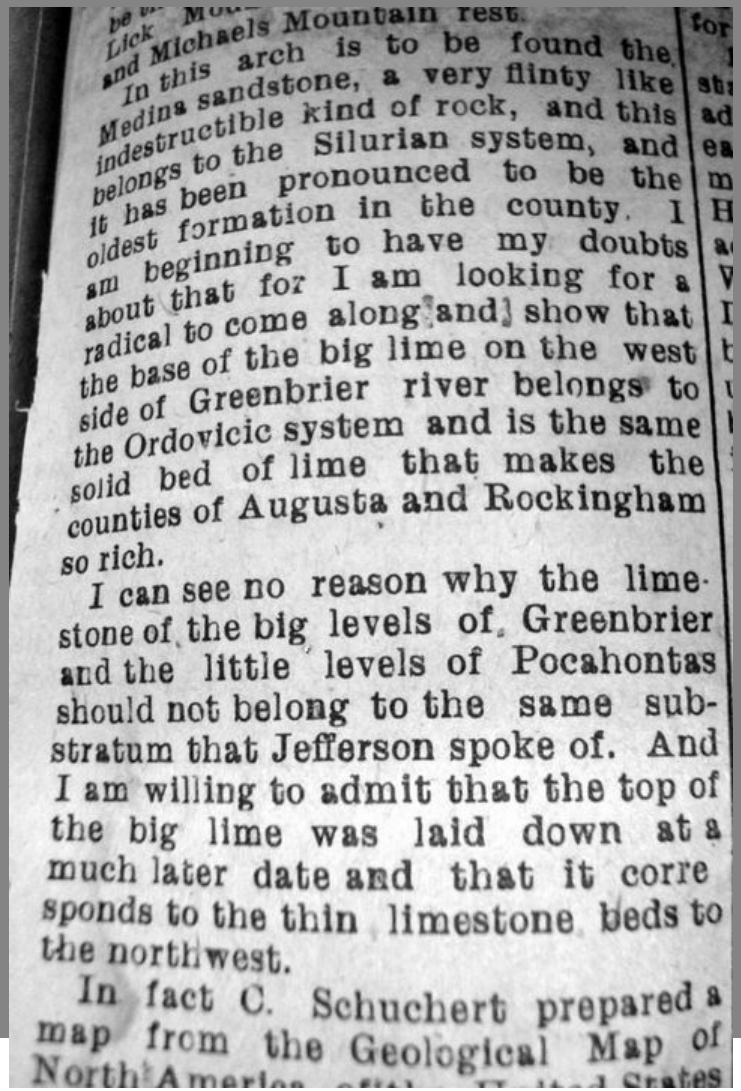
In this arch is to be found the Medina sandstone, a very flinty like indestructible kind of rock, and this belongs to the Silurian system, and it has been pronounced to be the oldest formation in the county. I am beginning to have my doubts about that for I am looking for a radical to come along and show that the base of the big lime on the west side of Greenbrier river belongs to the Ordovicic system and is the same



Lick Mou
and Michaels Mountain rest.
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I can see no reason why the limestone of the big levels of Greenbrier and the little levels of Pocahontas should not belong to the same substratum that Jefferson spoke of. And I am willing to admit that the top of the big lime was laid down at a much later date and that it corresponds to the thin limestone beds to the northwest.

In fact C. Schuchert prepared a map from the Geological Map of North America of the United States

much
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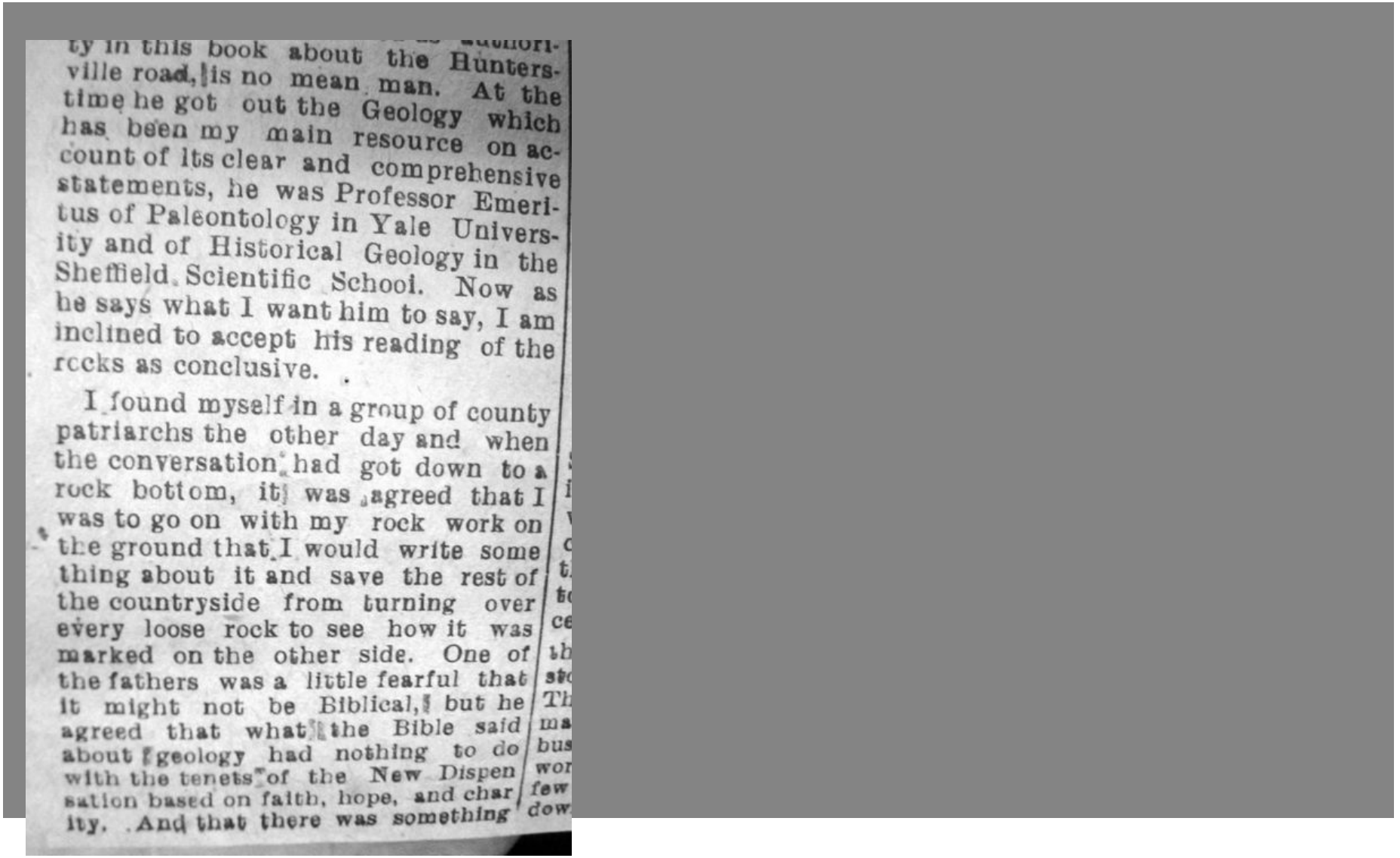
the northwest.

In fact C. Schuchert prepared a map from the Geological Map of North America, of the United States Geological Survey 1911 andon his map Schuchert laid down the formations, and he makes the limestone of the Valley of Virginia and that of the Greenbrier the same, marking our valley with the letter O, for Ordovic, and extending the coloring into the Valley of Virginia. But the letter O is in West Virginia. He may have got his colors mixed by accident, but then he might be accidentally right. He places the next exposure of the kind around Cincinnati, which is known as the Cincinnati Uplift,. and it succeeded in wiping off the Devonian mud by reason of its scientific observers. If this be true we still have plenty of the Mississippian in this county in the loose formation that slides and slides along the highway and along the railroad up Greenbrier river. As I wrote to Paul H. Price, the geologist, the other day: I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that the noble pile of Greenbrier limestone must rest on the rotten



ty in this book about the Hunters-
ville road, is no mean man. At the
time he got out the Geology which
has been my main resource on ac-
count of its clear and comprehensive
statements, he was Professor Emeri-
tus of Paleontology in Yale Univers-
ity and of Historical Geology in the
Sheffield Scientific School. Now as
he says what I want him to say, I am
inclined to accept his reading of the
rocks as conclusive.

I found myself in a group of county
patriarchs the other day and when
the conversation had got down to a
rock bottom, it was agreed that I
was to go on with my rock work on
the ground that I would write some
thing about it and save the rest of
the countryside from turning over
every loose rock to see how it was
marked on the other side. One of
the fathers was a little fearful that
it might not be Biblical, but he
agreed that what the Bible said
about geology had nothing to do
with the tenets of the New Dispen
sation based on faith, hope, and char
ity. And that there was something

in the bible about eating bacon that was not well observed.

The importance about the Ordovic system, which is also called the Champlain, from Lake Champlain, in New York, is that if it is true as Schuchert asserts that the formation is here, then we will have to make room for the little stranger and plan for it in our industrial world. Col. Harry Frazier seems to be able to take down one of these kind of mountains and load it on the cars and send it all around the country. A lot of it is coming into this town for the new tannery. A faith to remove mountains.

There is a difference between the kind of limestone that they can build a house that will last forever like the Old Stone Church at Lewisburg, and some of the recent rotten, soapy, shalelike limestone, of the Reynolds series for instance. They never burn a lime pile on the back road to Edray until some local geologist, like Andrew Moore, examines the stone to get one that is nearly pure lime. It ranges from the best of lime to an arenaceous formation containing sand. If it be true that the older limestone is here we may get a new deal in regard to the country, for our limestone seems to be given the go by for Virginia and Indiana limestone, whereas Prof. Schuchert puts them all in the same class.

Do you get what I mean? If a

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Do you get what I mean? If a cement maker or a man hunting building stone mentioned the Greenbrier limestone to a geologist and that geologist found in a book where Greenbrier limestone was a come by chance sort of material he would not recommend it. He would not waste a two cent stamp on an inquiry. But if he found that it was a part of the old reliable blue limestone of commerce, he might advise the investment.

Like coal, oil, gas, iron, and every other precious mineral, it is mostly a question of affording work for the laboring man, for that is what the American industreal supremacy means, to give the working man money to spend and to see that he spends all of it.

This is the first time that the United States has attained a supremacy in the industrial world and

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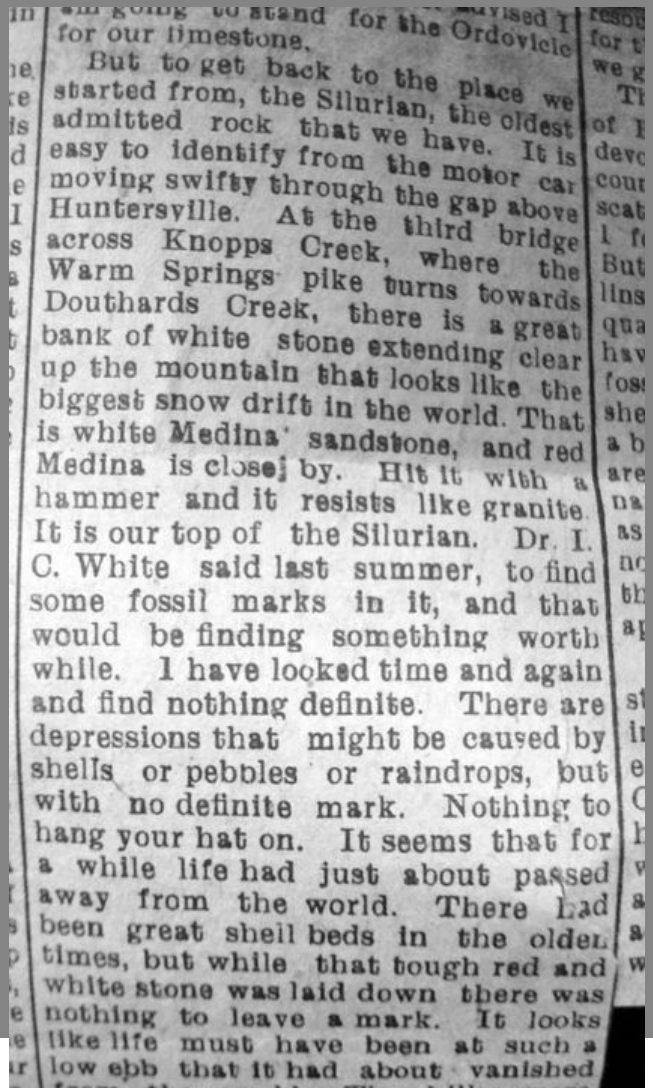
This is the first time that the United States has attained a supremacy in the industrial world and being a favored country it has attained it by high wages instead of low wages something that has never occurred before in all history. The laborers are the consumers. Do not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Do not press down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns. Bryan started it and Coolidge accomplished it. Closing the saloons was a potent factor. Raw material means work and the building of cities and all modern improvements. West Virginia has been deprived of much that was due her because she shipped out raw material instead of having the manufacturing plants within her borders. Part of our rotten luck.

I do not want to be considered a Charlotte Ann among the elders, but I would like to see our substratum of limestone given its proper place and quality with the Virginia and Indiana limestone. So until better advised I am going to stand for the Ordovicic for our limestone.

But to get back to the place we started from, the Silurian, the oldest admitted rock that we have. It is easy to identify from the motor car moving swifty through the gap above



for our limestone.

But to get back to the place we started from, the Silurian, the oldest admitted rock that we have. It is easy to identify from the motor car moving swifty through the gap above Huntersville. At the third bridge across Knopps Creek, where the Warm Springs pike turns towards Douthards Creek, there is a great bank of white stone extending clear up the mountain that looks like the biggest snow drift in the world. That is white Medina sandstone, and red Medina is close by. Hit it with a hammer and it resists like granite. It is our top of the Silurian. Dr. I. C. White said last summer, to find some fossil marks in it, and that would be finding something worth while. I have looked time and again and find nothing definite. There are depressions that might be caused by shells or pebbles or raindrops, but with no definite mark. Nothing to hang your hat on. It seems that for a while life had just about passed away from the world. There had been great shell beds in the older times, but while that tough red and white stone was laid down there was nothing to leave a mark. It looks like life must have been at such a low ebb that it had about vanished

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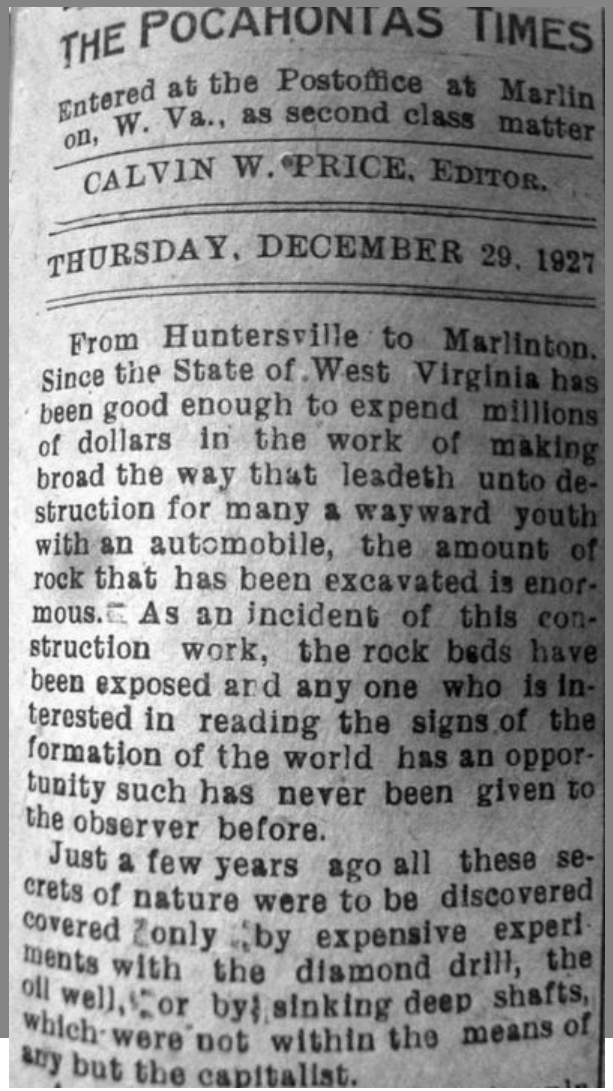
There are plenty of fossils in the lower layers below the Silurian. It



THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1927

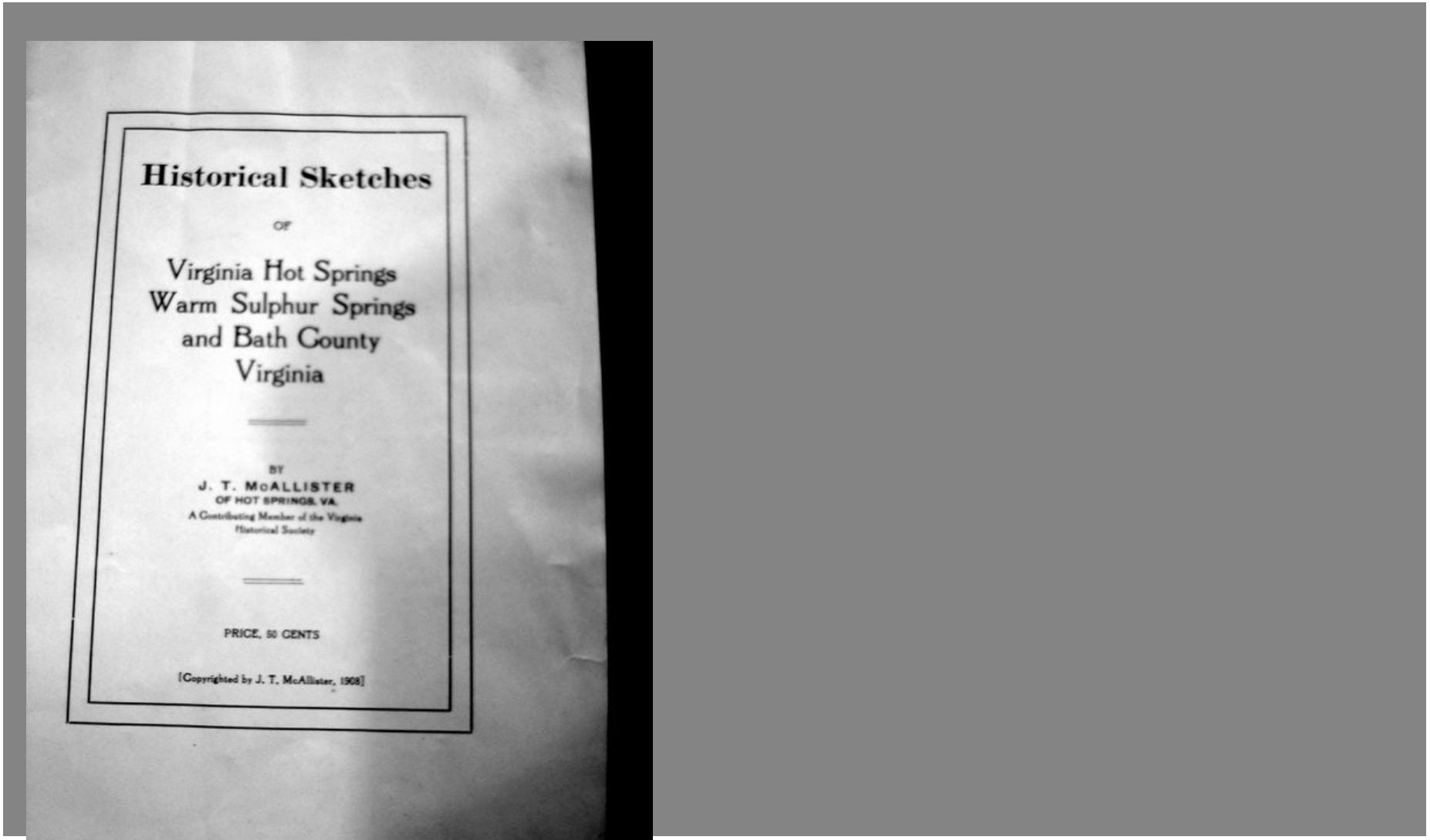
From Huntersville to Marlinton. Since the State of West Virginia has been good enough to expend millions of dollars in the work of making broad the way that leadeth unto destruction for many a wayward youth with an automobile, the amount of rock that has been excavated is enormous. As an incident of this construction work, the rock beds have been exposed and any one who is interested in reading the signs of the formation of the world has an opportunity such has never been given to the observer before.

Just a few years ago all these secrets of nature were to be discovered covered only by expensive experiments with the diamond drill, the oil well, or by sinking deep shafts, which were not within the means of any but the capitalist.

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Historic Sketches of Warm Springs



Historical Sketches

OF

Virginia Hot Springs Warm Sulphur Springs and Bath County Virginia

BY

J. T. McALLISTER

OF HOT SPRINGS, VA.

A Contributing Member of the Virginia Historical Society

PRICE, 50 CENTS

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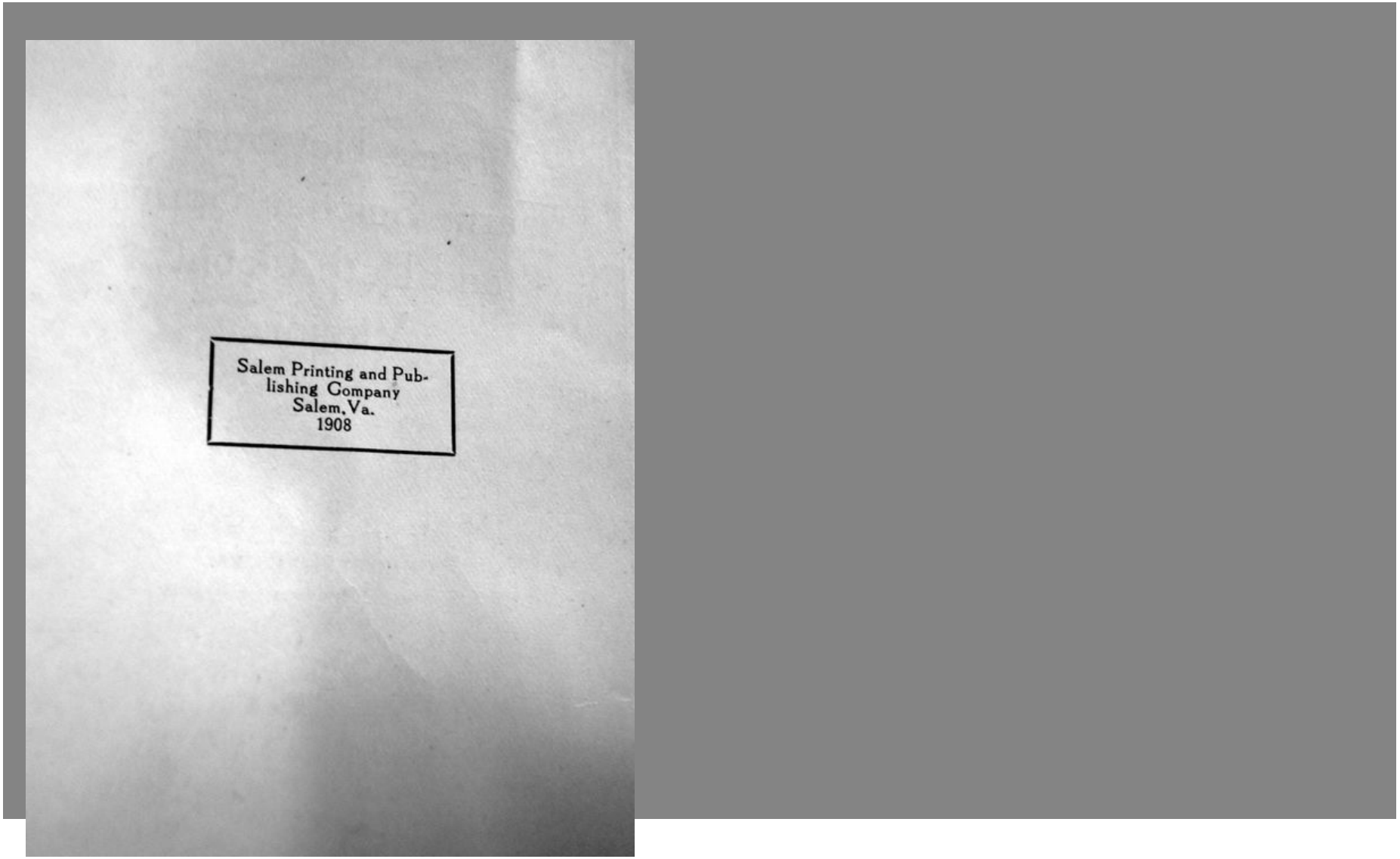
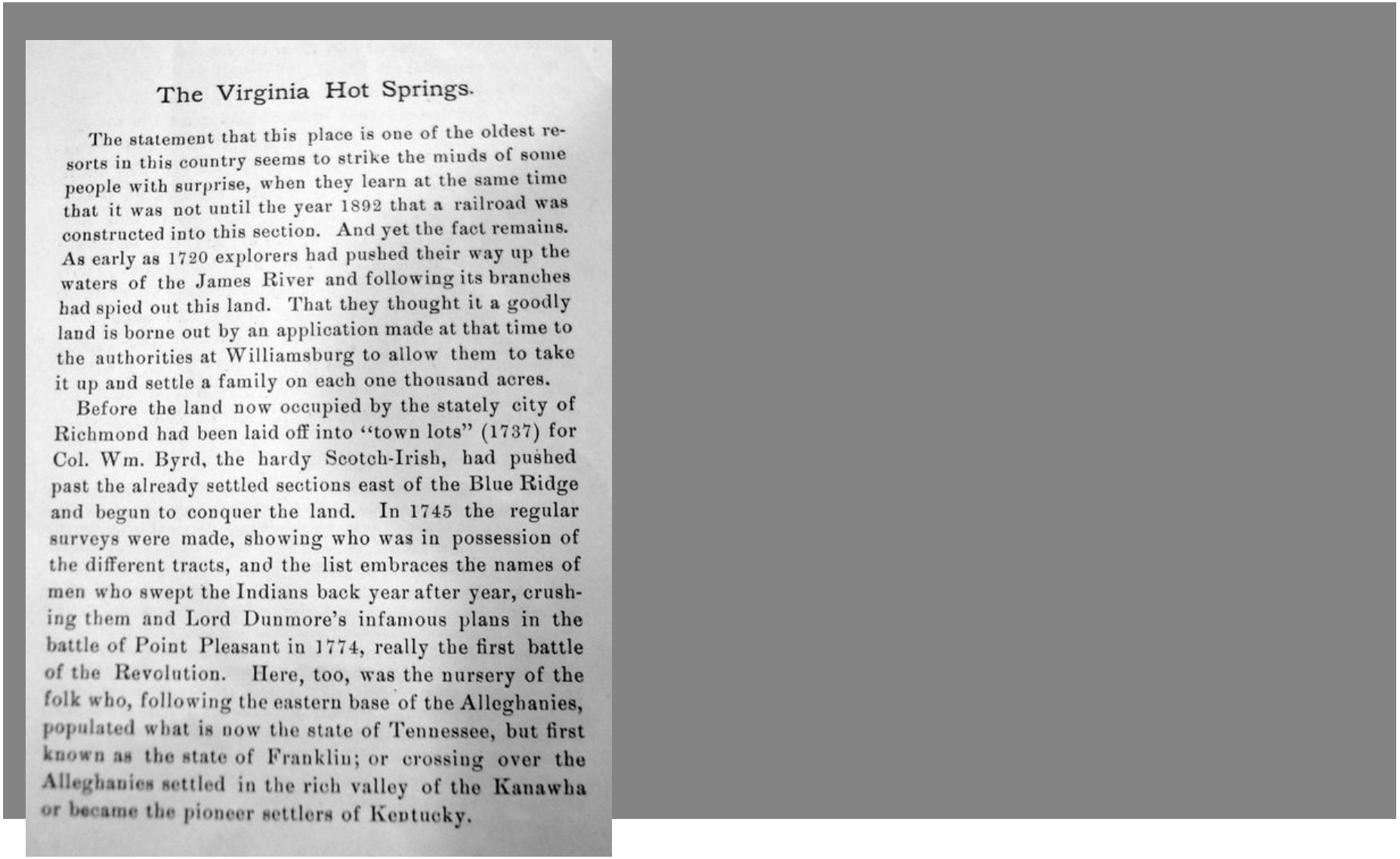
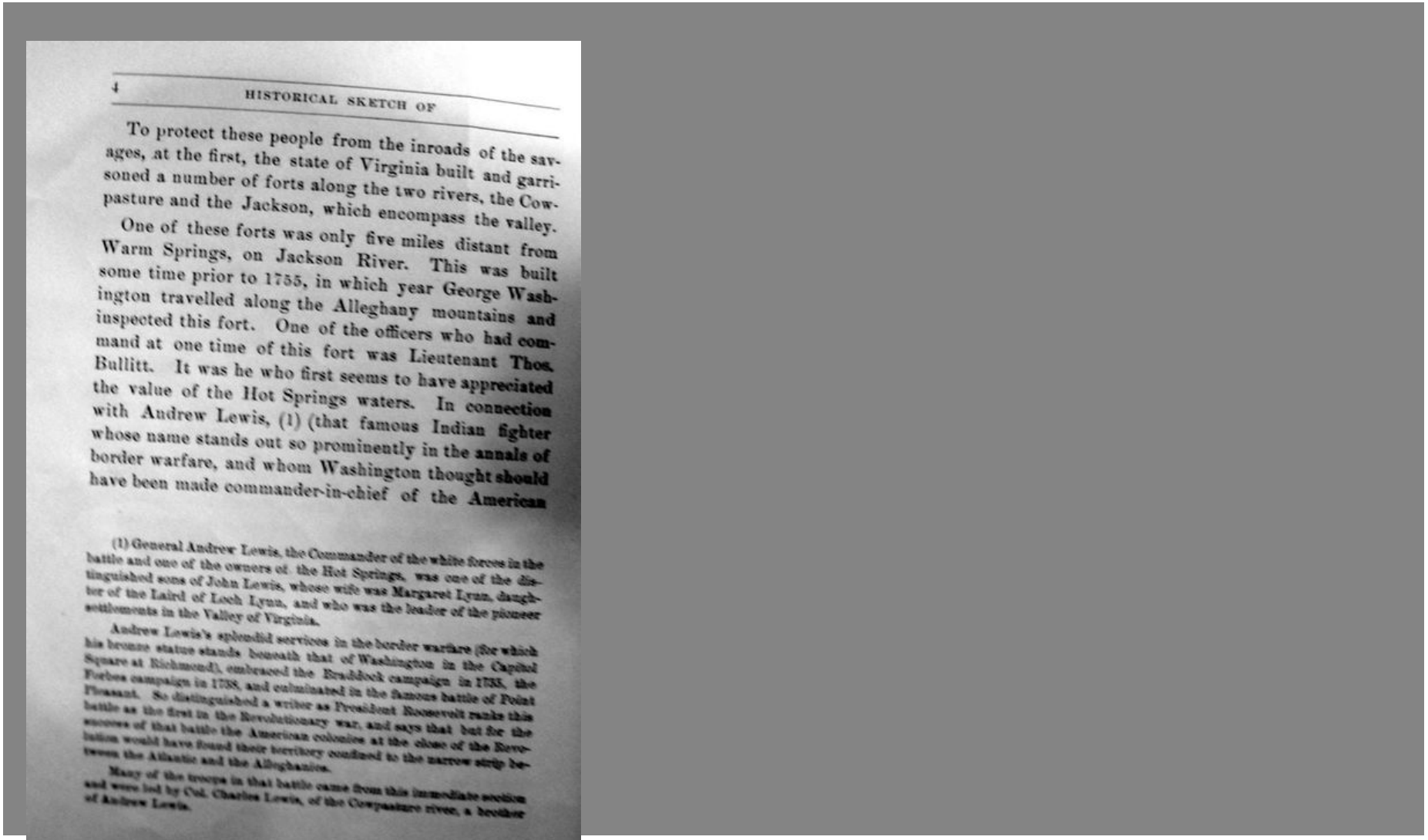

Salem Printing and Publishing Company
Salem, Va.
1908



The Virginia Hot Springs.

The statement that this place is one of the oldest resorts in this country seems to strike the minds of some people with surprise, when they learn at the same time that it was not until the year 1892 that a railroad was constructed into this section. And yet the fact remains. As early as 1720 explorers had pushed their way up the waters of the James River and following its branches had spied out this land. That they thought it a goodly land is borne out by an application made at that time to the authorities at Williamsburg to allow them to take it up and settle a family on each one thousand acres.

Before the land now occupied by the stately city of Richmond had been laid off into "town lots" (1737) for Col. Wm. Byrd, the hardy Scotch-Irish, had pushed past the already settled sections east of the Blue Ridge and begun to conquer the land. In 1745 the regular surveys were made, showing who was in possession of the different tracts, and the list embraces the names of men who swept the Indians back year after year, crushing them and Lord Dunmore's infamous plans in the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, really the first battle of the Revolution. Here, too, was the nursery of the folk who, following the eastern base of the Alleghanies, populated what is now the state of Tennessee, but first known as the state of Franklin; or crossing over the Alleghanies settled in the rich valley of the Kanawha or became the pioneer settlers of Kentucky.



4 HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

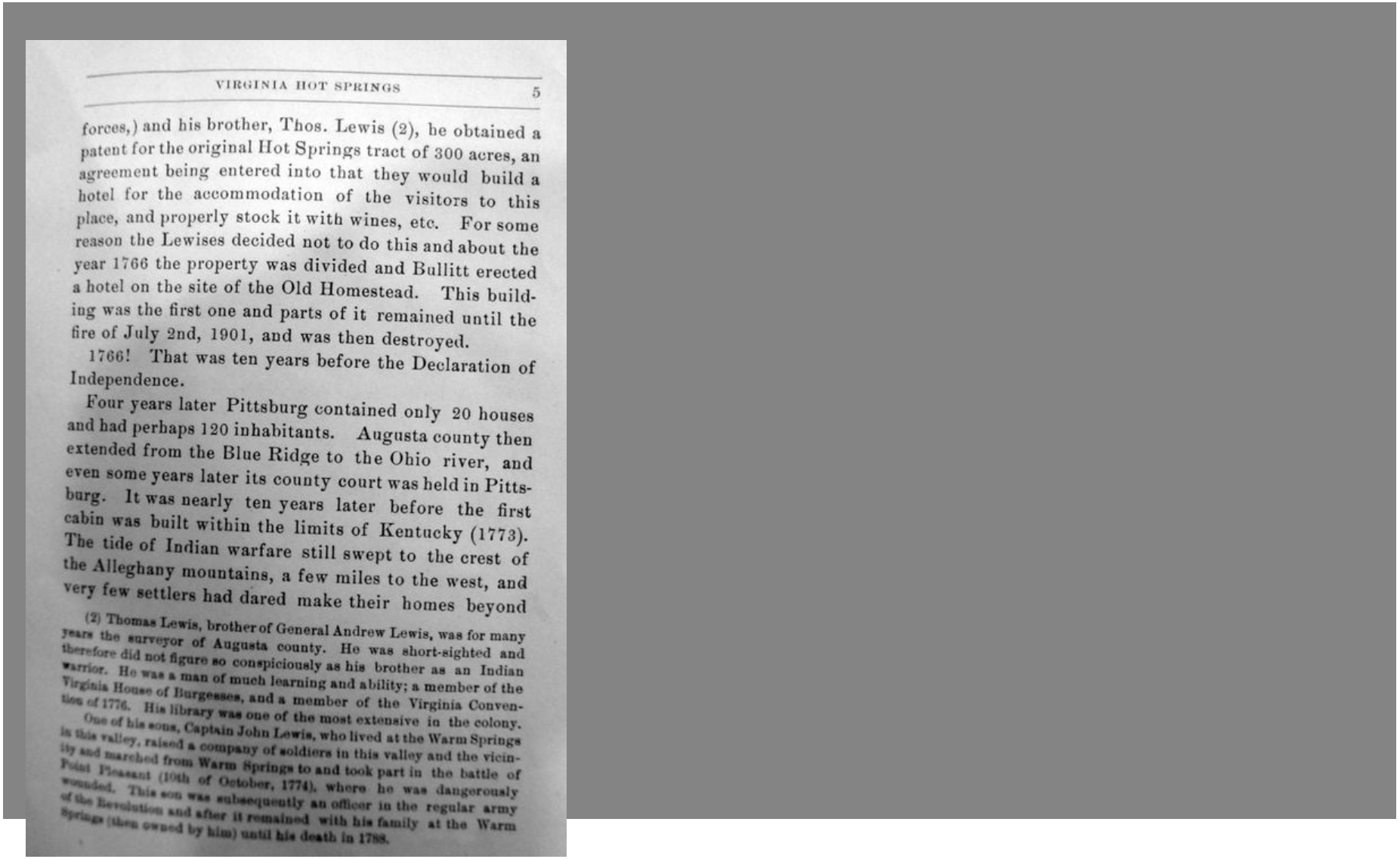
To protect these people from the inroads of the savages, at the first, the state of Virginia built and garrisoned a number of forts along the two rivers, the Cowpasture and the Jackson, which encompass the valley.

One of these forts was only five miles distant from Warm Springs, on Jackson River. This was built some time prior to 1755, in which year George Washington travelled along the Alleghany mountains and inspected this fort. One of the officers who had command at one time of this fort was Lieutenant Thos. Bullitt. It was he who first seems to have appreciated the value of the Hot Springs waters. In connection with Andrew Lewis, (1) (that famous Indian fighter whose name stands out so prominently in the annals of border warfare, and whom Washington thought should have been made commander-in-chief of the American

(1) General Andrew Lewis, the Commander of the white forces in the battle and one of the owners of the Hot Springs, was one of the distinguished sons of John Lewis, whose wife was Margaret Lynn, daughter of the Laird of Loch Lynn, and who was the leader of the pioneer settlements in the Valley of Virginia.

Andrew Lewis's splendid services in the border warfare (for which his bronze statue stands beneath that of Washington in the Capitol Square at Richmond), embraced the Braddock campaign in 1755, the Forbes campaign in 1758, and culminated in the famous battle of Point Pleasant. So distinguished a writer as President Roosevelt ranks this battle as the first in the Revolutionary war, and says that but for the success of that battle the American colonies at the close of the Revolution would have found their territory confined to the narrow strip between the Atlantic and the Alleghanies.

Many of the troops in that battle came from this immediate section and were led by Col. Charles Lewis, of the Cowpasture river, a brother of Andrew Lewis.



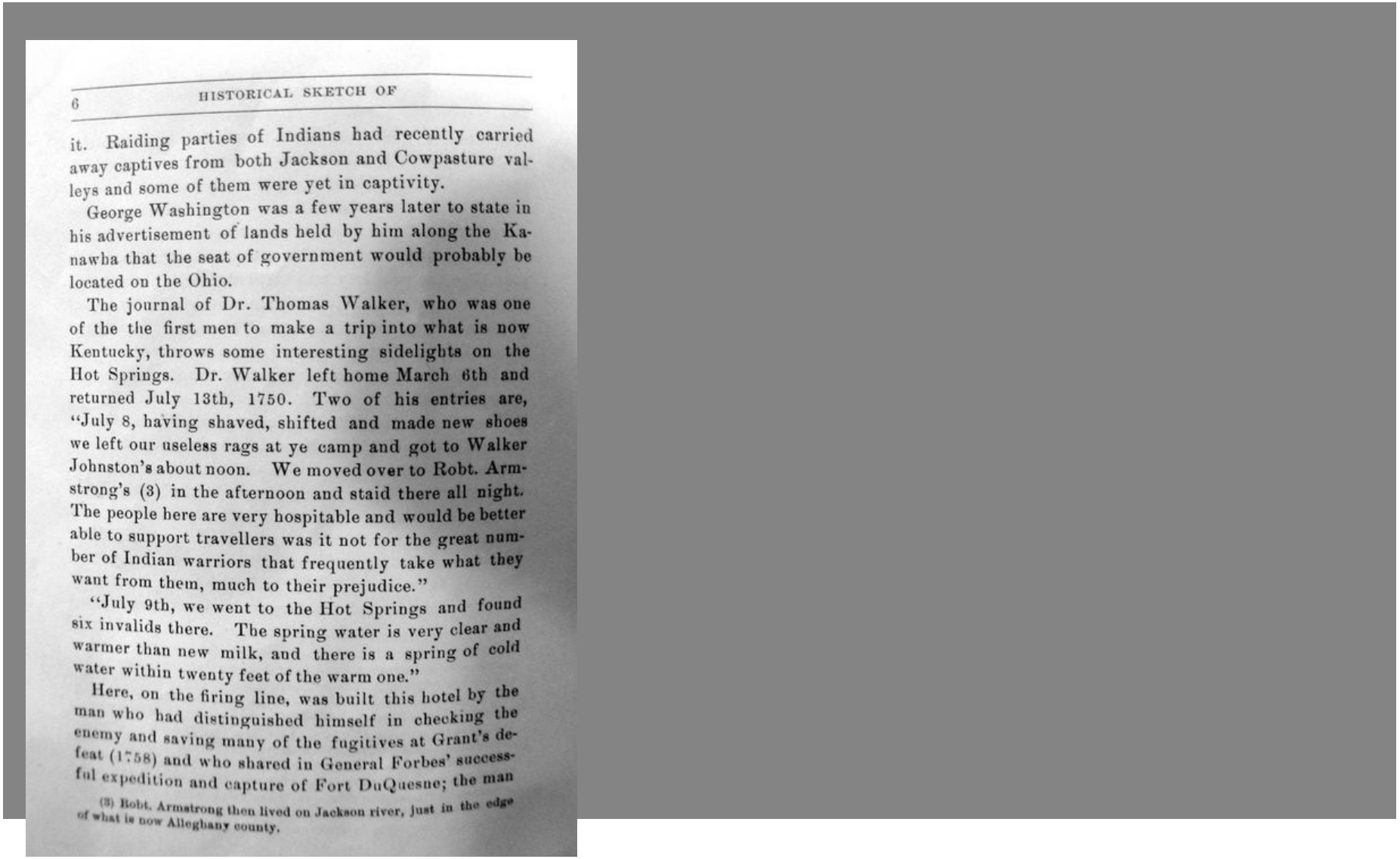
forces,) and his brother, Thos. Lewis (2), he obtained a patent for the original Hot Springs tract of 300 acres, an agreement being entered into that they would build a hotel for the accommodation of the visitors to this place, and properly stock it with wines, etc. For some reason the Lewises decided not to do this and about the year 1766 the property was divided and Bullitt erected a hotel on the site of the Old Homestead. This building was the first one and parts of it remained until the fire of July 2nd, 1901, and was then destroyed.

1766! That was ten years before the Declaration of Independence.

Four years later Pittsburg contained only 20 houses and had perhaps 120 inhabitants. Augusta county then extended from the Blue Ridge to the Ohio river, and even some years later its county court was held in Pittsburg. It was nearly ten years later before the first cabin was built within the limits of Kentucky (1773). The tide of Indian warfare still swept to the crest of the Alleghany mountains, a few miles to the west, and very few settlers had dared make their homes beyond

(2) Thomas Lewis, brother of General Andrew Lewis, was for many years the surveyor of Augusta county. He was short-sighted and therefore did not figure so conspiciously as his brother as an Indian warrior. He was a man of much learning and ability; a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and a member of the Virginia Convention of 1776. His library was one of the most extensive in the colony.

One of his sons, Captain John Lewis, who lived at the Warm Springs in this valley, raised a company of soldiers in this valley and the vicinity and marched from Warm Springs to and took part in the battle of Point Pleasant (10th of October, 1774), where he was dangerously wounded. This son was subsequently an officer in the regular army of the Revolution and after it remained with his family at the Warm Springs (then owned by him) until his death in 1788.



it. Raiding parties of Indians had recently carried away captives from both Jackson and Cowpasture valleys and some of them were yet in captivity.

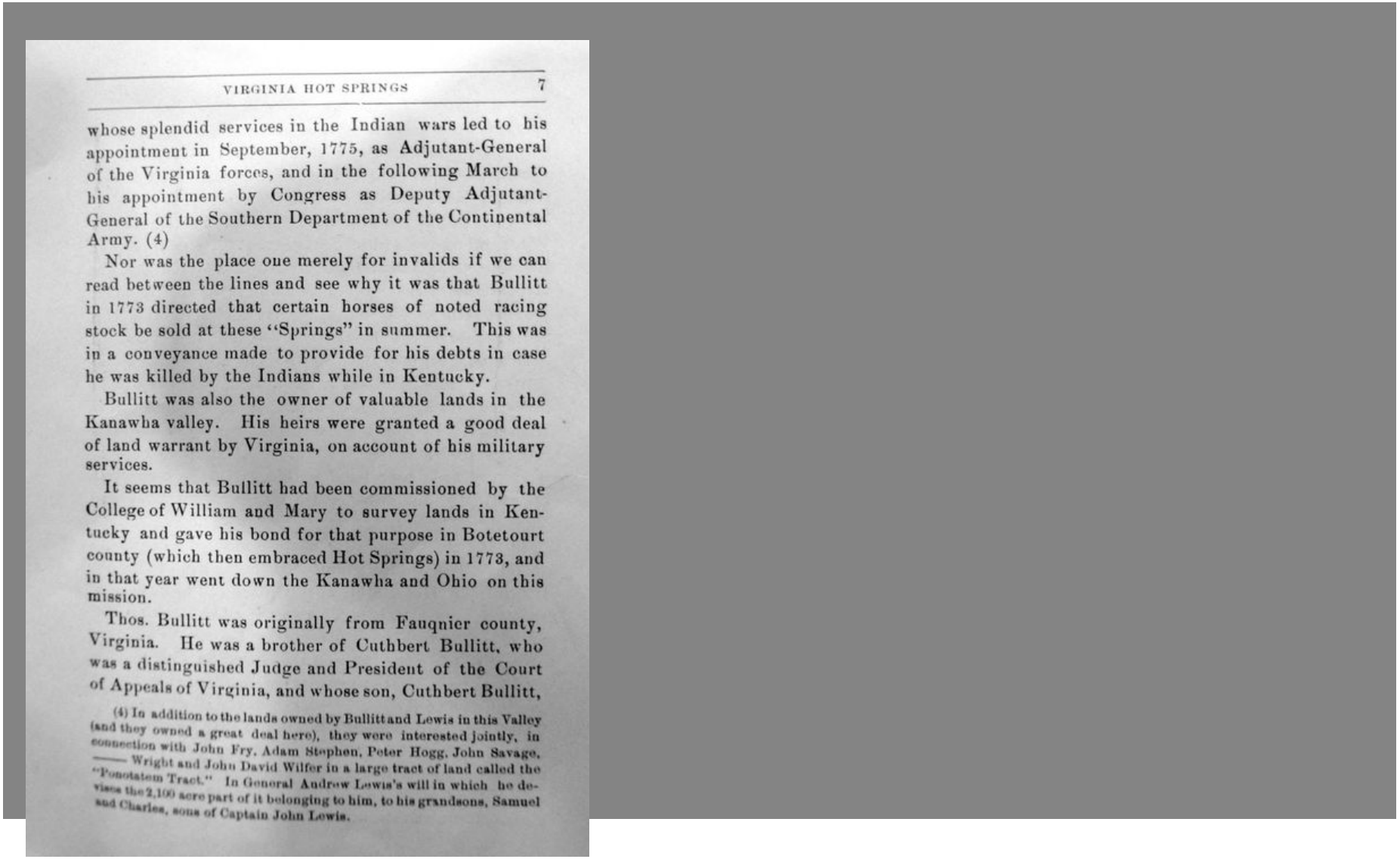
George Washington was a few years later to state in his advertisement of lands held by him along the Kanawha that the seat of government would probably be located on the Ohio.

The journal of Dr. Thomas Walker, who was one of the the first men to make a trip into what is now Kentucky, throws some interesting sidelights on the Hot Springs. Dr. Walker left home March 6th and returned July 13th, 1750. Two of his entries are, "July 8, having shaved, shifted and made new shoes we left our useless rags at ye camp and got to Walker Johnston's about noon. We moved over to Robt. Armstrong's (3) in the afternoon and staid there all night. The people here are very hospitable and would be better able to support travellers was it not for the great number of Indian warriors that frequently take what they want from them, much to their prejudice."

"July 9th, we went to the Hot Springs and found six invalids there. The spring water is very clear and warmer than new milk, and there is a spring of cold water within twenty feet of the warm one."

Here, on the firing line, was built this hotel by the man who had distinguished himself in checking the enemy and saving many of the fugitives at Grant's defeat (1758) and who shared in General Forbes' successful expedition and capture of Fort DuQuesne; the man

(3) Robt. Armstrong then lived on Jackson river, just in the edge of what is now Alleghany county.



whose splendid services in the Indian wars led to his appointment in September, 1775, as Adjutant-General of the Virginia forces, and in the following March to his appointment by Congress as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Southern Department of the Continental Army. (4)

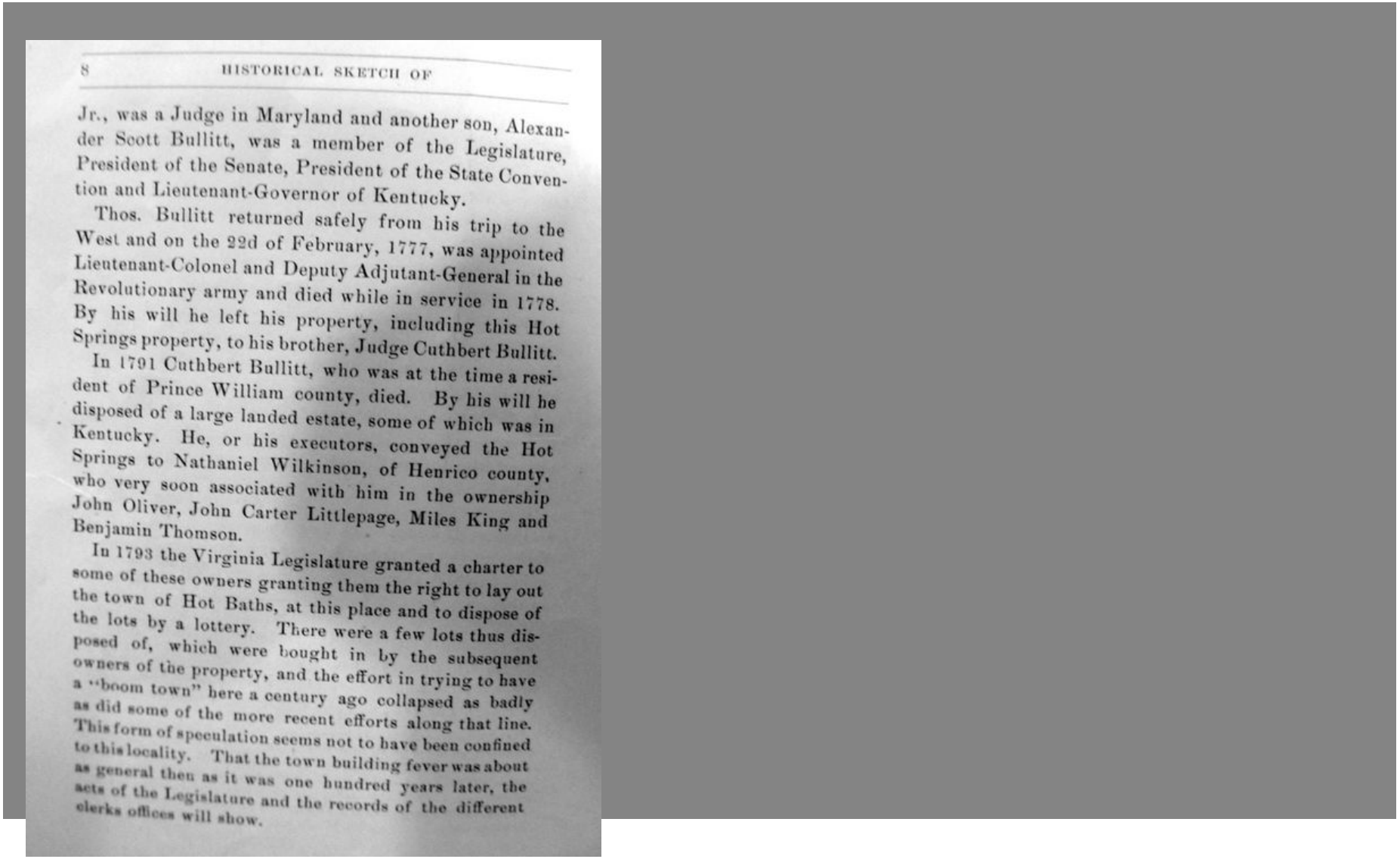
Nor was the place one merely for invalids if we can read between the lines and see why it was that Bullitt in 1773 directed that certain horses of noted racing stock be sold at these "Springs" in summer. This was in a conveyance made to provide for his debts in case he was killed by the Indians while in Kentucky.

Bullitt was also the owner of valuable lands in the Kanawha valley. His heirs were granted a good deal of land warrant by Virginia, on account of his military services.

It seems that Bullitt had been commissioned by the College of William and Mary to survey lands in Kentucky and gave his bond for that purpose in Botetourt county (which then embraced Hot Springs) in 1773, and in that year went down the Kanawha and Ohio on this mission.

Thos. Bullitt was originally from Fauquier county, Virginia. He was a brother of Cuthbert Bullitt, who was a distinguished Judge and President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and whose son, Cuthbert Bullitt,

(4) In addition to the lands owned by Bullitt and Lewis in this Valley (and they owned a great deal here), they were interested jointly, in connection with John Fry, Adam Stephen, Peter Hogg, John Savage, —— Wright and John David Wilfer in a large tract of land called the "Ponotatem Tract." In General Andrew Lewis's will in which he devises the 2,100 acre part of it belonging to him, to his grandsons, Samuel and Charles, sons of Captain John Lewis.



Jr., was a Judge in Maryland and another son, Alexander Scott Bullitt, was a member of the Legislature, President of the Senate, President of the State Convention and Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky.

Thos. Bullitt returned safely from his trip to the West and on the 22d of February, 1777, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Adjutant-General in the Revolutionary army and died while in service in 1778. By his will he left his property, including this Hot Springs property, to his brother, Judge Cuthbert Bullitt.

In 1791 Cuthbert Bullitt, who was at the time a resident of Prince William county, died. By his will he disposed of a large landed estate, some of which was in Kentucky. He, or his executors, conveyed the Hot Springs to Nathaniel Wilkinson, of Henrico county, who very soon associated with him in the ownership John Oliver, John Carter Littlepage, Miles King and Benjamin Thomson.

In 1793 the Virginia Legislature granted a charter to some of these owners granting them the right to lay out the town of Hot Baths, at this place and to dispose of the lots by a lottery. There were a few lots thus disposed of, which were bought in by the subsequent owners of the property, and the effort in trying to have a "boom town" here a century ago collapsed as badly as did some of the more recent efforts along that line. This form of speculation seems not to have been confined to this locality. That the town building fever was about as general then as it was one hundred years later, the acts of the Legislature and the records of the different clerks offices will show.

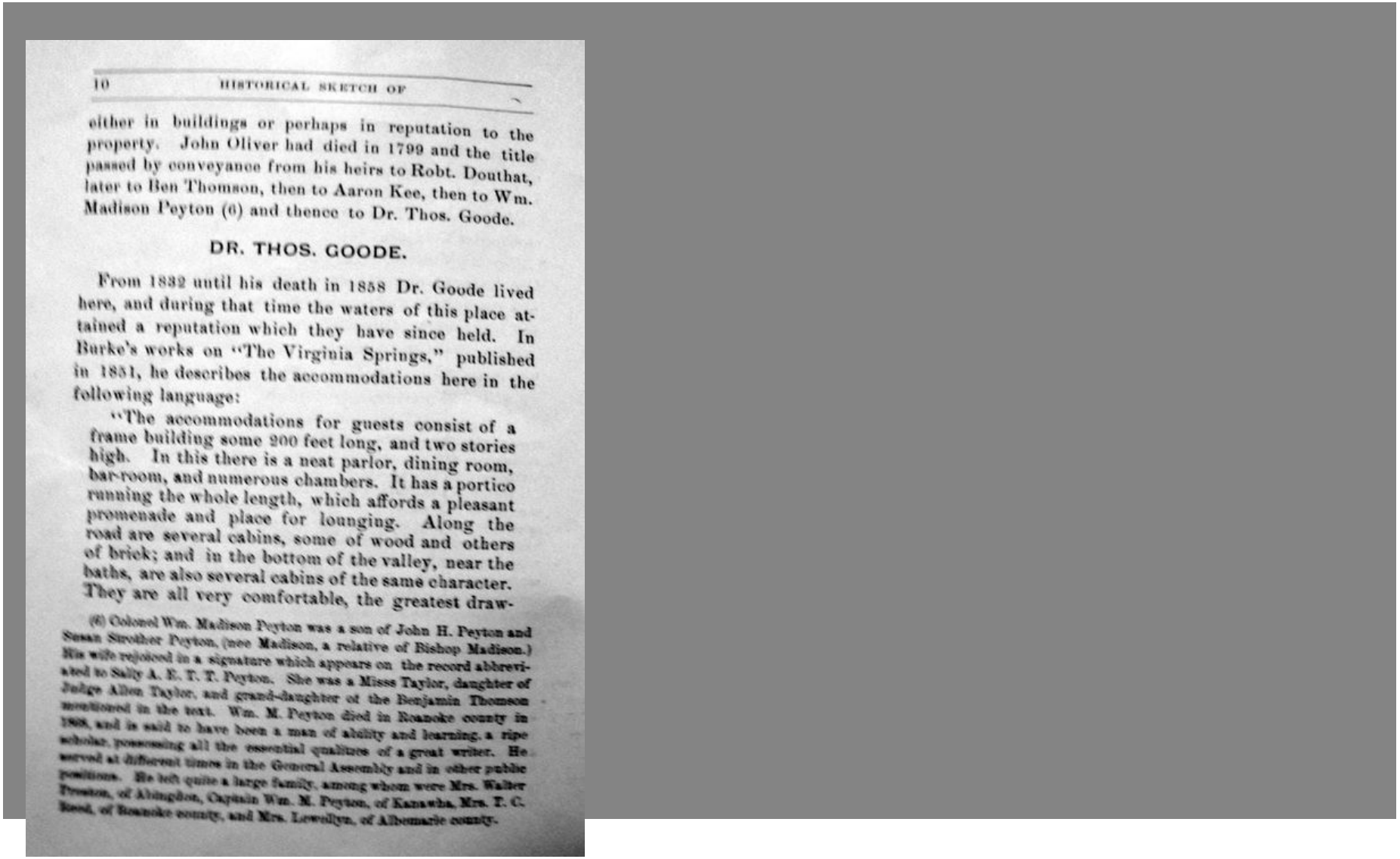
In the meantime Thos. Lewis and General Andrew Lewis had died and their part of this land had passed, as to Thos. Lewis to his sons, and as to General Andrew Lewis, by will to his daughter Anne, who married Rowland Madison. These parties conveyed their interests to Charles Cameron.

For the interest of Rowland Madison and his wife, Charles Cameron sold them some land in Kentucky which was granted him for services in the Revolutionary War and Rowland Madison and his wife removed to it. (5)

From that time down to the time when this property was acquired by Dr. Thos. Goode in 1832 it was owned by different parties, none of whom added anything

(5) Charles Cameron was the first clerk of the Courts of Bath county from its formation in 1791, and for a number of years kept the records at his home at the Stonehouse near the fording of Jackson river below Warm Springs, now known as "Fassefers Farm."

He was in the battle of Point Pleasant, where three of his brothers were killed. On the 3d of December, 1776, he was appointed Lieutenant in the 10th Virginia Regiment and took part with his Regiment in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1781 he was Captain of a milita company from this section and served in lower Virginia. In the same year he led a Volunteer company of cavalry from here to the lower part of the State and took part in the battle of Jamestown, during which battle he acted as Adjutant of the Regiment, which was under Col. Sampson Matthews, also from this section. In 1782 he was made Commissioner for a large section of the State, to secure supplies and recruits for the army. For his Revolutionary services, the State of Virginia granted him at one time 2,666 2-3 acres of land warrant. Some time prior to 1791 he obtained a tract of 1,400 on Dick's Creek, in Lincoln county, in the District of Kentucky, the place being called Dorchester's Improvement. Of this he sold 1,000 acres to Rowland Madison in 1791. It is frequently stated in the local histories that he was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war. This is a mistake. The title was a *post bellum* title, given him because he was Colonel of the Bath Milita, after the formation of the county. He died in Bath county on the 14th of July, 1829.



10 HISTORICAL SKETCH OF

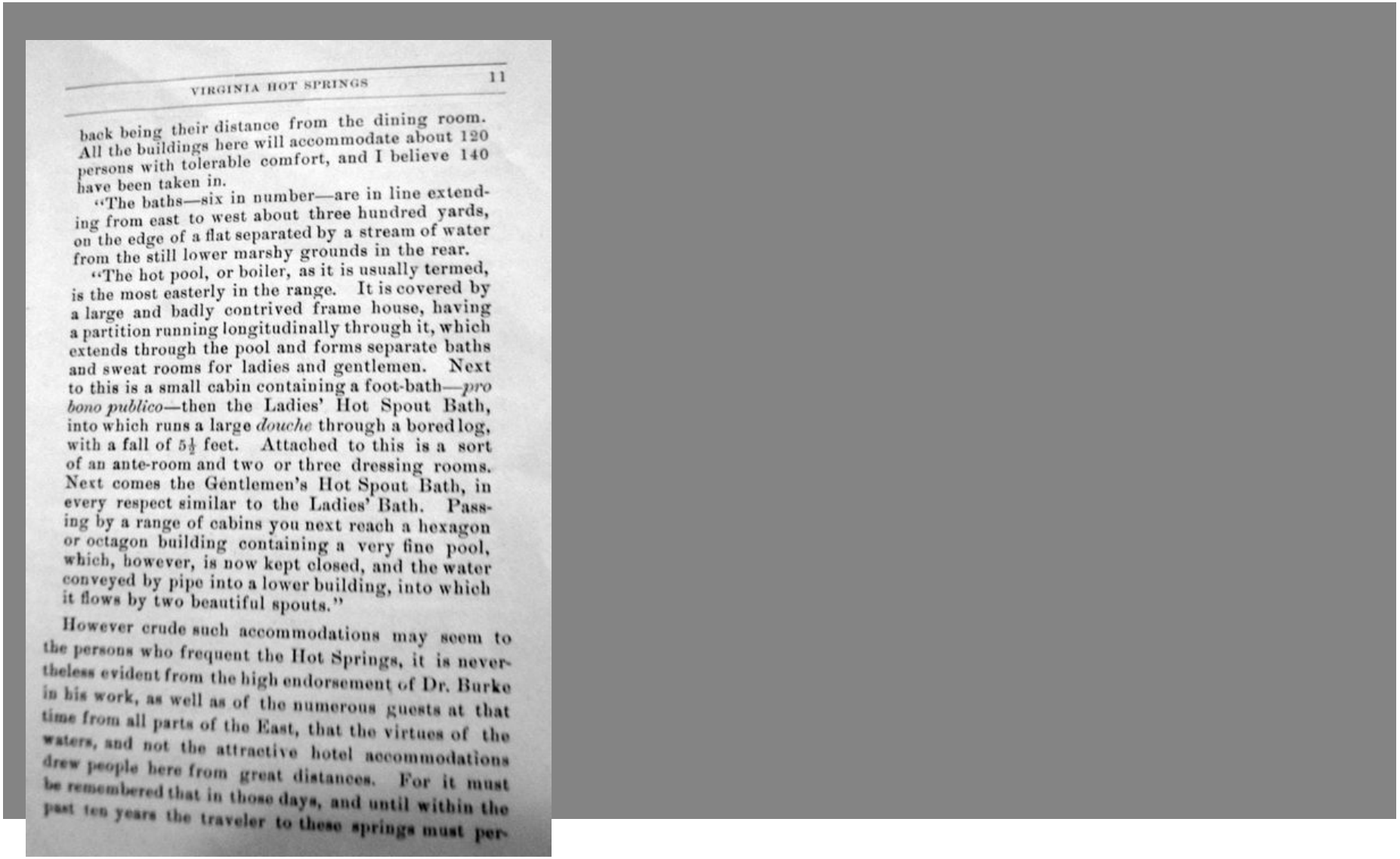
either in buildings or perhaps in reputation to the property. John Oliver had died in 1799 and the title passed by conveyance from his heirs to Robt. Douthat, later to Ben Thomson, then to Aaron Kee, then to Wm. Madison Peyton (6) and thence to Dr. Thos. Goode.

DR. THOS. GOODE.

From 1832 until his death in 1858 Dr. Goode lived here, and during that time the waters of this place attained a reputation which they have since held. In Burke's works on "The Virginia Springs," published in 1851, he describes the accommodations here in the following language:

"The accommodations for guests consist of a frame building some 200 feet long, and two stories high. In this there is a neat parlor, dining room, bar-room, and numerous chambers. It has a portico running the whole length, which affords a pleasant promenade and place for lounging. Along the road are several cabins, some of wood and others of brick; and in the bottom of the valley, near the baths, are also several cabins of the same character. They are all very comfortable, the greatest draw-

(6) Colonel Wm. Madison Peyton was a son of John H. Peyton and Susan Strother Peyton, (nee Madison, a relative of Bishop Madison.) His wife rejoiced in a signature which appears on the record abbreviated to Sally A. E. T. T. Peyton. She was a Misss Taylor, daughter of Judge Allen Taylor, and grand-daughter of the Benjamin Thomson mentioned in the text. Wm. M. Peyton died in Roanoke county in 1868, and is said to have been a man of ability and learning, a ripe scholar, possessing all the essential qualities of a great writer. He served at different times in the General Assembly and in other public positions. He left quite a large family, among whom were Mrs. Walter Preston, of Abingdon, Captain Wm. M. Peyton, of Kanawha, Mrs. T. C. Reed, of Roanoke county, and Mrs. Llewellyn, of Albemarle county.

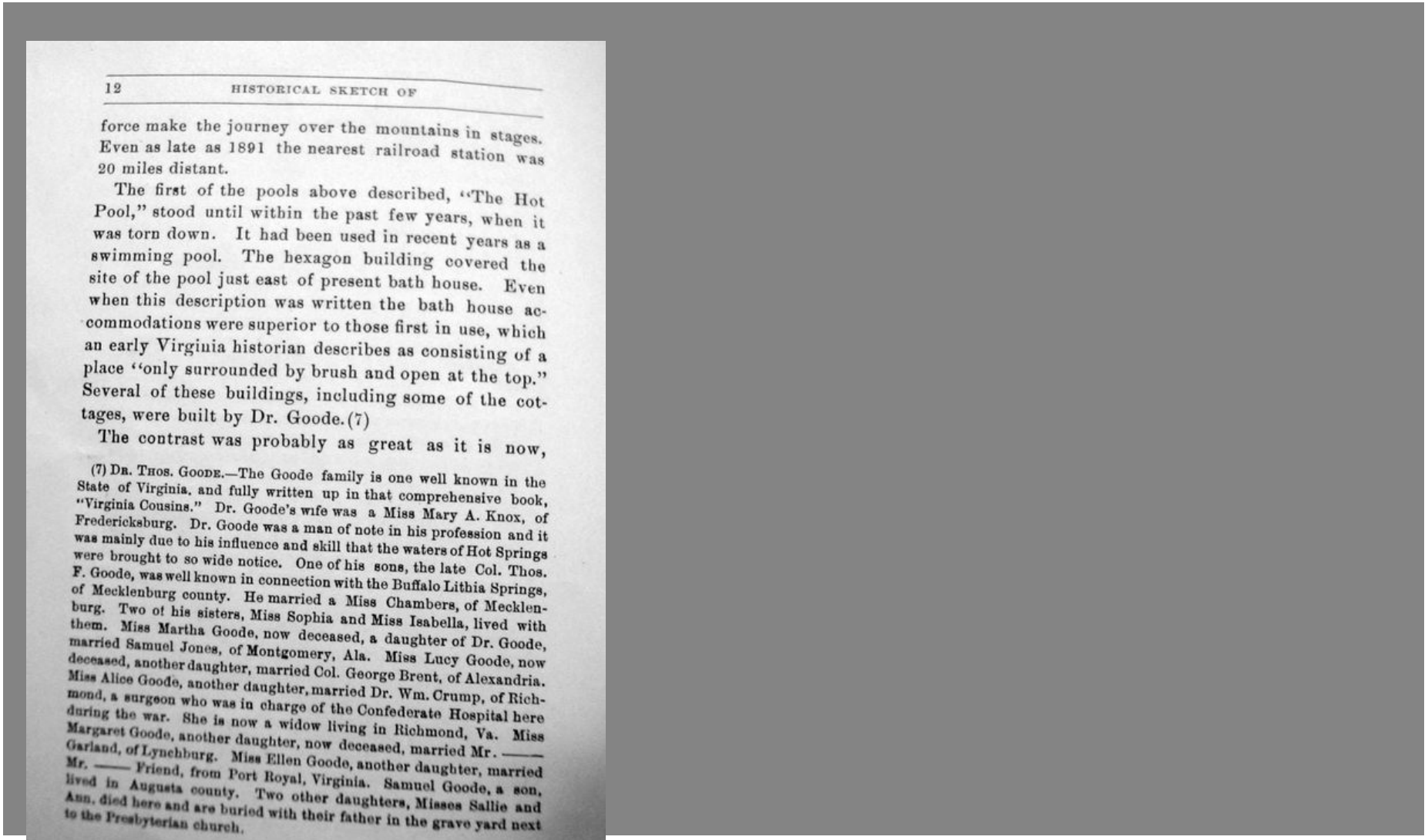


back being their distance from the dining room. All the buildings here will accommodate about 120 persons with tolerable comfort, and I believe 140 have been taken in.

"The baths—six in number—are in line extending from east to west about three hundred yards, on the edge of a flat separated by a stream of water from the still lower marshy grounds in the rear.

"The hot pool, or boiler, as it is usually termed, is the most easterly in the range. It is covered by a large and badly contrived frame house, having a partition running longitudinally through it, which extends through the pool and forms separate baths and sweat rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Next to this is a small cabin containing a foot-bath—*pro bono publico*—then the Ladies' Hot Spout Bath, into which runs a large *douche* through a bored log, with a fall of 5½ feet. Attached to this is a sort of an ante-room and two or three dressing rooms. Next comes the Gentlemen's Hot Spout Bath, in every respect similar to the Ladies' Bath. Passing by a range of cabins you next reach a hexagon or octagon building containing a very fine pool, which, however, is now kept closed, and the water conveyed by pipe into a lower building, into which it flows by two beautiful spouts."

However crude such accommodations may seem to the persons who frequent the Hot Springs, it is nevertheless evident from the high endorsement of Dr. Burke in his work, as well as of the numerous guests at that time from all parts of the East, that the virtues of the waters, and not the attractive hotel accommodations drew people here from great distances. For it must be remembered that in those days, and until within the past ten years the traveler to these springs must per-

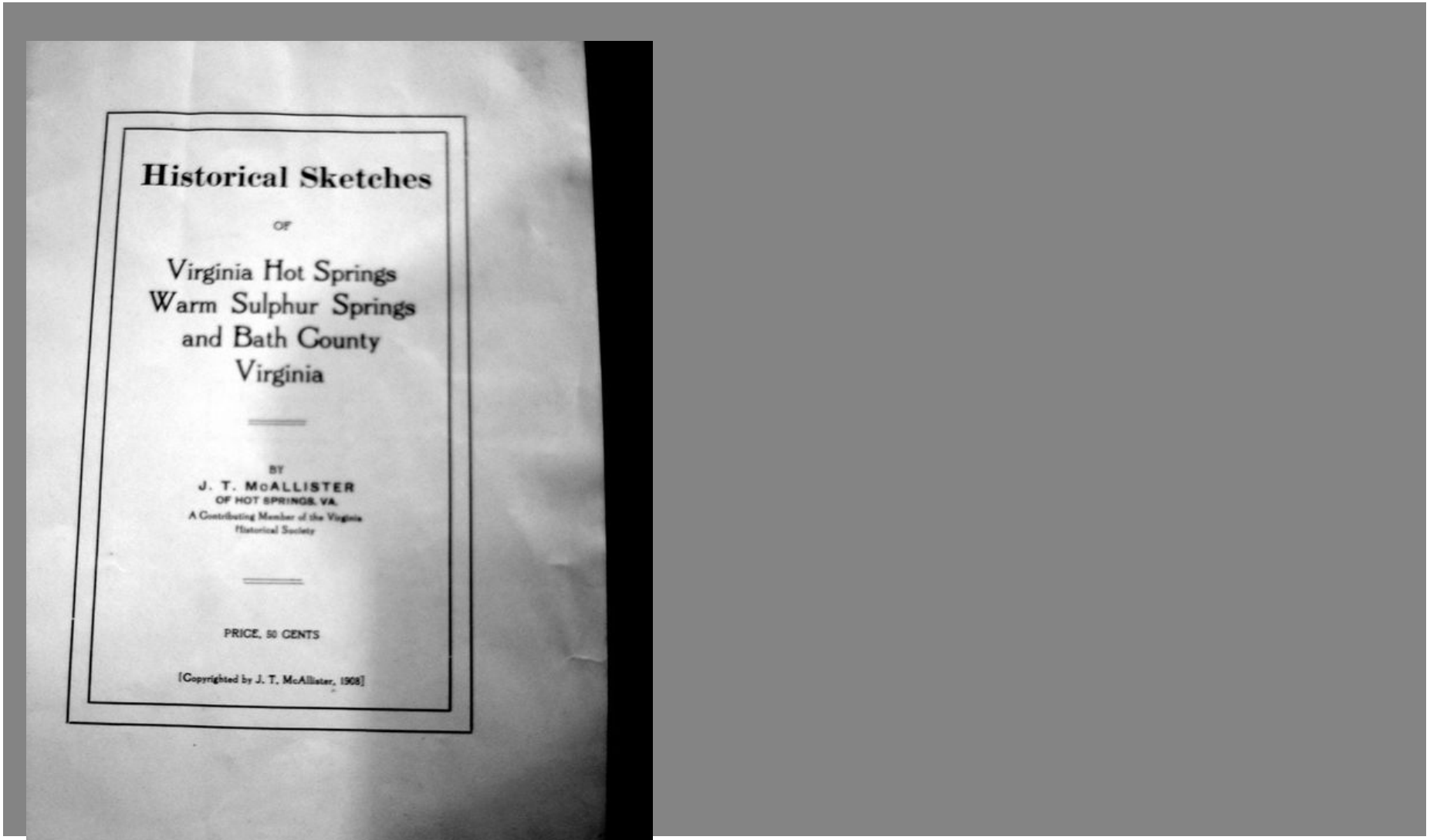


force make the journey over the mountains in stages. Even as late as 1891 the nearest railroad station was 20 miles distant.

The first of the pools above described, "The Hot Pool," stood until within the past few years, when it was torn down. It had been used in recent years as a swimming pool. The hexagon building covered the site of the pool just east of present bath house. Even when this description was written the bath house accommodations were superior to those first in use, which an early Virginia historian describes as consisting of a place "only surrounded by brush and open at the top." Several of these buildings, including some of the cottages, were built by Dr. Goode.(7)

The contrast was probably as great as it is now,

(7) Dr. Thos. Goode.—The Goode family is one well known in the State of Virginia, and fully written up in that comprehensive book, "Virginia Cousins." Dr. Goode's wife was a Miss Mary A. Knox, of Fredericksburg. Dr. Goode was a man of note in his profession and it was mainly due to his influence and skill that the waters of Hot Springs were brought to so wide notice. One of his sons, the late Col. Thos. F. Goode, was well known in connection with the Buffalo Lithia Springs, of Mecklenburg county. He married a Miss Chambers, of Mecklenburg. Two of his sisters, Miss Sophia and Miss Isabella, lived with them. Miss Martha Goode, now deceased, a daughter of Dr. Goode, married Samuel Jones, of Montgomery, Ala. Miss Lucy Goode, now deceased, another daughter, married Col. George Brent, of Alexandria. Miss Alice Goode, another daughter, married Dr. Wm. Crump, of Richmond, a surgeon who was in charge of the Confederate Hospital here during the war. She is now a widow living in Richmond, Va. Miss Margaret Goode, another daughter, now deceased, married Mr. —— Garland, of Lynchburg. Miss Ellen Goode, another daughter, married Mr. —— Friend, from Port Royal, Virginia. Samuel Goode, a son, lived in Augusta county. Two other daughters, Misses Sallie and Ann, died here and are buried with their father in the grave yard next to the Presbyterian church.



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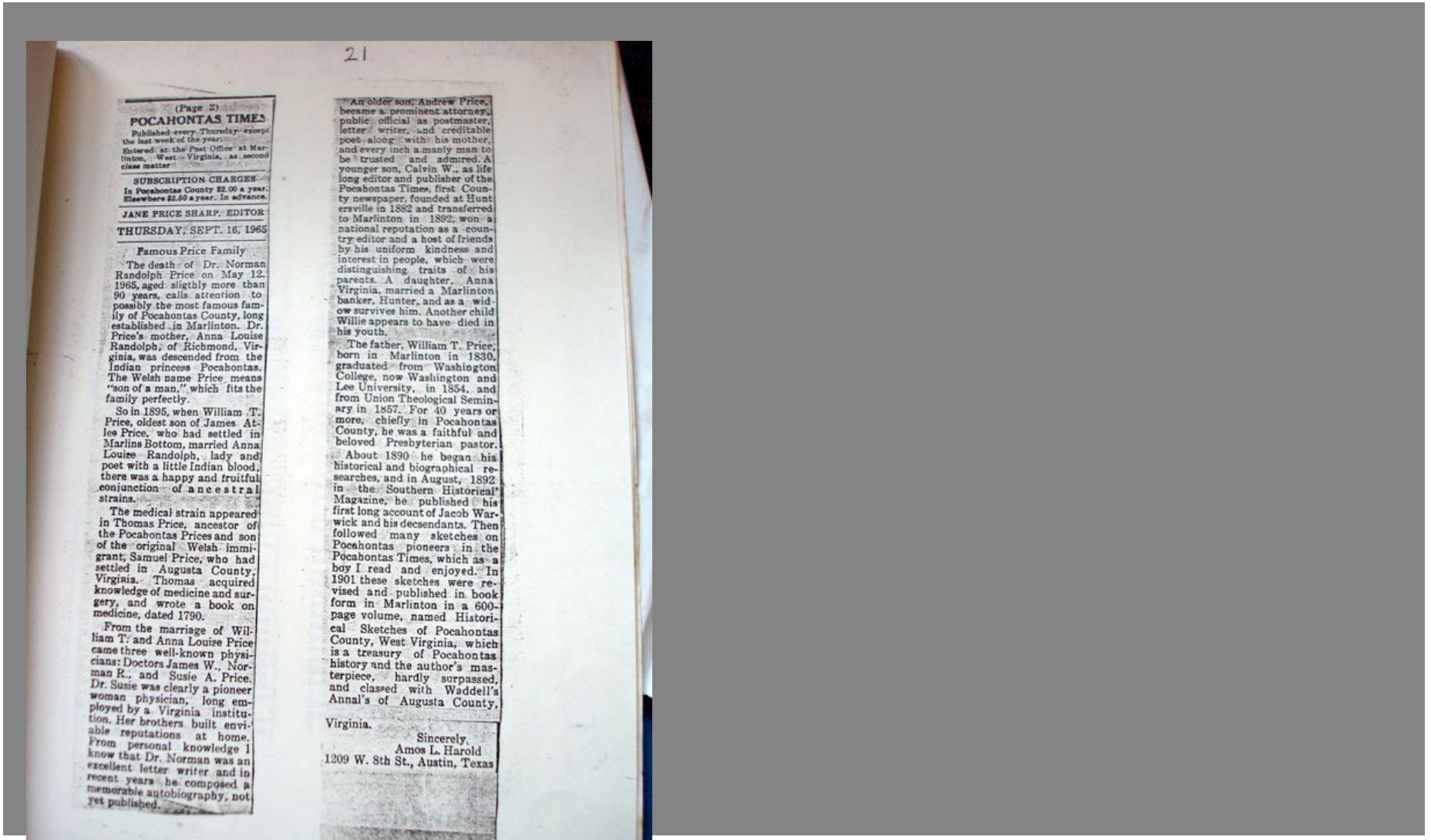
View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Historic Price Family



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(Page 2)

POCAHONTAS TIMES

Published every Thursday except the last week of the year.

Entered at the Post Office at Marlinton, West Virginia, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION CHARGES

In Pocahontas County $2.00 a year. Elsewhere $2.50 a year. In advance.

JANE PRICE SHARP, EDITOR

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1965

Famous Price Family

The death of Dr. Norman Randolph Price on May 12, 1965, aged slightly more than 90 years, calls attention to possibly the most famous family of Pocahontas County, long established in Marlinton. Dr. Price's mother, Anna Louise Randolph, of Richmond, Virginia, was descended from the Indian princess Pocahontas. The Welsh name Price means "son of a man," which fits the family perfectly.

So in 1895, when William T. Price, oldest son of James Atlee Price, who had settled in Marlins Bottom, married Anna Louise Randolph, lady and poet with a little Indian blood, there was a happy and fruitful conjunction of ancestral strains.

The medical strain appeared in Thomas Price, ancestor of the Pocahontas Prices and son of the original Welsh immigrant, Samuel Price, who had settled in Augusta County, Virginia. Thomas acquired knowledge of medicine and surgery, and wrote a book on medicine, dated 1790.

From the marriage of William T. and Anna Louise Price came three well-known physicians: Doctors James W., Norman R., and Susie A. Price. Dr. Susie was clearly a pioneer woman physician, long employed by a Virginia institution. Her brothers built enviable reputations at home. From personal knowledge I know that Dr. Norman was an excellent letter writer and in recent years he composed a memorable autobiography, not yet published.

An older son, Andrew Price, became a prominent attorney, public official as postmaster, letter writer, and creditable poet along with his mother, and every inch a manly man to be trusted and admired. A younger son, Calvin W., as life long editor and publisher of the Pocahontas Times, first County newspaper, founded at Huntersville in 1882 and transferred to Marlinton in 1892, won a national reputation as a country editor and a host of friends by his uniform kindness and interest in people, which were distinguishing traits of his parents. A daughter, Anna Virginia, married a Marlinton banker, Hunter, and as a widow survives him. Another child Willie appears to have died in his youth.

The father, William T. Price, born in Marlinton in 1830, graduated from Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, in 1854, and from Union Theological Seminary in 1857. For 40 years or more, chiefly in Pocahontas County, he was a faithful and beloved Presbyterian pastor.

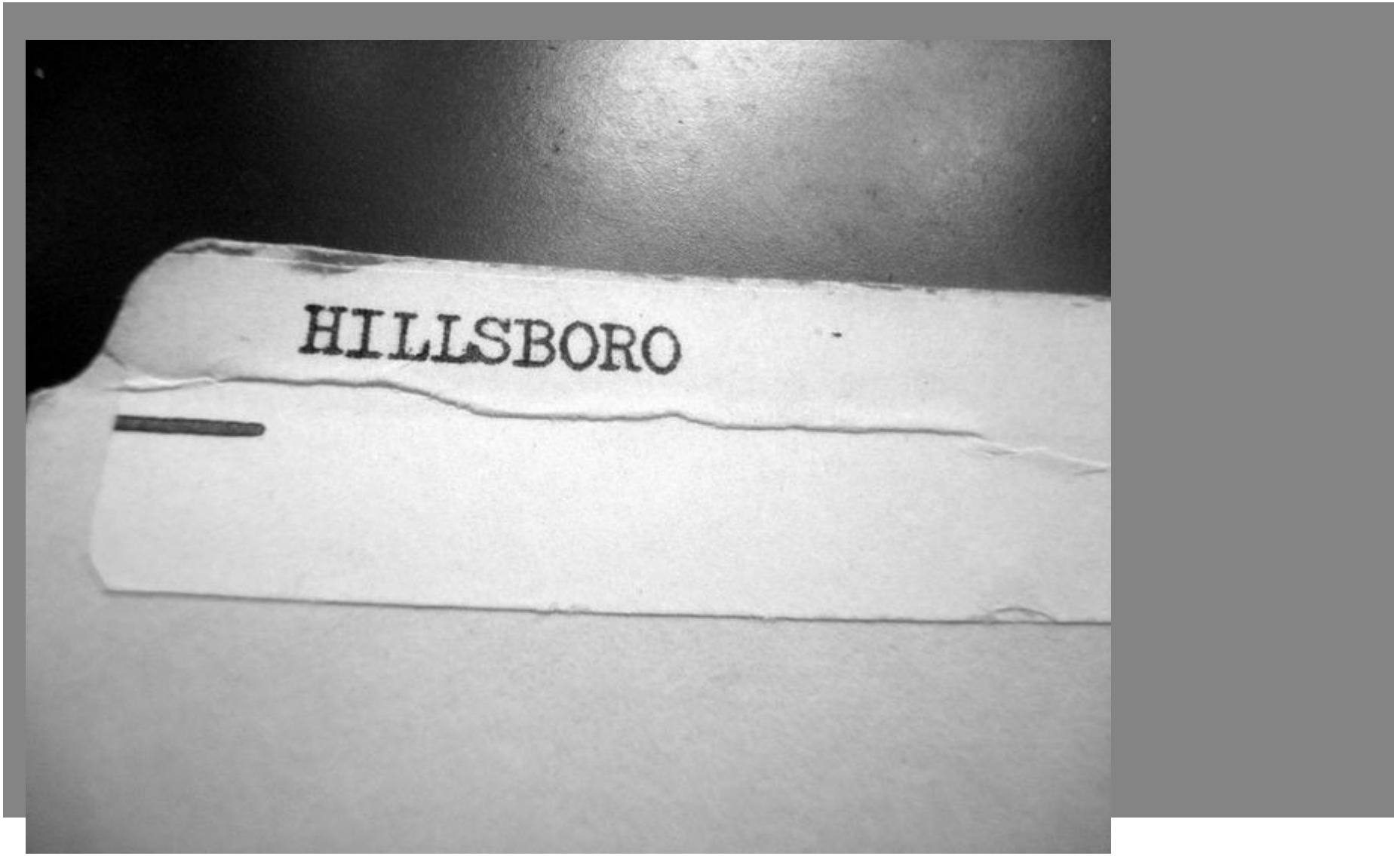
About 1890 he began his historical and biographical researches, and in August, 1892 in the Southern Historical Magazine, he published his first long account of Jacob Warwick and his decsendants. Then followed many sketches on Pocahontas pioneers in the Pocahontas Times, which as a boy I read and enjoyed. In 1901 these sketches were revised and published in book form in Marlinton in a 600-page volume, named Historical Sketches of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, which is a treasury of Pocahontas history and the author's masterpiece, hardly surpassed, and classed with Waddell's Annal's of Augusta County, Virginia.

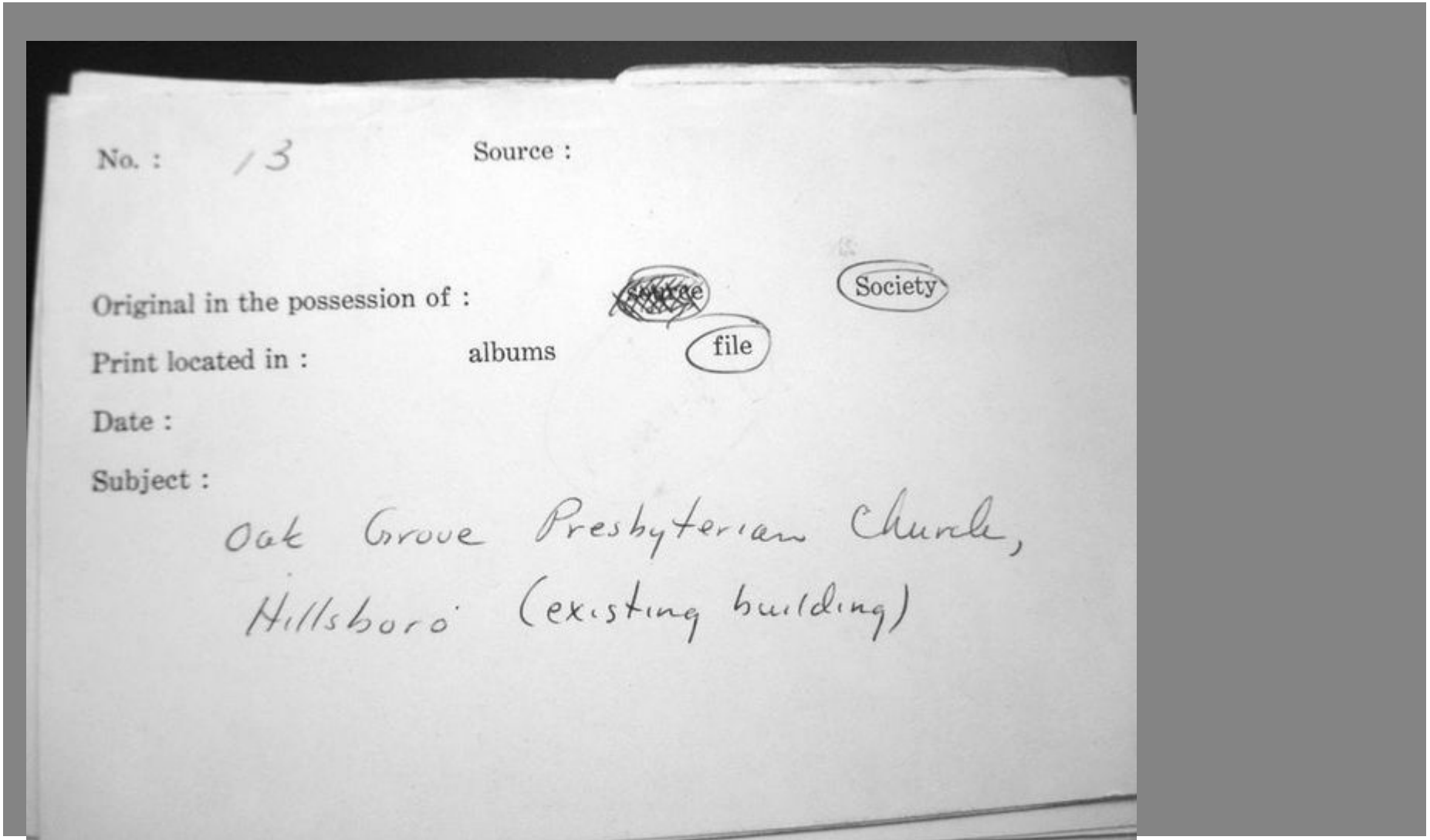
Sincerely,
Amos L. Harold
1209 W. 8th St., Austin, Texas

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hillsboro


HILLSBORO



No. : 13 Source :

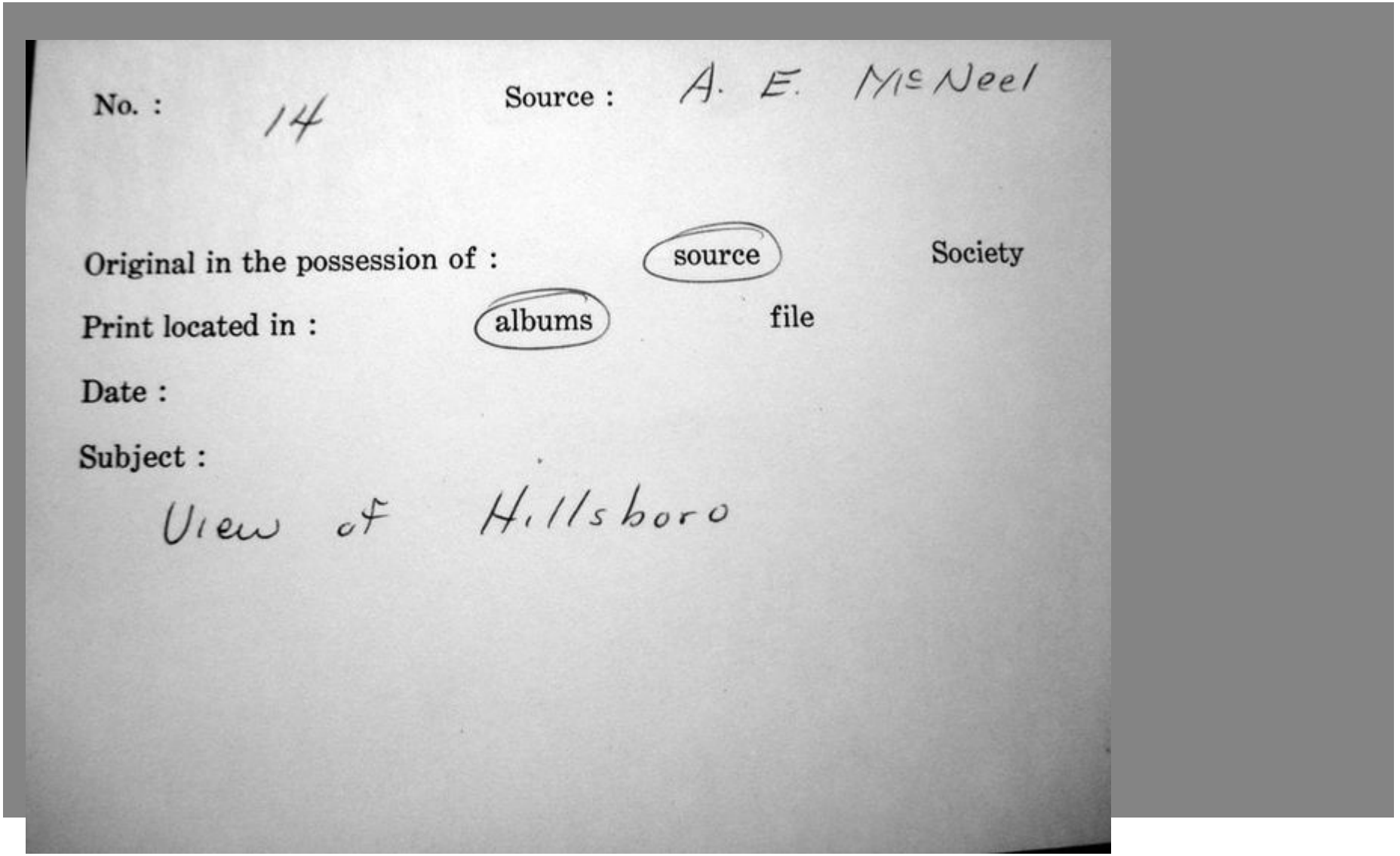
Original in the possession of : ~~Source~~ Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Oak Grove Presbyterian Church,
Hillsboro (existing building)



No. : 14 Source : A. E. McNeel

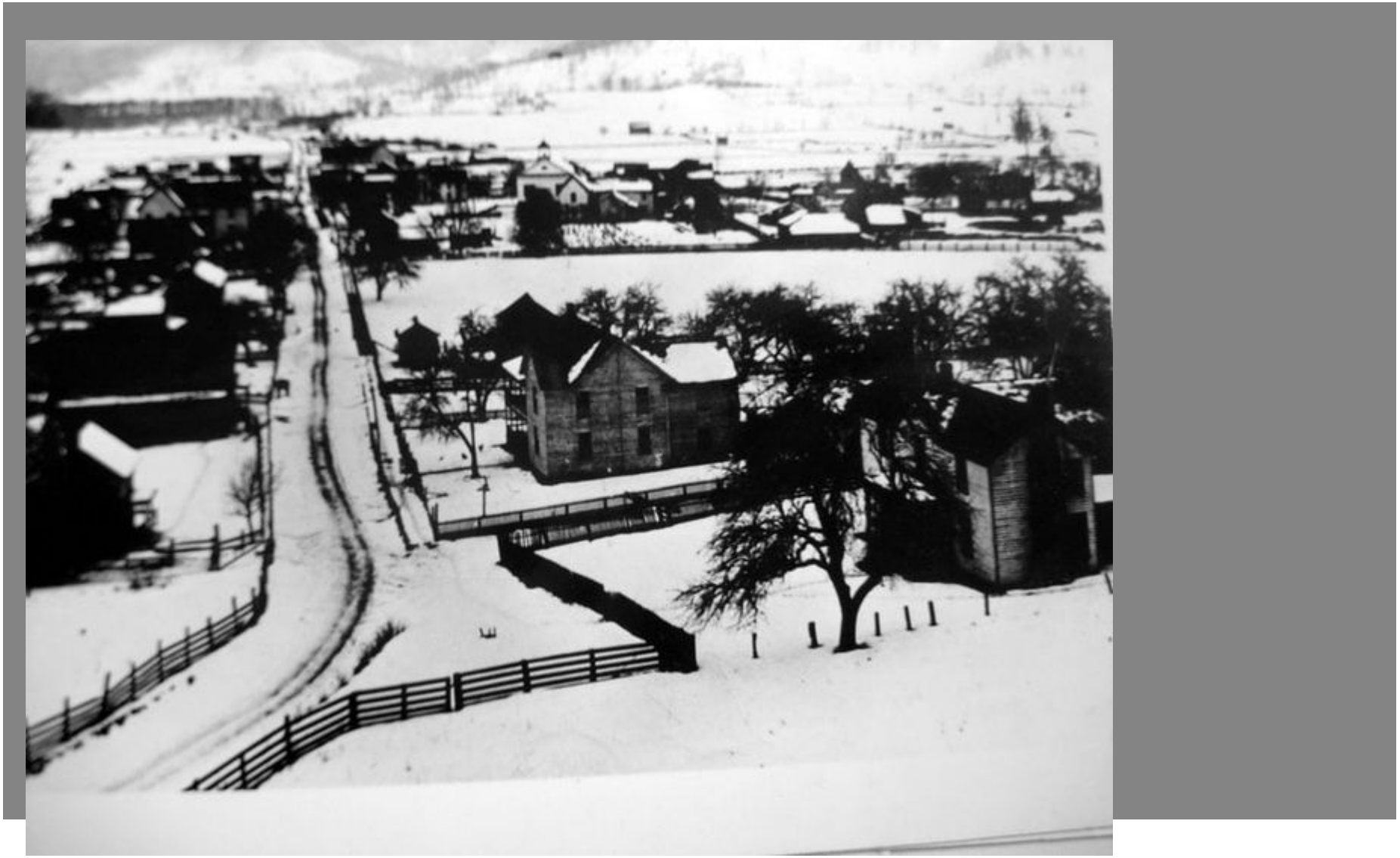
Original in the possession of : source Society

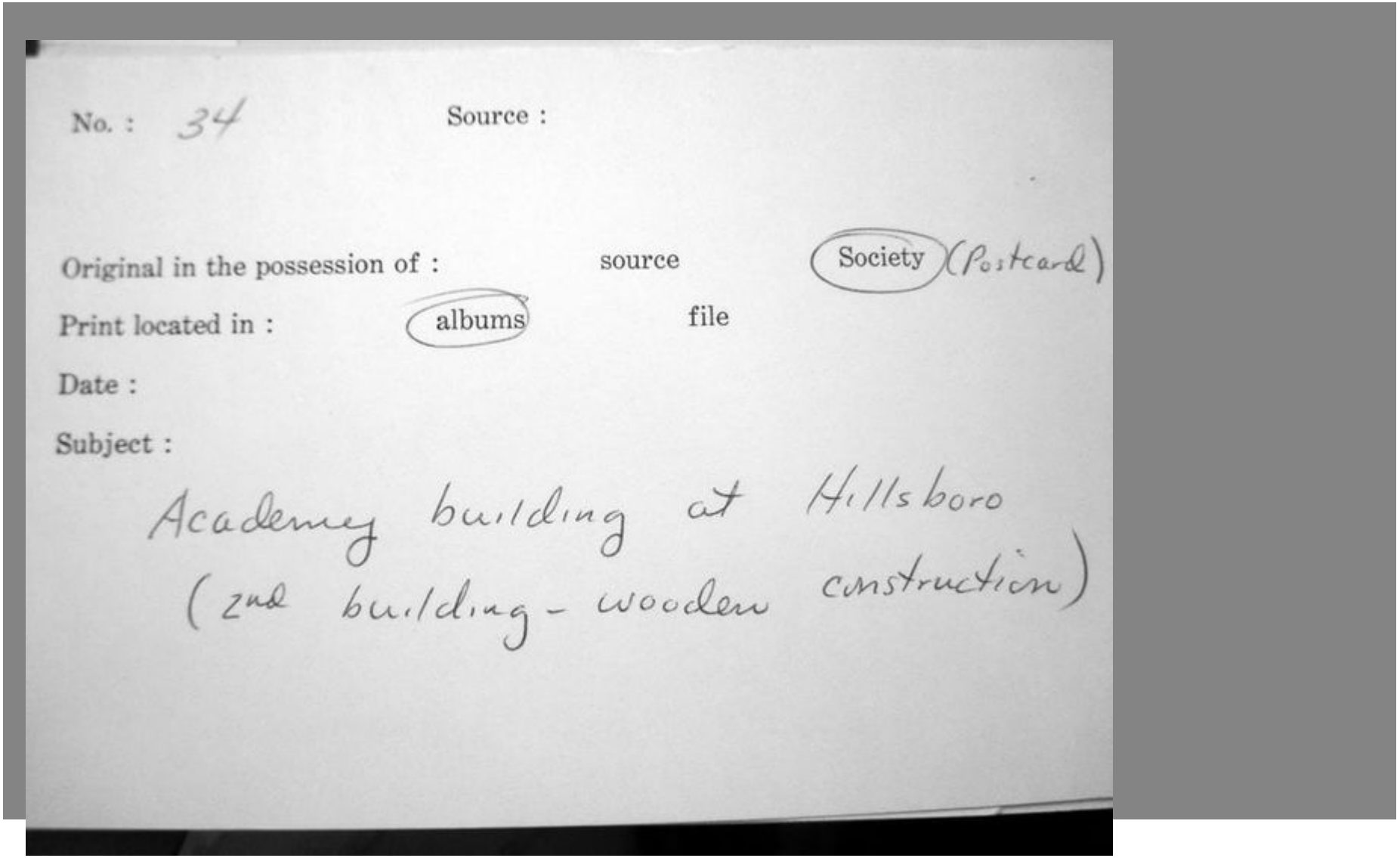
Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

View of Hillsboro





No. : 34 Source :

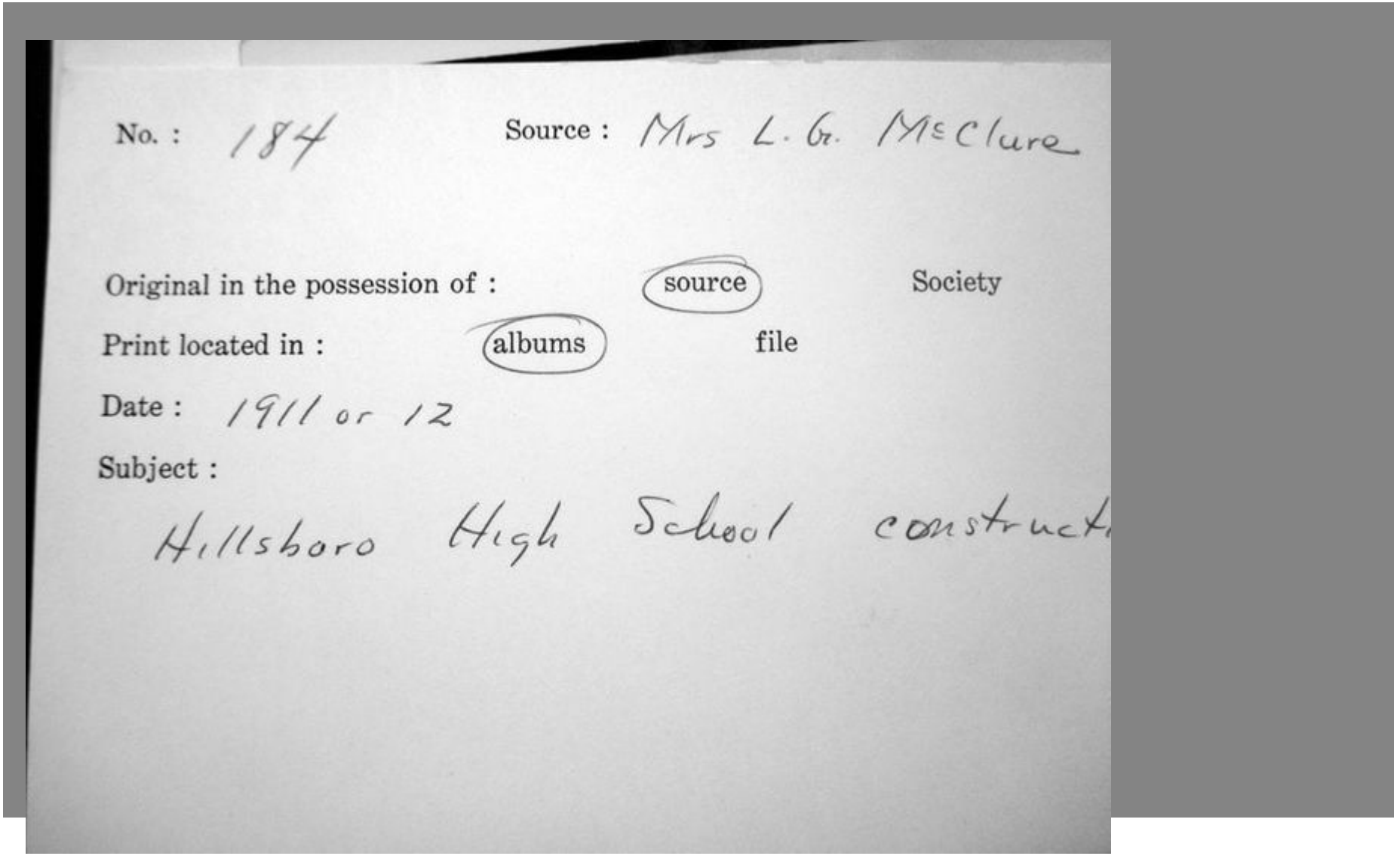
Original in the possession of : source Society (Postcard)

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Academy building at Hillsboro
(2nd building - wooden construction)



No. : 184 Source : Mrs L. G. McClure

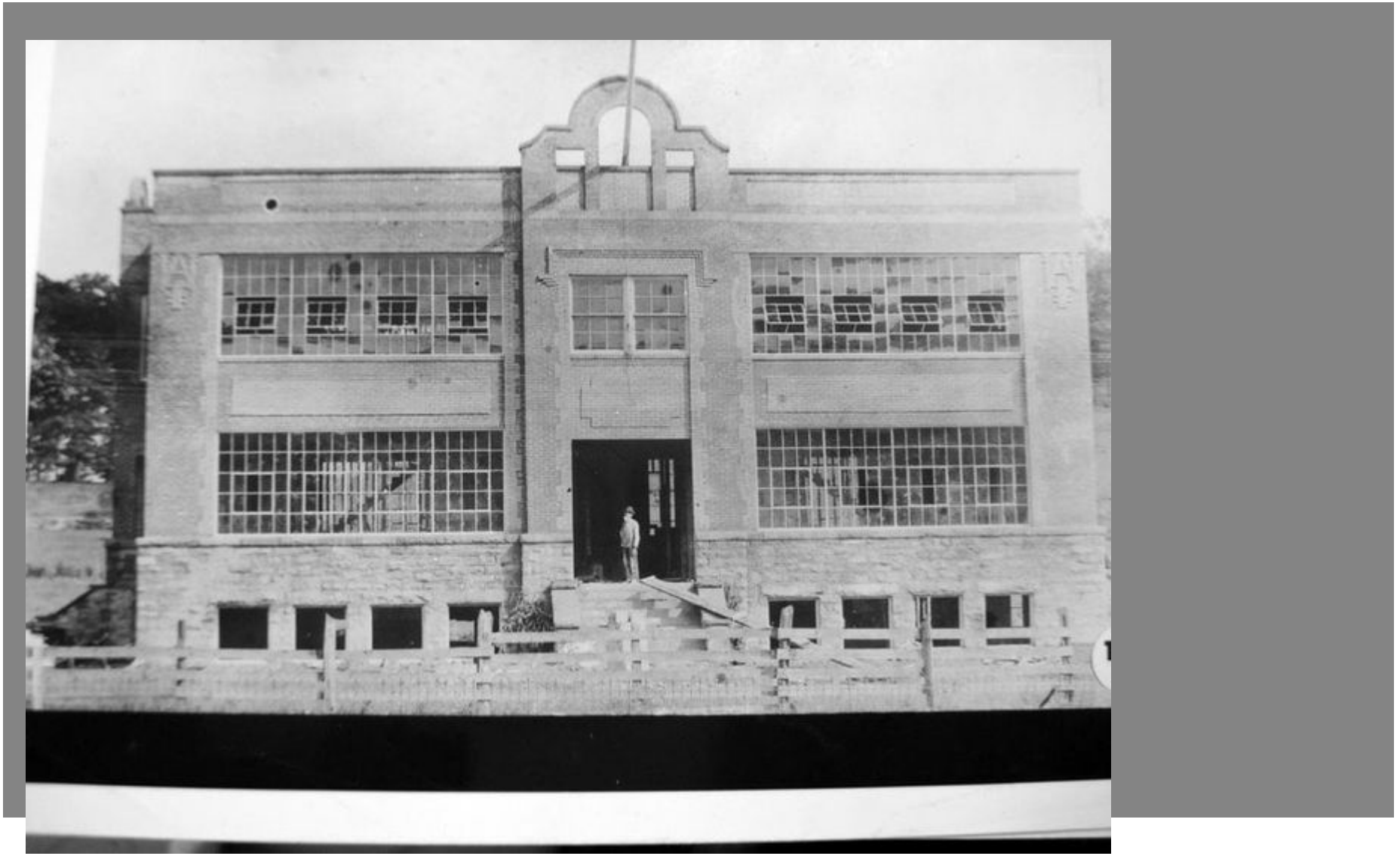
Original in the possession of : source Society

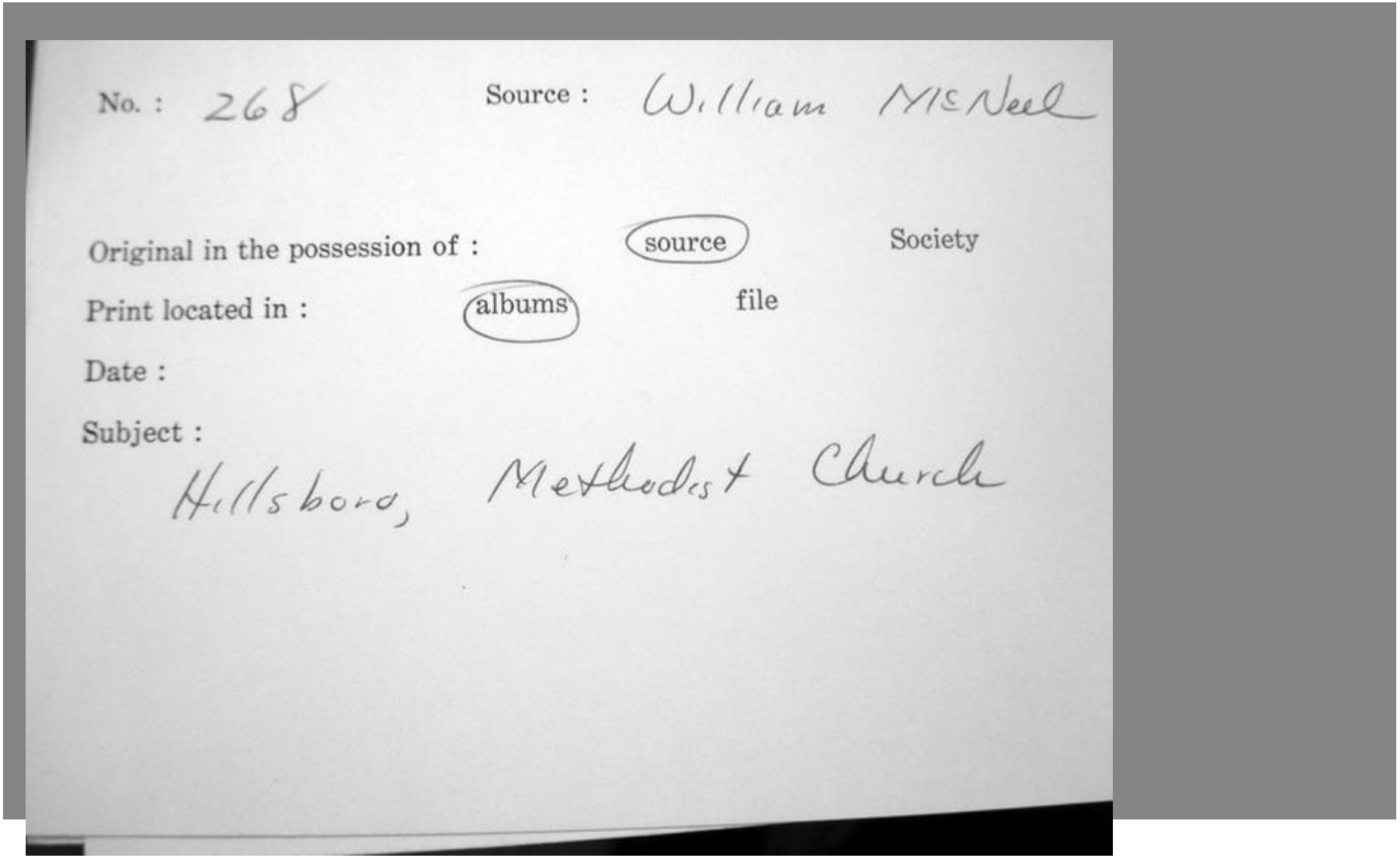
Print located in : albums file

Date : 1911 or 12

Subject :

Hillsboro High School construct





No. : 268 Source : William McNeel

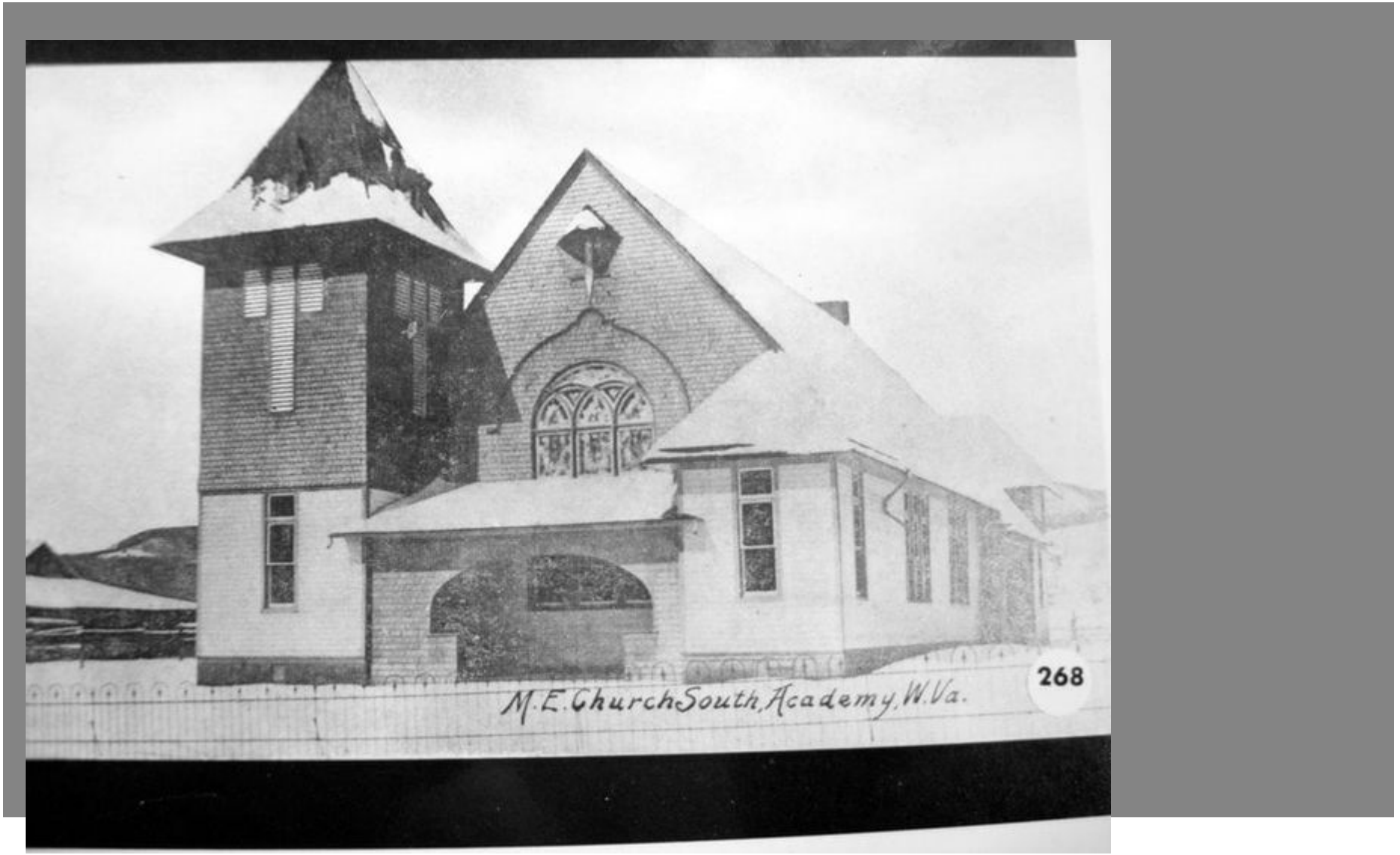
Original in the possession of : (source) Society

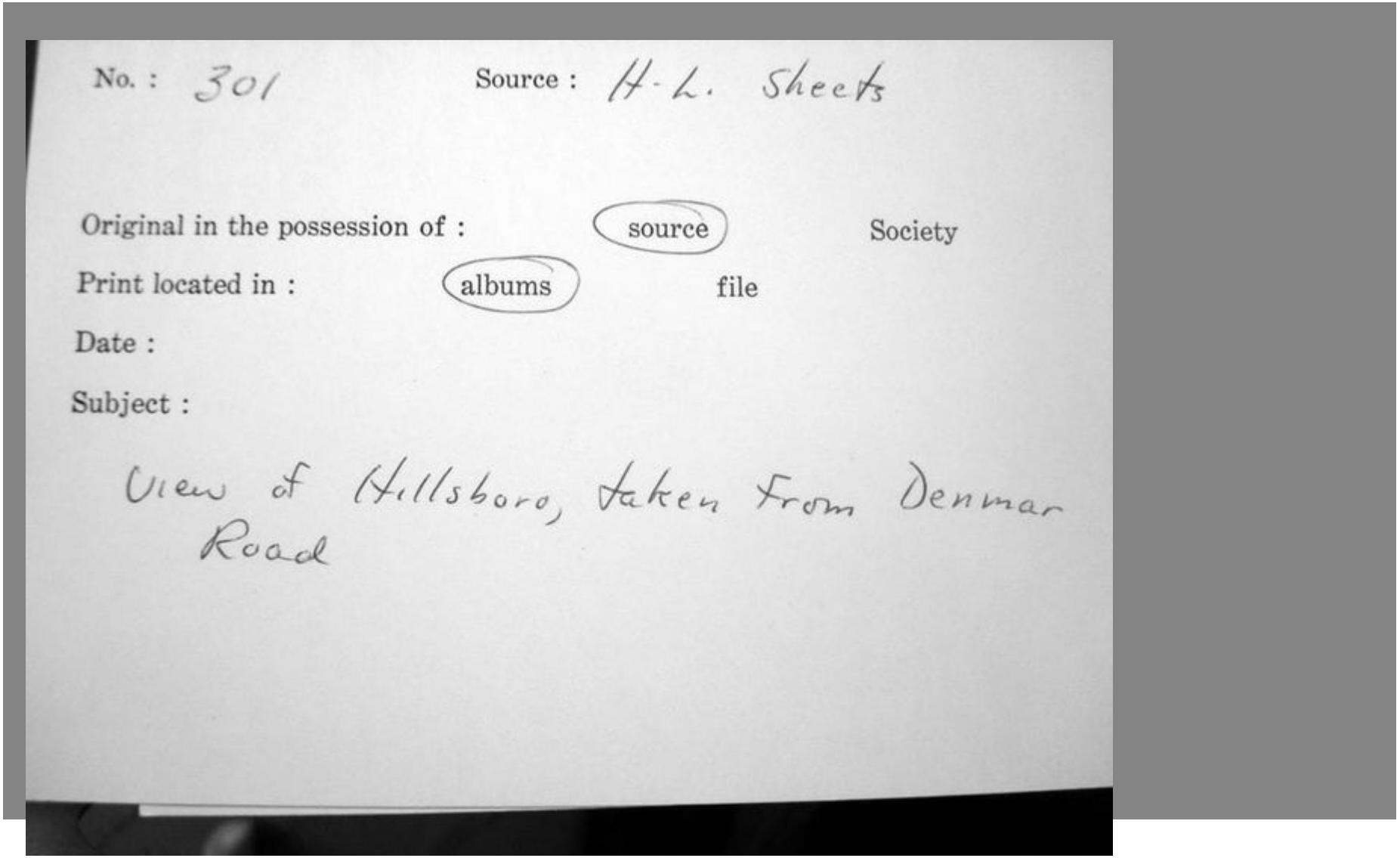
Print located in : (albums) file

Date :

Subject :

Hillsboro, Methodist Church


268
M.E. Church South, Academy, W.Va.



No. : 301 Source : H-L. Sheets

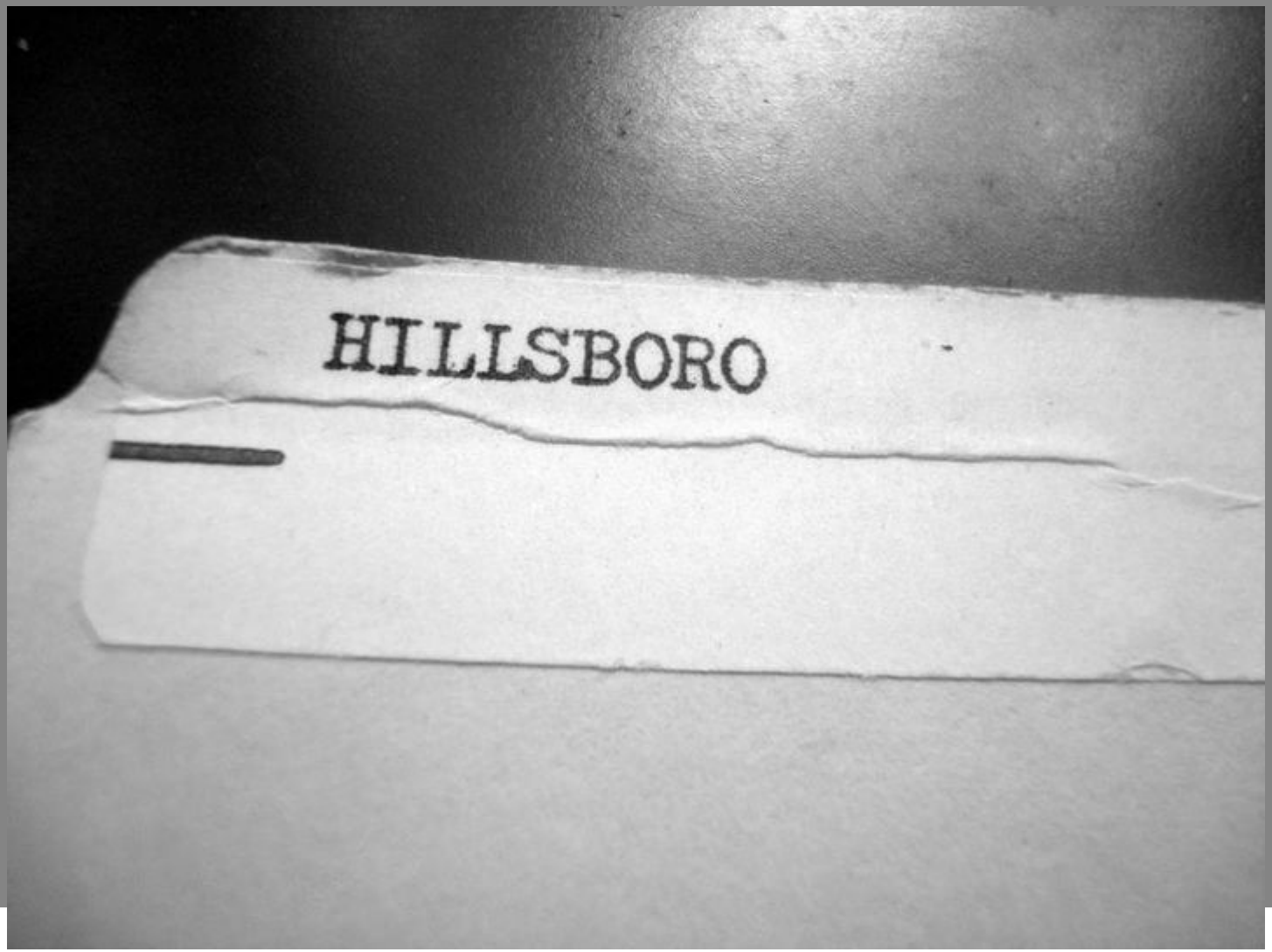
Original in the possession of : source Society

Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

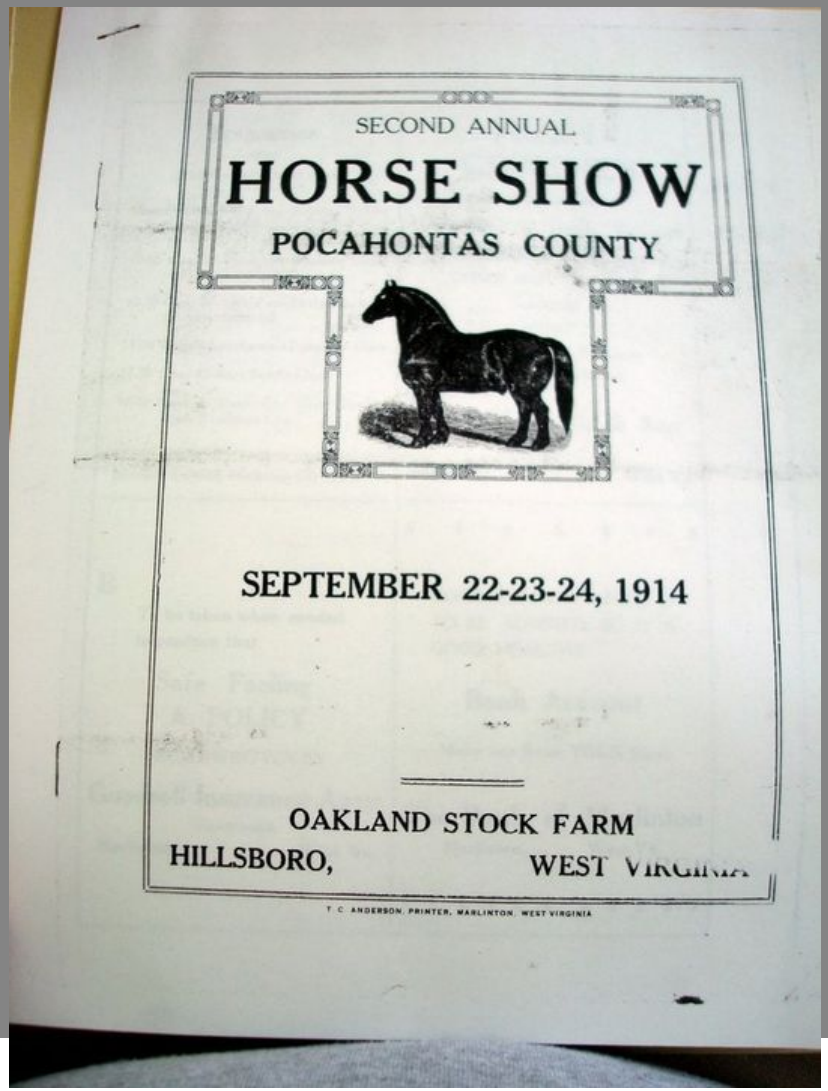
View of Hillsboro, taken From Denmar Road


HILLSBORO

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hillsboro Horse Show


SECOND ANNUAL

HORSE SHOW

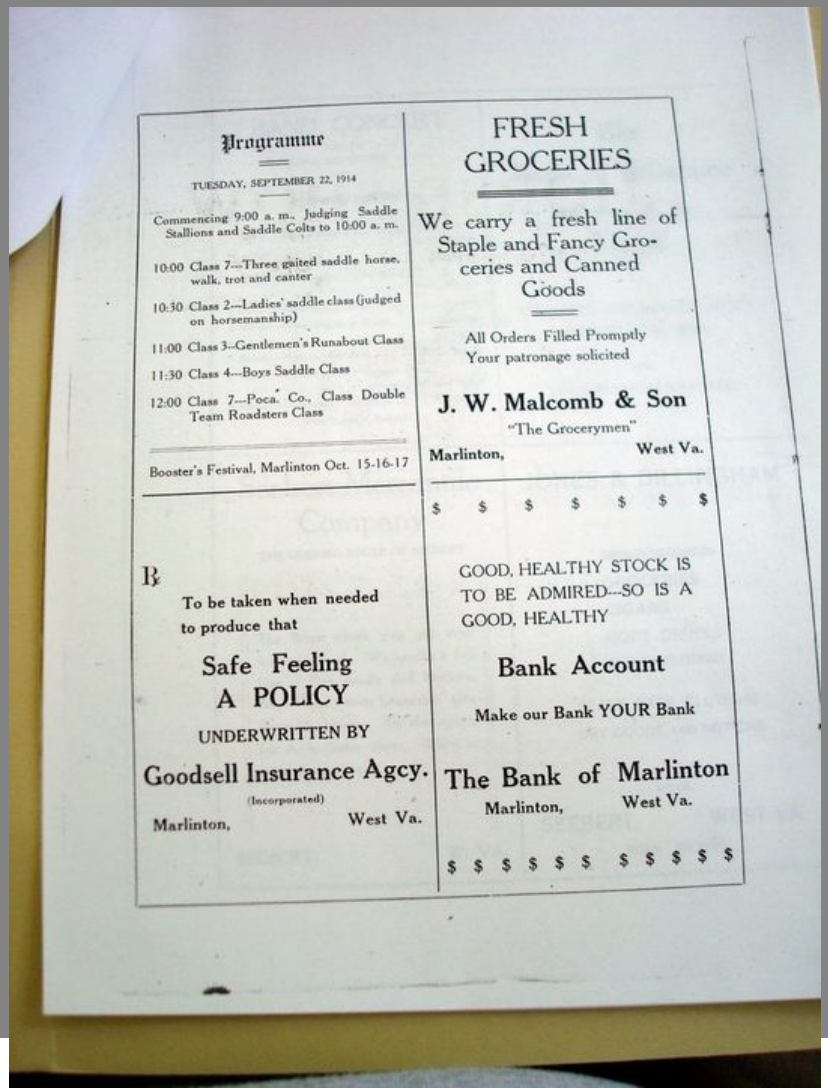
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

SEPTEMBER 22-23-24, 1914

OAKLAND STOCK FARM

HILLSBORO, WEST VIRGINIA

T. C. ANDERSON, PRINTER, MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA



Programme

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

Commencing 9:00 a. m., Judging Saddle Stallions and Saddle Colts to 10:00 a. m.

10:00 Class 7---Three gaited saddle horse, walk, trot and canter

10:30 Class 2---Ladies' saddle class (judged on horsemanship)

11:00 Class 3--Gentlemen's Runabout Class

11:30 Class 4---Boys Saddle Class

12:00 Class 7---Poca. Co., Class Double Team Roadsters Class

Booster's Festival, Marlinton Oct. 15-16-17

FRESH GROCERIES

We carry a fresh line of Staple and Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods

All Orders Filled Promptly
Your patronage solicited

J. W. Malcomb & Son
"The Grocerymen"
Marlinton, West Va.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $

℞

To be taken when needed to produce that

Safe Feeling
A POLICY

UNDERWRITTEN BY

Goodsell Insurance Agcy.
(Incorporated)
Marlinton, West Va.

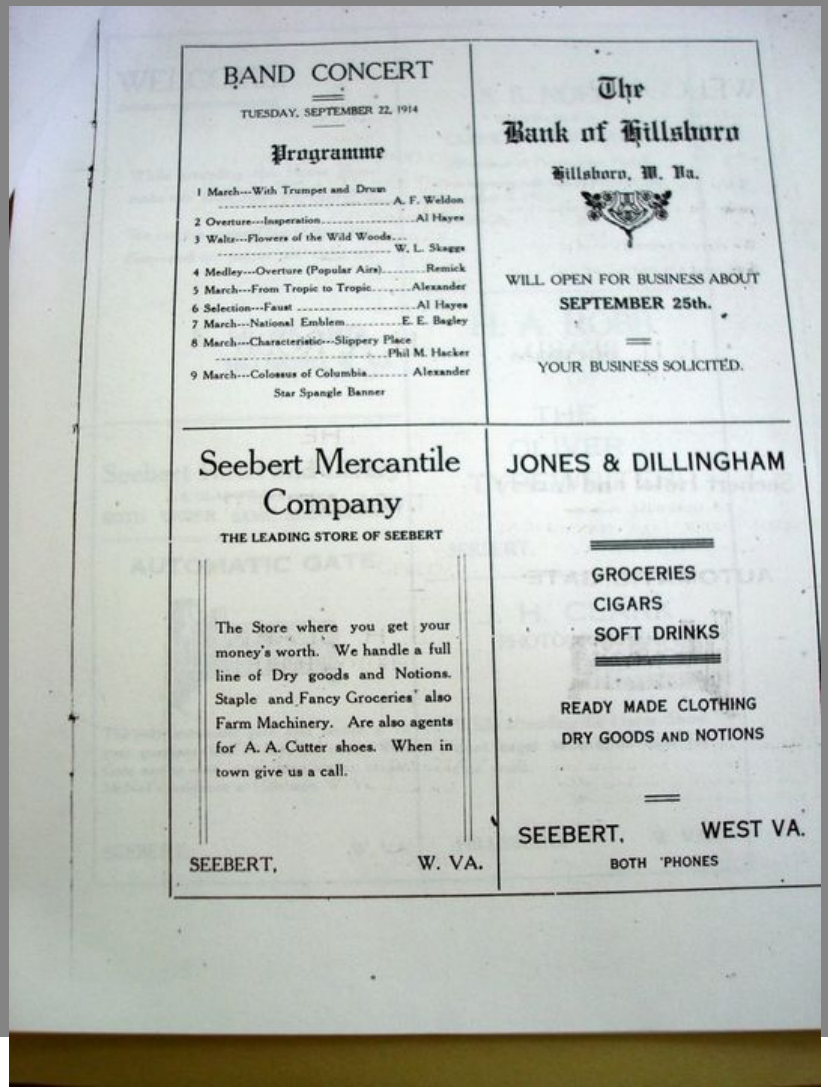
GOOD, HEALTHY STOCK IS TO BE ADMIRED---SO IS A GOOD, HEALTHY

Bank Account

Make our Bank YOUR Bank

The Bank of Marlinton
Marlinton, West Va.

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $



BAND CONCERT

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

Programme

1 March---With Trumpet and Drum ..... A. F. Weldon
2 Overture---Insperation ..... Al Hayes
3 Waltz---Flowers of the Wild Woods ..... W. L. Skaggs
4 Medley---Overture (Popular Airs) ..... Remick
5 March---From Tropic to Tropic ..... Alexander
6 Selection---Faust ..... Al Hayes
7 March---National Emblem ..... E. E. Bagley
8 March---Characteristic---Slippery Place ..... Phil M. Hacker
9 March---Colossus of Columbia ..... Alexander
Star Spangle Banner

The Bank of Hillsboro

Hillsboro, W. Va.

WILL OPEN FOR BUSINESS ABOUT SEPTEMBER 25th.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

Seebert Mercantile Company

THE LEADING STORE OF SEEBERT

The Store where you get your money's worth. We handle a full line of Dry goods and Notions. Staple and Fancy Groceries also Farm Machinery. Are also agents for A. A. Cutter shoes. When in town give us a call.

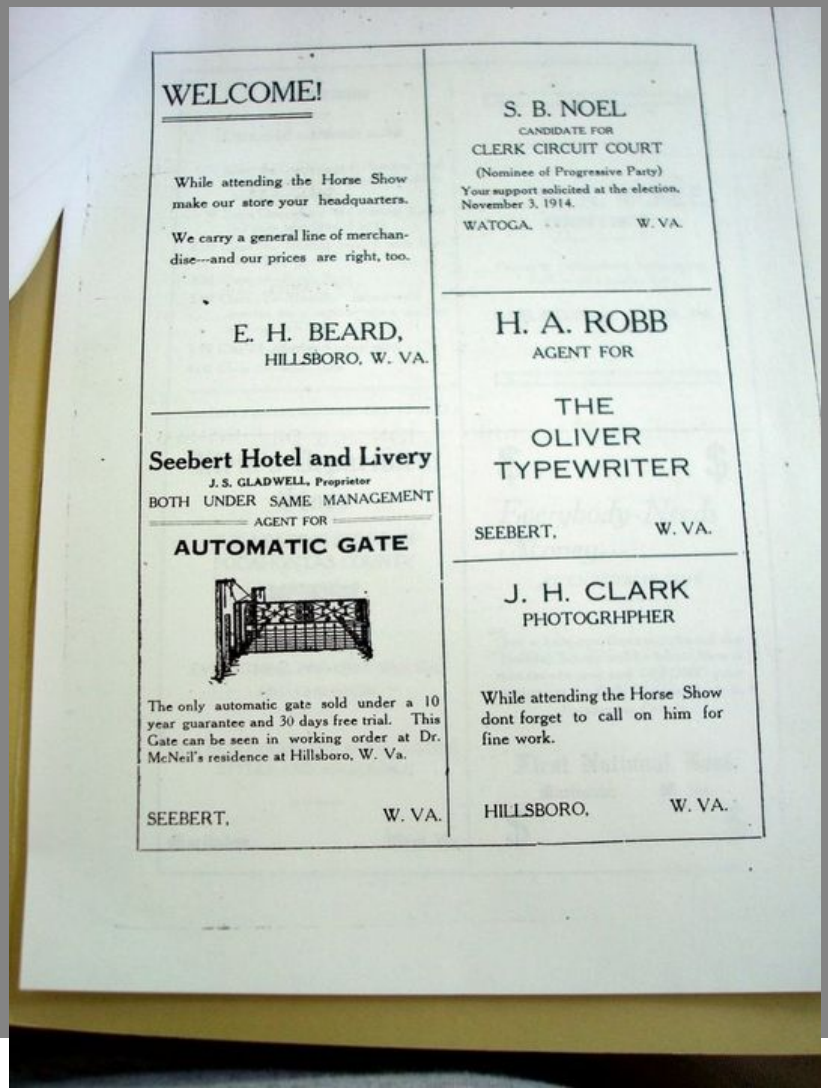
SEEBERT, W. VA.

JONES & DILLINGHAM

GROCERIES
CIGARS
SOFT DRINKS

READY MADE CLOTHING
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

SEEBERT, WEST VA.
BOTH 'PHONES



WELCOME!

While attending the Horse Show make our store your headquarters.

We carry a general line of merchandise---and our prices are right, too.

E. H. BEARD,
HILLSBORO, W. VA.

Seebert Hotel and Livery
J. S. GLADWELL, Proprietor
BOTH UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT
AGENT FOR
AUTOMATIC GATE

The only automatic gate sold under a 10 year guarantee and 30 days free trial. This Gate can be seen in working order at Dr. McNeil's residence at Hillsboro, W. Va.

SEEBERT, W. VA.

S. B. NOEL
CANDIDATE FOR
CLERK CIRCUIT COURT
(Nominee of Progressive Party)
Your support solicited at the election, November 3, 1914.
WATOGA, W. VA.

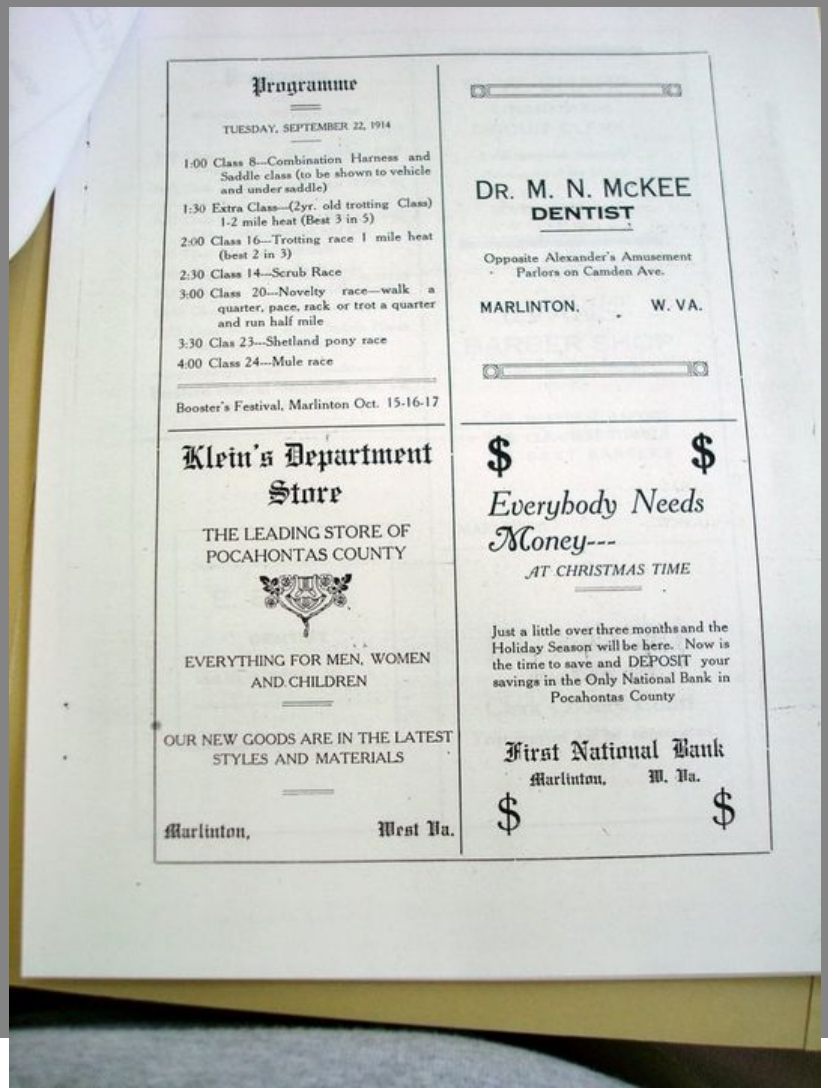
H. A. ROBB
AGENT FOR
THE
OLIVER
TYPEWRITER

SEEBERT, W. VA.

J. H. CLARK
PHOTOGRHPHER

While attending the Horse Show dont forget to call on him for fine work.

HILLSBORO, W. VA.



Programme

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

1:00 Class 8---Combination Harness and Saddle class (to be shown to vehicle and under saddle)
1:30 Extra Class---(2yr. old trotting Class) 1-2 mile heat (Best 3 in 5)
2:00 Class 16---Trotting race 1 mile heat (best 2 in 3)
2:30 Class 14---Scrub Race
3:00 Class 20---Novelty race—walk a quarter, pace, rack or trot a quarter and run half mile
3:30 Clas 23---Shetland pony race
4:00 Class 24---Mule race

Booster's Festival, Marlinton Oct. 15-16-17

DR. M. N. McKEE
DENTIST

Opposite Alexander's Amusement Parlors on Camden Ave.

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Klein's Department Store

THE LEADING STORE OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY

EVERYTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

OUR NEW GOODS ARE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND MATERIALS

Marlinton, West Va.

$ $

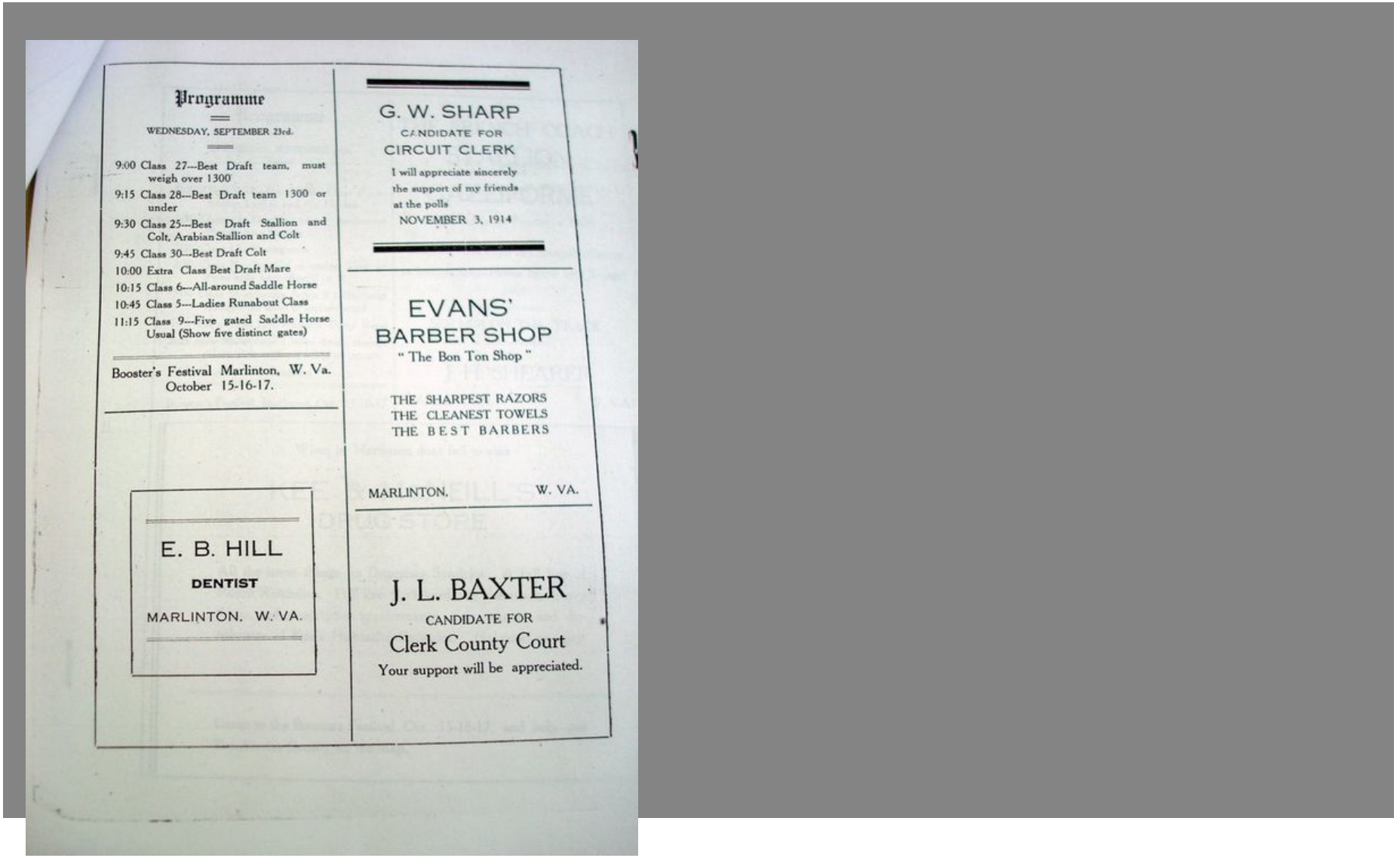
Everybody Needs Money---

AT CHRISTMAS TIME

Just a little over three months and the Holiday Season will be here. Now is the time to save and DEPOSIT your savings in the Only National Bank in Pocahontas County

First National Bank
Marlinton, W. Va.

$ $



Programme

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd.

9:00 Class 27---Best Draft team, must weigh over 1300
9:15 Class 28---Best Draft team 1300 or under
9:30 Class 25---Best Draft Stallion and Colt, Arabian Stallion and Colt
9:45 Class 30---Best Draft Colt
10:00 Extra Class Best Draft Mare
10:15 Class 6---All-around Saddle Horse
10:45 Class 5---Ladies Runabout Class
11:15 Class 9---Five gated Saddle Horse Usual (Show five distinct gates)

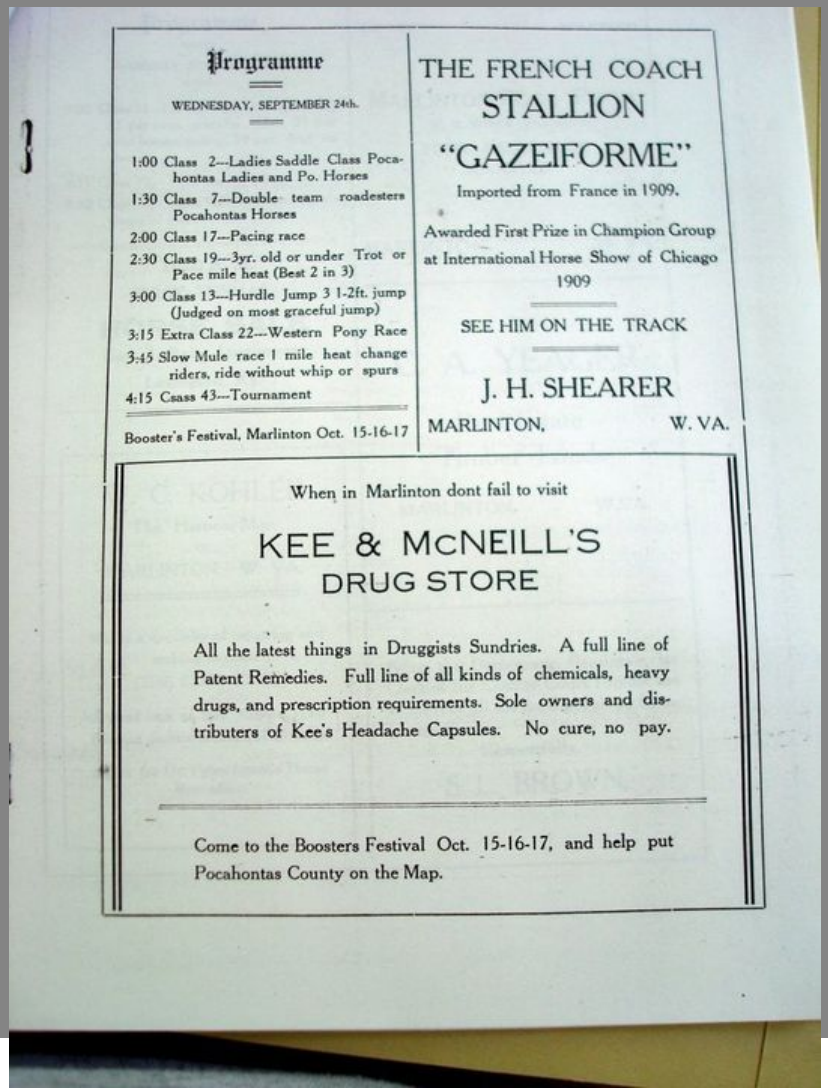
Booster's Festival Marlinton, W. Va.
October 15-16-17.

E. B. HILL
DENTIST
MARLINTON. W. VA.

G. W. SHARP
CANDIDATE FOR
CIRCUIT CLERK
I will appreciate sincerely the support of my friends at the polls
NOVEMBER 3, 1914

EVANS'
BARBER SHOP
"The Bon Ton Shop"
THE SHARPEST RAZORS
THE CLEANEST TOWELS
THE BEST BARBERS
MARLINTON. W. VA.

J. L. BAXTER
CANDIDATE FOR
Clerk County Court
Your support will be appreciated.



Programme

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

1:00 Class 2---Ladies Saddle Class Pocahontas Ladies and Po. Horses
1:30 Class 7---Double team roadesters Pocahontas Horses
2:00 Class 17---Pacing race
2:30 Class 19---3yr. old or under Trot or Pace mile heat (Best 2 in 3)
3:00 Class 13---Hurdle Jump 3 1-2ft. jump (Judged on most graceful jump)
3:15 Extra Class 22---Western Pony Race
3:45 Slow Mule race 1 mile heat change riders, ride without whip or spurs
4:15 Csass 43---Tournament

Booster's Festival, Marlinton Oct. 15-16-17

THE FRENCH COACH STALLION

"GAZEIFORME"

Imported from France in 1909.

Awarded First Prize in Champion Group at International Horse Show of Chicago 1909

SEE HIM ON THE TRACK

J. H. SHEARER

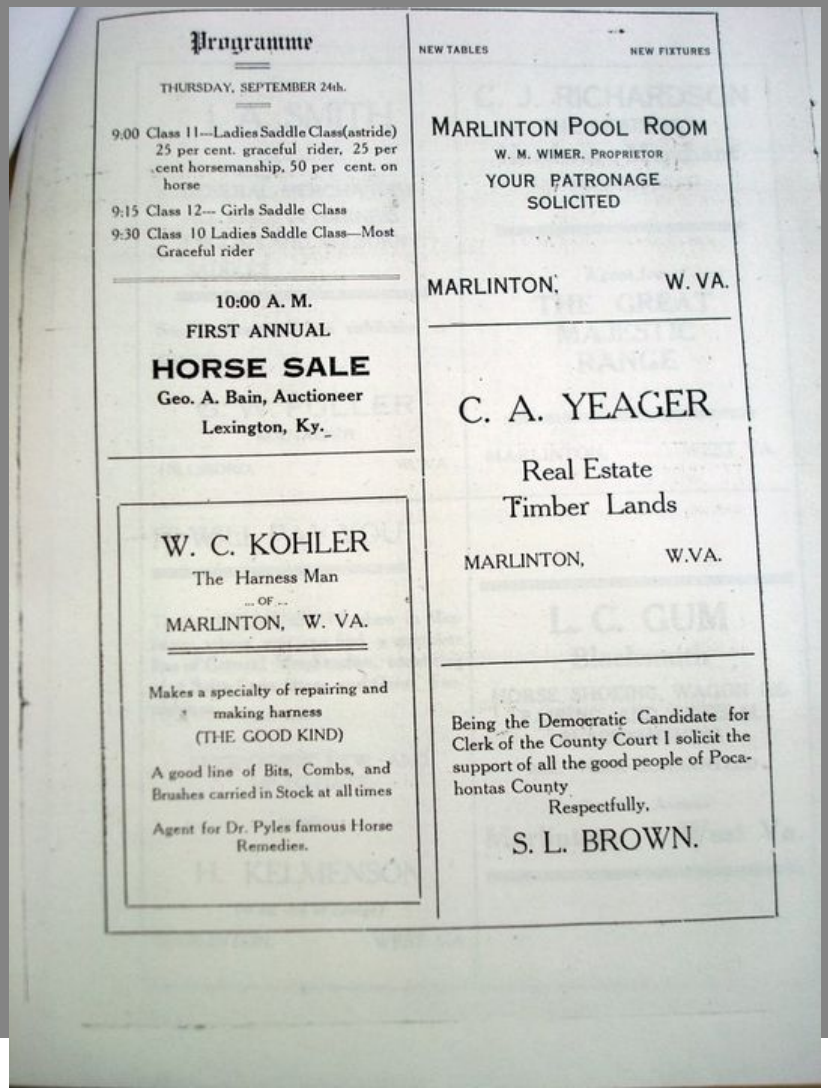
MARLINTON, W. VA.

When in Marlinton dont fail to visit

KEE & McNEILL'S DRUG STORE

All the latest things in Druggists Sundries. A full line of Patent Remedies. Full line of all kinds of chemicals, heavy drugs, and prescription requirements. Sole owners and distributers of Kee's Headache Capsules. No cure, no pay.

Come to the Boosters Festival Oct. 15-16-17, and help put Pocahontas County on the Map.



Programme

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

9:00 Class 11---Ladies Saddle Class(astride) 25 per cent. graceful rider, 25 per cent horsemanship, 50 per cent. on horse

9:15 Class 12--- Girls Saddle Class

9:30 Class 10 Ladies Saddle Class---Most Graceful rider

10:00 A. M.

FIRST ANNUAL

HORSE SALE

Geo. A. Bain, Auctioneer

Lexington, Ky.

W. C. KOHLER

The Harness Man

... OF ...

MARLINTON, W. VA.

Makes a specialty of repairing and making harness

(THE GOOD KIND)

A good line of Bits, Combs, and Brushes carried in Stock at all times

Agent for Dr. Pyles famous Horse Remedies.

NEW TABLES NEW FIXTURES

MARLINTON POOL ROOM

W. M. WIMER, PROPRIETOR

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

MARLINTON, W. VA.

C. A. YEAGER

Real Estate

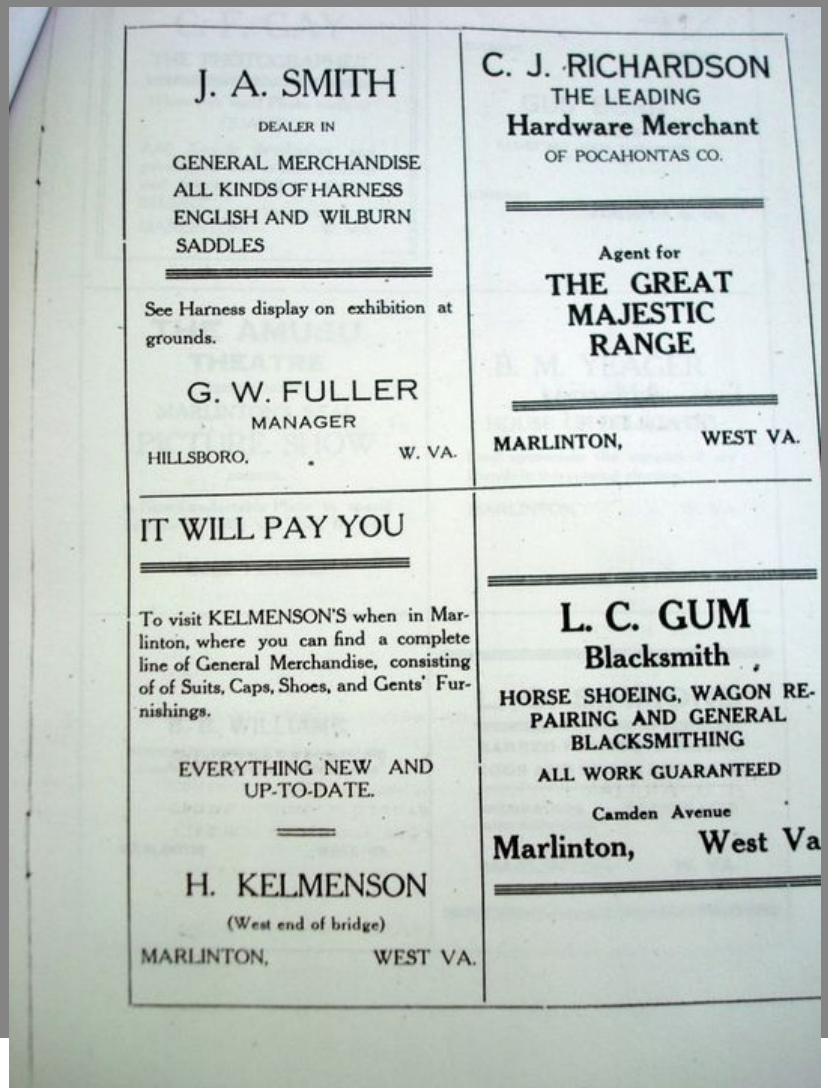
Timber Lands

MARLINTON, W.VA.

Being the Democratic Candidate for Clerk of the County Court I solicit the support of all the good people of Pocahontas County

Respectfully,

S. L. BROWN.



J. A. SMITH

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE
ALL KINDS OF HARNESS
ENGLISH AND WILBURN
SADDLES

See Harness display on exhibition at grounds.

G. W. FULLER
MANAGER

HILLSBORO, W. VA.

C. J. RICHARDSON
THE LEADING
Hardware Merchant
OF POCAHONTAS CO.

Agent for
THE GREAT
MAJESTIC
RANGE

MARLINTON, WEST VA.

IT WILL PAY YOU

To visit KELMENSON'S when in Marlinton, where you can find a complete line of General Merchandise, consisting of of Suits, Caps, Shoes, and Gents' Furnishings.

EVERYTHING NEW AND
UP-TO-DATE.

H. KELMENSON
(West end of bridge)

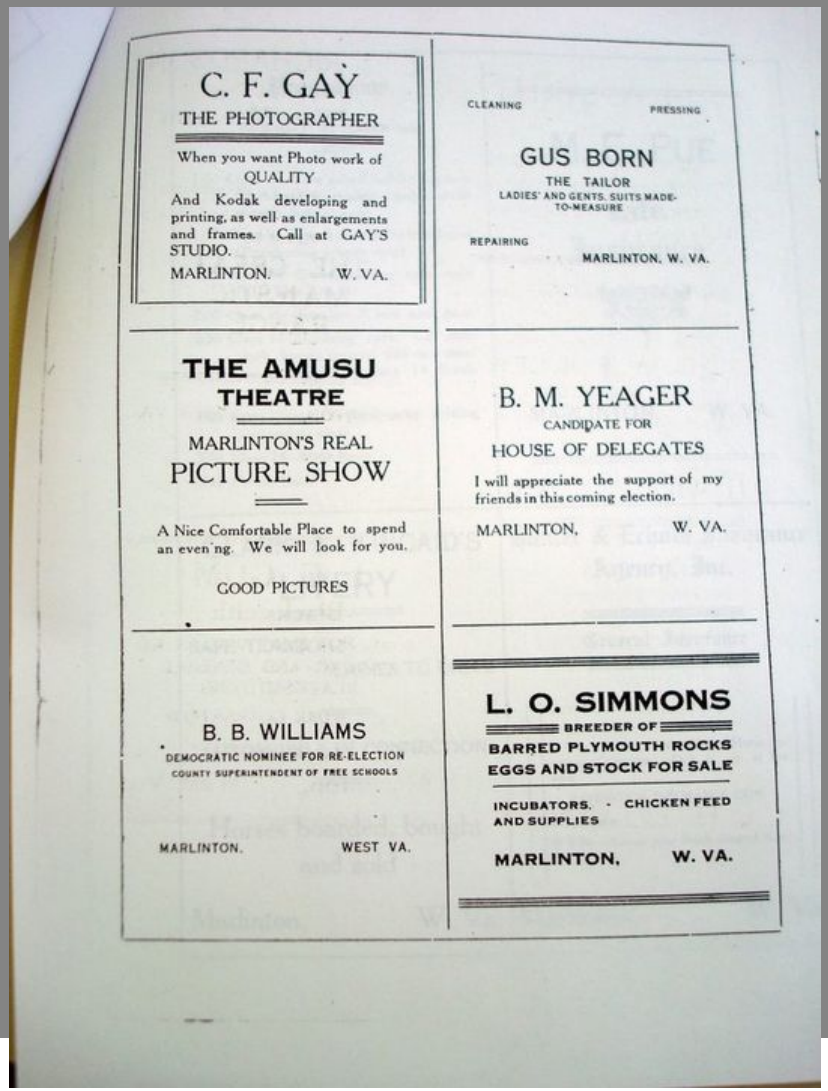
MARLINTON, WEST VA.

L. C. GUM
Blacksmith

HORSE SHOEING, WAGON REPAIRING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Camden Avenue
Marlinton, West Va



C. F. GAY
THE PHOTOGRAPHER
When you want Photo work of QUALITY
And Kodak developing and printing, as well as enlargements and frames. Call at GAY'S STUDIO.
MARLINTON. W. VA.

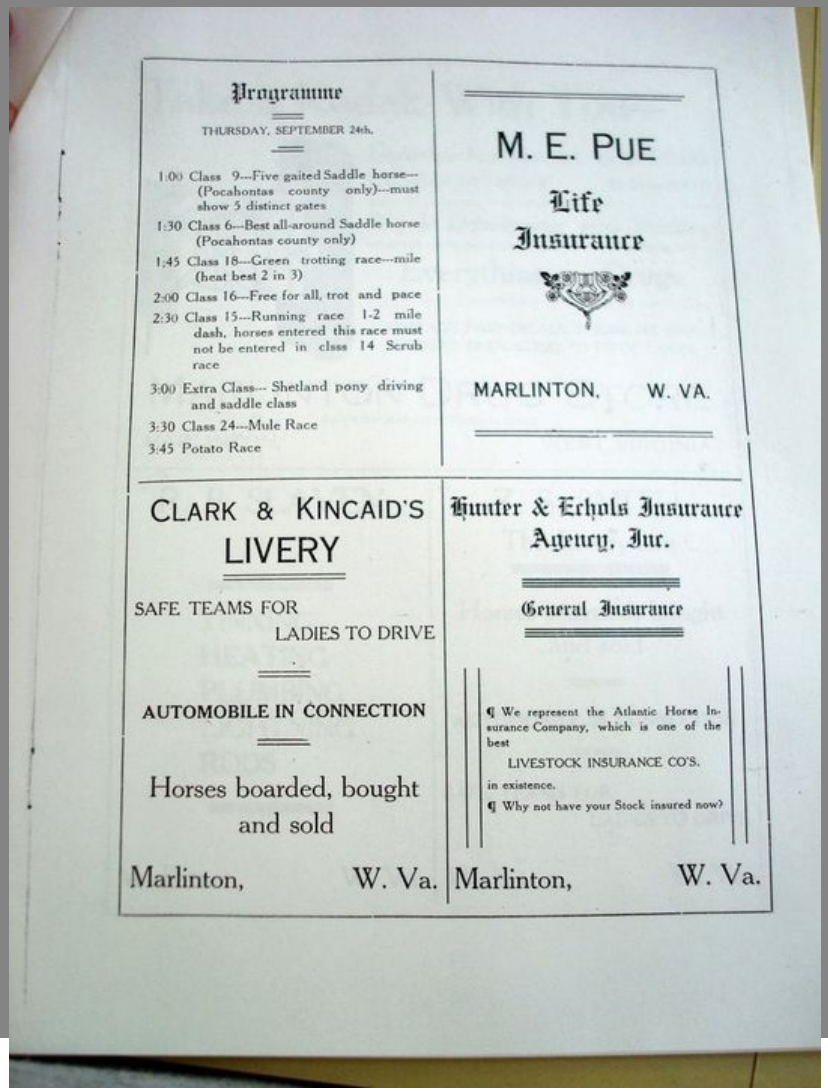
CLEANING PRESSING
GUS BORN
THE TAILOR
LADIES' AND GENTS. SUITS MADE-TO-MEASURE
REPAIRING
MARLINTON, W. VA.

THE AMUSU THEATRE
MARLINTON'S REAL
PICTURE SHOW
A Nice Comfortable Place to spend an even'ng. We will look for you.
GOOD PICTURES

B. M. YEAGER
CANDIDATE FOR
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
I will appreciate the support of my friends in this coming election.
MARLINTON, W. VA.

B. B. WILLIAMS
DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR RE-ELECTION
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS
MARLINTON. WEST VA.

L. O. SIMMONS
BREEDER OF
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
EGGS AND STOCK FOR SALE
INCUBATORS. - CHICKEN FEED AND SUPPLIES
MARLINTON, W. VA.



Programme

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th.

1:00 Class 9---Five gaited Saddle horse---(Pocahontas county only)---must show 5 distinct gates

1:30 Class 6---Best all-around Saddle horse (Pocahontas county only)

1:45 Class 18---Green trotting race---mile (heat best 2 in 3)

2:00 Class 16---Free for all, trot and pace

2:30 Class 15---Running race 1-2 mile dash, horses entered this race must not be entered in clsss 14 Scrub race

3:00 Extra Class--- Shetland pony driving and saddle class

3:30 Class 24---Mule Race

3:45 Potato Race

M. E. PUE

Life Insurance

MARLINTON, W. VA.

CLARK & KINCAID'S LIVERY

SAFE TEAMS FOR LADIES TO DRIVE

AUTOMOBILE IN CONNECTION

Horses boarded, bought and sold

Marlinton, W. Va.

Hunter & Echols Insurance Agency, Inc.

General Insurance

¶ We represent the Atlantic Horse Insurance Company, which is one of the best LIVESTOCK INSURANCE CO'S. in existence.

¶ Why not have your Stock insured now?

Marlinton, W. Va.

Take a Kodak With You---

Eastman Kodaks $5. to $100.00
EASTMAN BROWNIES $1.00 to $12.00

We do Developing and Printing

Everything in Drugs

POSTAGE PAID ON ALL 'PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS AMOUNTING TO FIFTY CENTS

MARLINTON DRUG STORE
BANK OF MARLINTON BUILDING
MARLINTON. WEST VIRGINIA

R. B. SLAVEN

TINNING
HEATING
PLUMBING
LIGHTNING
RODS

Marlinton, W. Va.

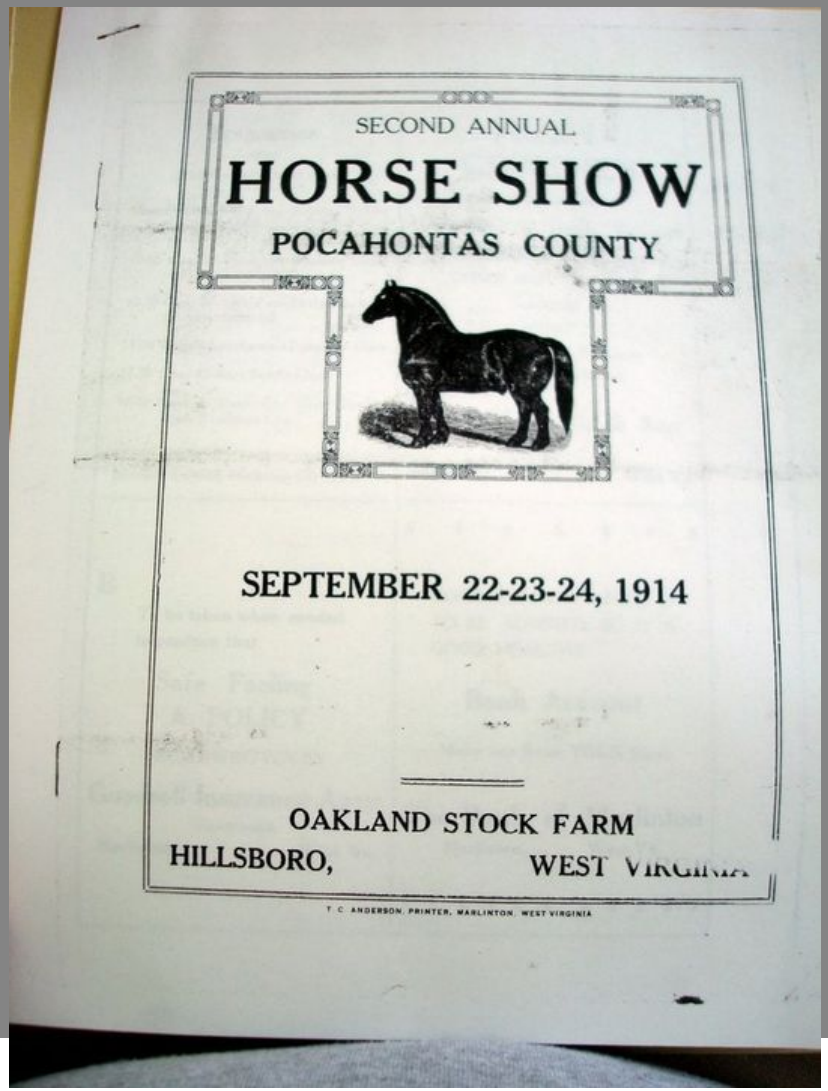
Z. S. SMITH
The Liveryman

Horses boarded, bought and sold

AUTOMOBILE IN CONNECTION

SAFE TEAMS FOR LADIES TO DRIVE

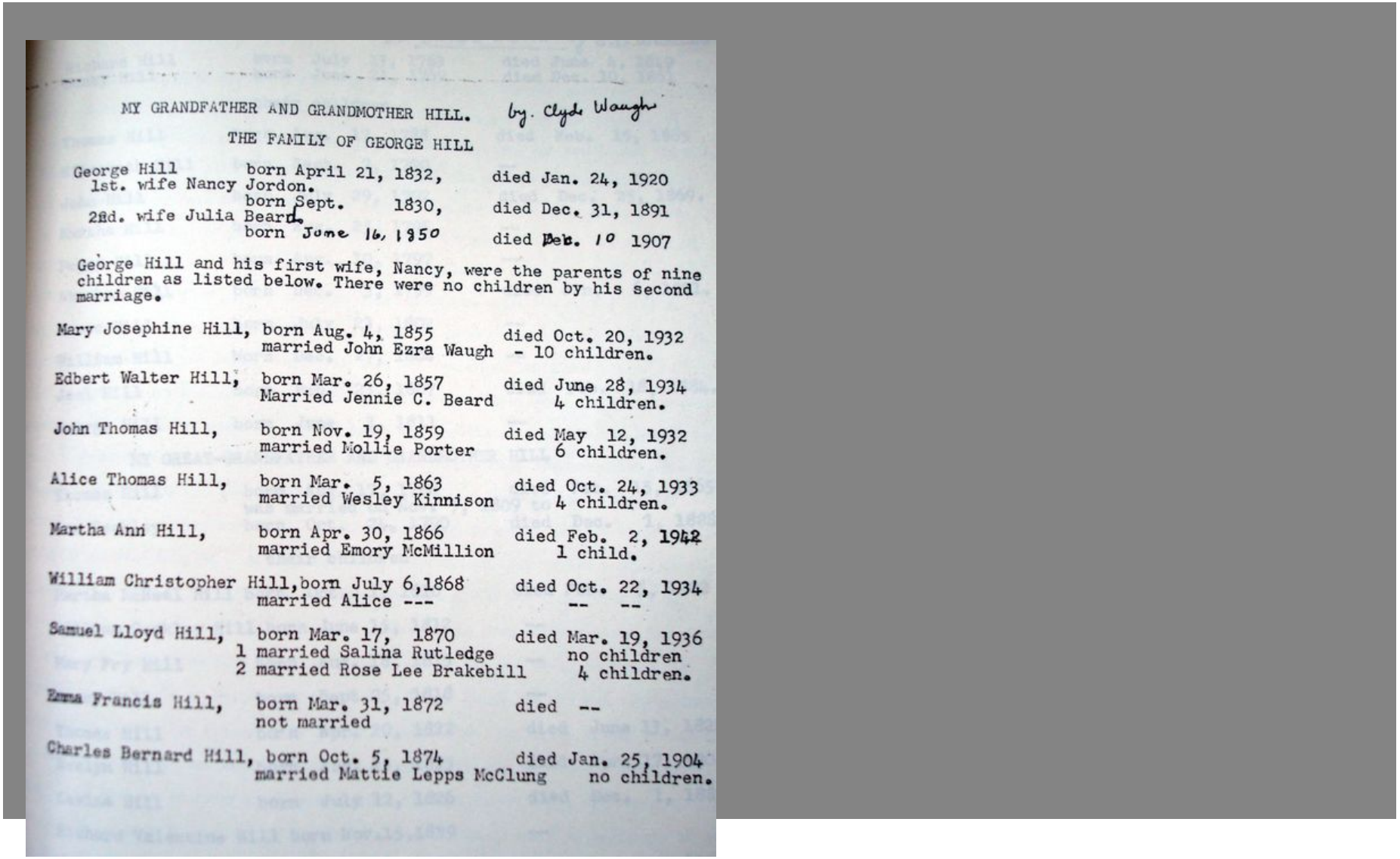
Marlinton, W. Va.


SECOND ANNUAL
HORSE SHOW
POCAHONTAS COUNTY
SEPTEMBER 22-23-24, 1914
OAKLAND STOCK FARM
HILLSBORO,
T. C. ANDERSON, PRINTER, MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hill Family



MY GRANDFATHER AND GRANDMOTHER HILL. by. Clyde Waugh

THE FAMILY OF GEORGE HILL

George Hill born April 21, 1832, died Jan. 24, 1920
1st. wife Nancy Jordon. born Sept. 1830, died Dec. 31, 1891
2nd. wife Julia Beard. born June 16, 1850 died Feb. 10 1907

George Hill and his first wife, Nancy, were the parents of nine children as listed below. There were no children by his second marriage.

Mary Josephine Hill, born Aug. 4, 1855 died Oct. 20, 1932
married John Ezra Waugh - 10 children.

Edbert Walter Hill, born Mar. 26, 1857 died June 28, 1934
Married Jennie C. Beard 4 children.

John Thomas Hill, born Nov. 19, 1859 died May 12, 1932
married Mollie Porter 6 children.

Alice Thomas Hill, born Mar. 5, 1863 died Oct. 24, 1933
married Wesley Kinnison 4 children.

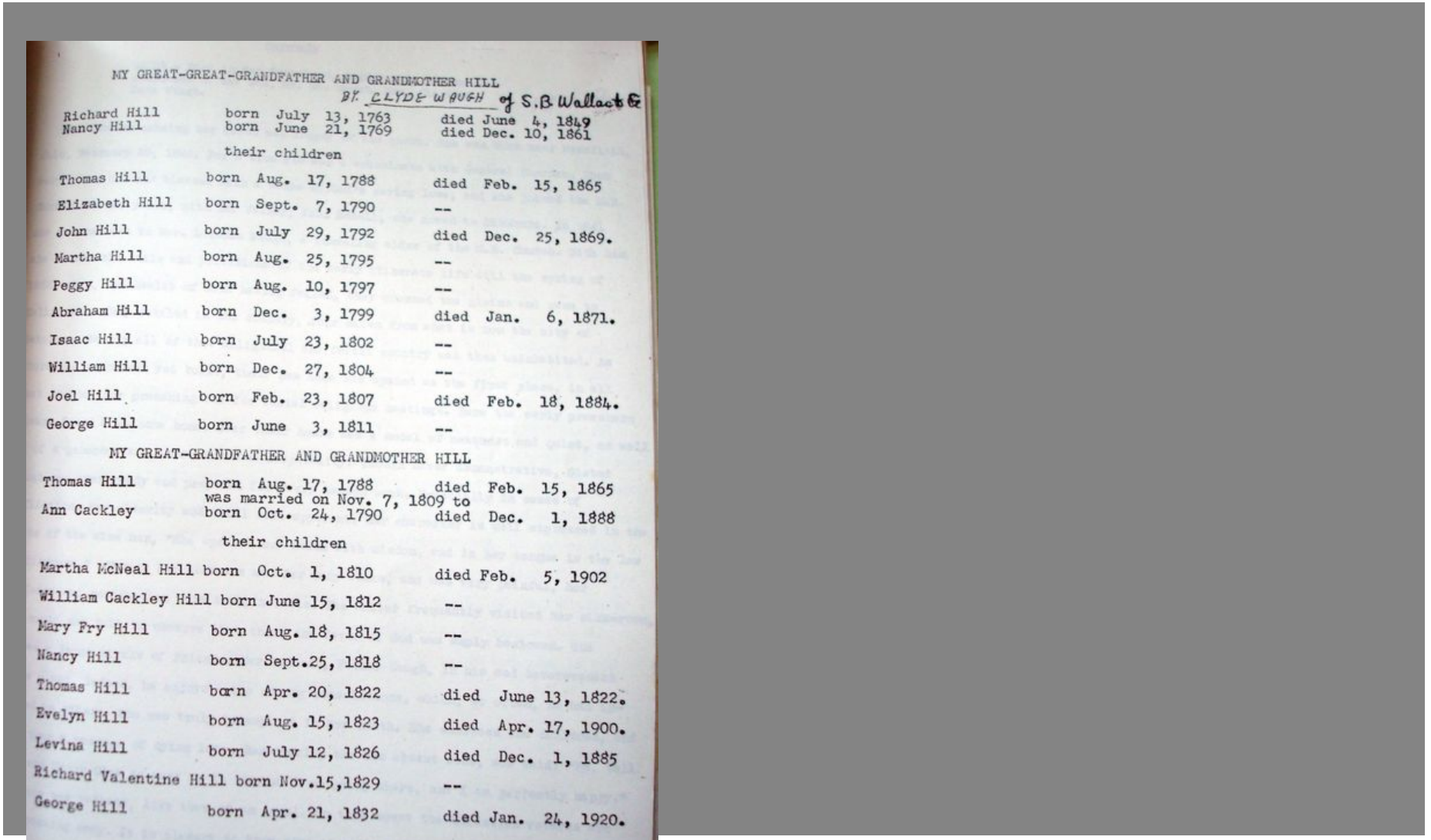
Martha Ann Hill, born Apr. 30, 1866 died Feb. 2, 1942
married Emory McMillion 1 child.

William Christopher Hill, born July 6, 1868 died Oct. 22, 1934
married Alice --- -- --

Samuel Lloyd Hill, born Mar. 17, 1870 died Mar. 19, 1936
1 married Salina Rutledge no children
2 married Rose Lee Brakebill 4 children.

Emma Francis Hill, born Mar. 31, 1872 died --
not married

Charles Bernard Hill, born Oct. 5, 1874 died Jan. 25, 1904
married Mattie Lepps McClung no children.



MY GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER AND GRANDMOTHER HILL

BY CLYDE W BUGH of S.B Wallace &

Richard Hill	born July 13, 1763	died June 4, 1849
Nancy Hill	born June 21, 1769	died Dec. 10, 1861

their children

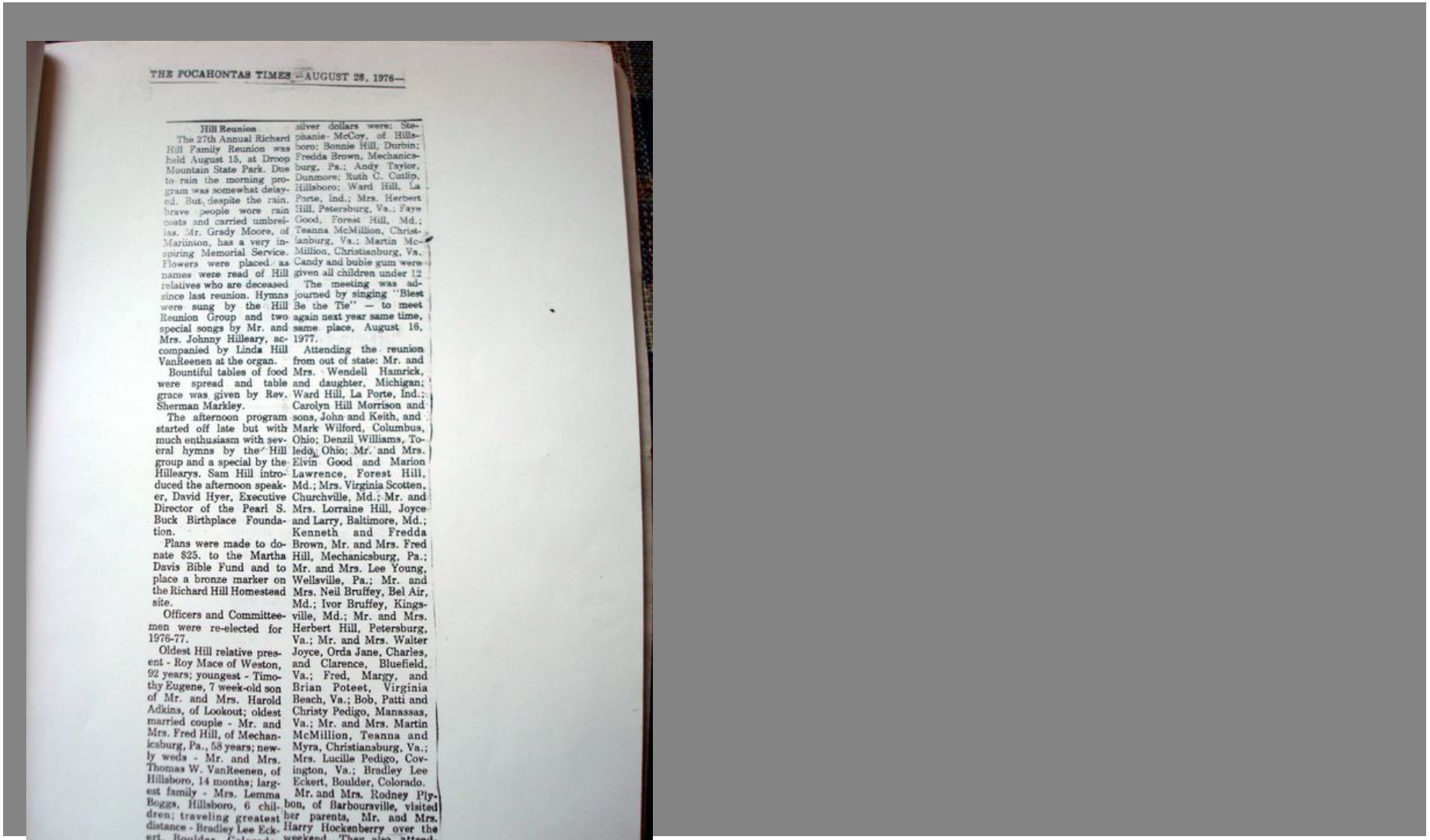
Thomas Hill	born Aug. 17, 1788	died Feb. 15, 1865
Elizabeth Hill	born Sept. 7, 1790	--
John Hill	born July 29, 1792	died Dec. 25, 1869.
Martha Hill	born Aug. 25, 1795	--
Peggy Hill	born Aug. 10, 1797	--
Abraham Hill	born Dec. 3, 1799	died Jan. 6, 1871.
Isaac Hill	born July 23, 1802	--
William Hill	born Dec. 27, 1804	--
Joel Hill	born Feb. 23, 1807	died Feb. 18, 1884.
George Hill	born June 3, 1811	--

MY GREAT-GRANDFATHER AND GRANDMOTHER HILL

Thomas Hill	born Aug. 17, 1788	died Feb. 15, 1865
	was married on Nov. 7, 1809 to	
Ann Cackley	born Oct. 24, 1790	died Dec. 1, 1888

their children

Martha McNeal Hill	born Oct. 1, 1810	died Feb. 5, 1902
William Cackley Hill	born June 15, 1812	--
Mary Fry Hill	born Aug. 18, 1815	--
Nancy Hill	born Sept.25, 1818	--
Thomas Hill	born Apr. 20, 1822	died June 13, 1822.
Evelyn Hill	born Aug. 15, 1823	died Apr. 17, 1900.
Levina Hill	born July 12, 1826	died Dec. 1, 1885
Richard Valentine Hill	born Nov.15,1829	--
George Hill	born Apr. 21, 1832	died Jan. 24, 1920.



THE POCAHONTAS TIMES – AUGUST 26, 1976—

Hill Reunion

The 27th Annual Richard Hill Family Reunion was held August 15, at Droop Mountain State Park. Due to rain the morning program was somewhat delayed. But, despite the rain, brave people wore rain coats and carried umbrellas. Mr. Grady Moore, of Marlinton, has a very inspiring Memorial Service. Flowers were placed as names were read of Hill relatives who are deceased since last reunion. Hymns were sung by the Hill Reunion Group and two special songs by Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Hilleary, accompanied by Linda Hill VanReenen at the organ.

Bountiful tables of food were spread and table grace was given by Rev. Sherman Markley.

The afternoon program started off late but with much enthusiasm with several hymns by the Hill group and a special by the Hillearys. Sam Hill introduced the afternoon speaker, David Hyer, Executive Director of the Pearl S. Buck Birthplace Foundation.

Plans were made to donate $25. to the Martha Davis Bible Fund and to place a bronze marker on the Richard Hill Homestead site.

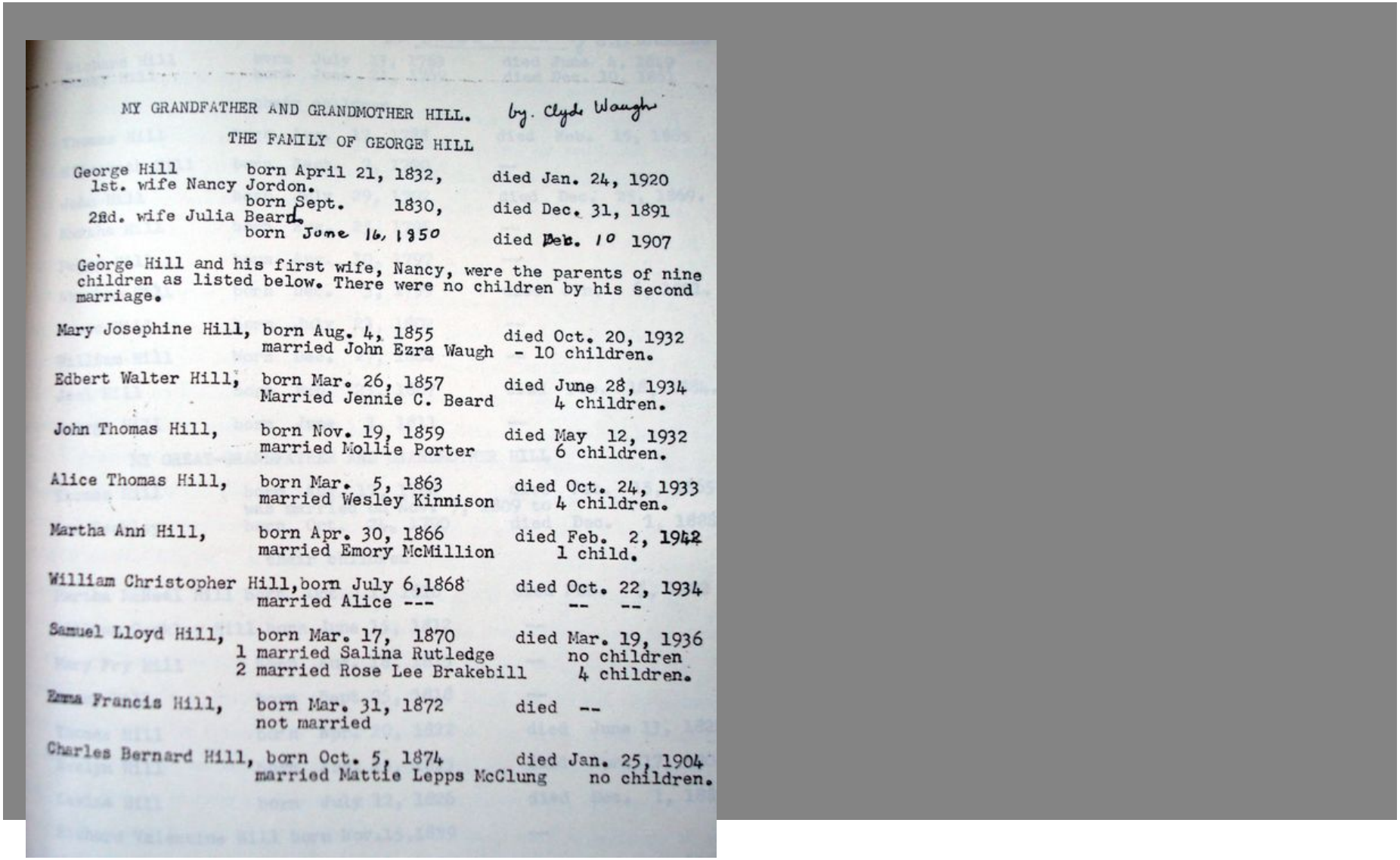
Officers and Committeemen were re-elected for 1976-77.

Oldest Hill relative present - Roy Mace of Weston, 92 years; youngest - Timothy Eugene, 7 week-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Adkins, of Lookout; oldest married couple - Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hill, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., 58 years; newly weds - Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. VanReenen, of Hillsboro, 14 months; largest family - Mrs. Lemma Boggs, Hillsboro, 6 children; traveling greatest distance - Bradley Lee Eckert, Boulder, Colorado, 1600 miles. Those receiving silver dollars were: Stephanie McCoy, of Hillsboro; Bonnie Hill, Durbin; Fredda Brown, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Andy Taylor, Dunmore; Ruth C. Cutlip, Hillsboro; Ward Hill, La Porte, Ind.; Mrs. Herbert Hill, Petersburg, Va.; Faye Good, Forest Hill, Md.; Teanna McMillion, Christianburg, Va.; Martin McMillion, Christianburg, Va. Candy and bubie gum were given all children under 12.

The meeting was adjourned by singing "Blest Be the Tie" — to meet again next year same time, same place, August 16, 1977.

Attending the reunion from out of state: Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Hamrick, and daughter, Michigan; Ward Hill, La Porte, Ind.; Carolyn Hill Morrison and sons, John and Keith, and Mark Wilford, Columbus, Ohio; Denzil Williams, Toledo, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Good and Marion Lawrence, Forest Hill, Md.; Mrs. Virginia Scotten, Churchville, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Lorraine Hill, Joyce and Larry, Baltimore, Md.; Kenneth and Fredda Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hill, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Young, Wellsville, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Neil Bruffey, Bel Air, Md.; Ivor Bruffey, Kingsville, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hill, Petersburg, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Joyce, Orda Jane, Charles, and Clarence, Bluefield, Va.; Fred, Margy, and Brian Poteet, Virginia Beach, Va.; Bob, Patti and Christy Pedigo, Manassas, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Martin McMillion, Teanna and Myra, Christiansburg, Va.; Mrs. Lucille Pedigo, Covington, Va.; Bradley Lee Eckert, Boulder, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Plybon, of Barboursville, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hockenberry over the weekend. They also attended the State Fair.



MY GRANDFATHER AND GRANDMOTHER HILL. by. Clyde Waugh

THE FAMILY OF GEORGE HILL

George Hill born April 21, 1832, died Jan. 24, 1920
1st. wife Nancy Jordon. born Sept. 1830, died Dec. 31, 1891
2nd. wife Julia Beard. born June 16, 1850 died Feb. 10 1907

George Hill and his first wife, Nancy, were the parents of nine children as listed below. There were no children by his second marriage.

Mary Josephine Hill, born Aug. 4, 1855 died Oct. 20, 1932
married John Ezra Waugh - 10 children.

Edbert Walter Hill, born Mar. 26, 1857 died June 28, 1934
Married Jennie C. Beard 4 children.

John Thomas Hill, born Nov. 19, 1859 died May 12, 1932
married Mollie Porter 6 children.

Alice Thomas Hill, born Mar. 5, 1863 died Oct. 24, 1933
married Wesley Kinnison 4 children.

Martha Ann Hill, born Apr. 30, 1866 died Feb. 2, 1942
married Emory McMillion 1 child.

William Christopher Hill, born July 6, 1868 died Oct. 22, 1934
married Alice --- -- --

Samuel Lloyd Hill, born Mar. 17, 1870 died Mar. 19, 1936
1 married Salina Rutledge no children
2 married Rose Lee Brakebill 4 children.

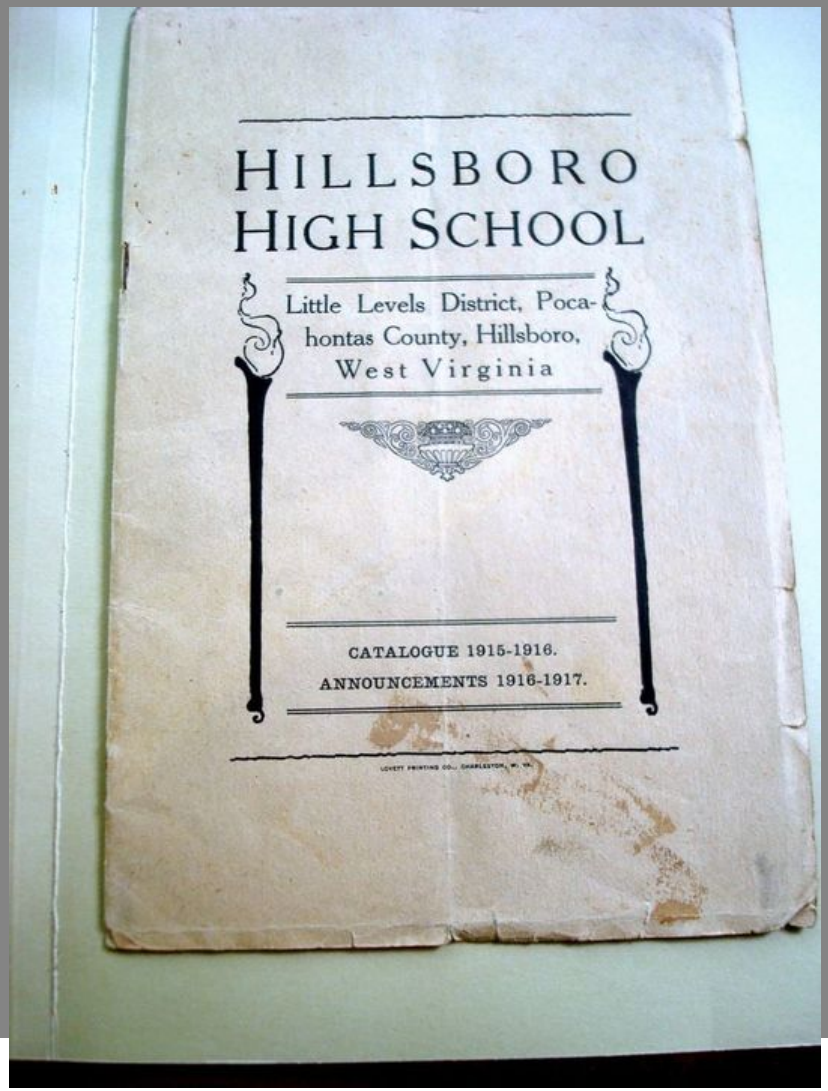
Emma Francis Hill, born Mar. 31, 1872 died --
not married

Charles Bernard Hill, born Oct. 5, 1874 died Jan. 25, 1904
married Mattie Lepps McClung no children.

View Post

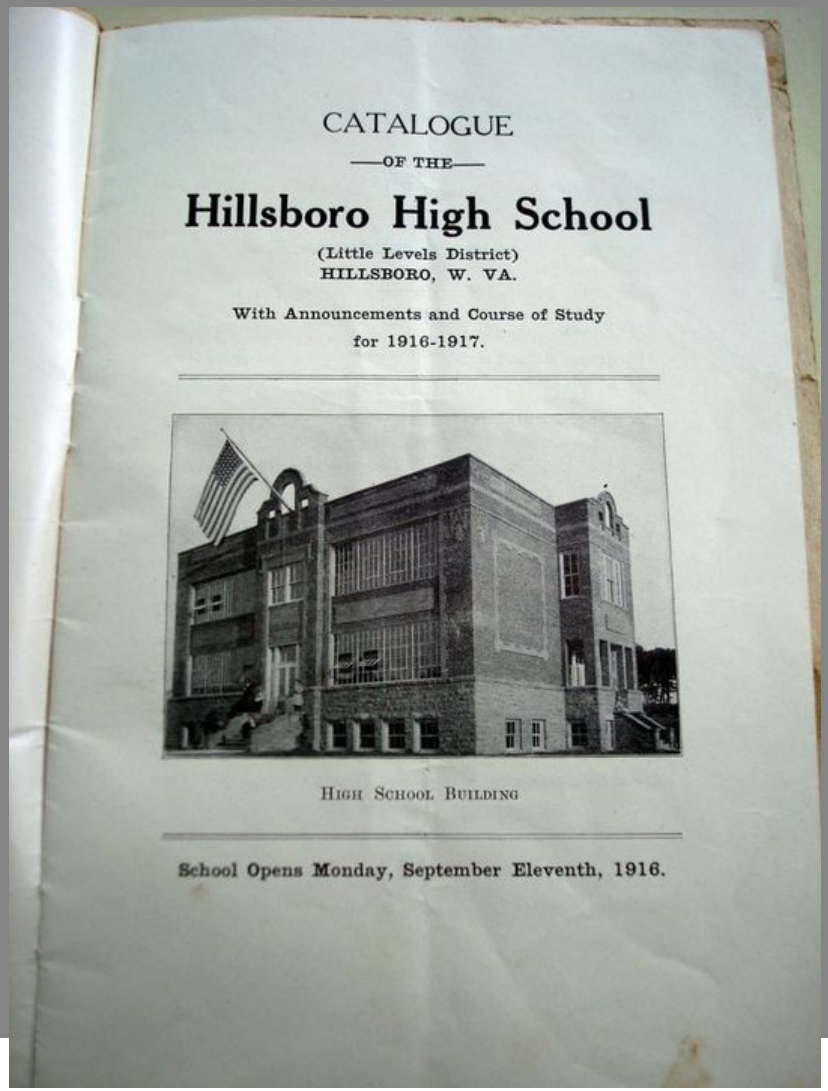
Sunday November 29th, 2020

HHS Catalog


HILLSBORO
HIGH SCHOOL

Little Levels District, Pocahontas County, Hillsboro, West Virginia

CATALOGUE 1915-1916.
ANNOUNCEMENTS 1916-1917.



CATALOGUE

—OF THE—

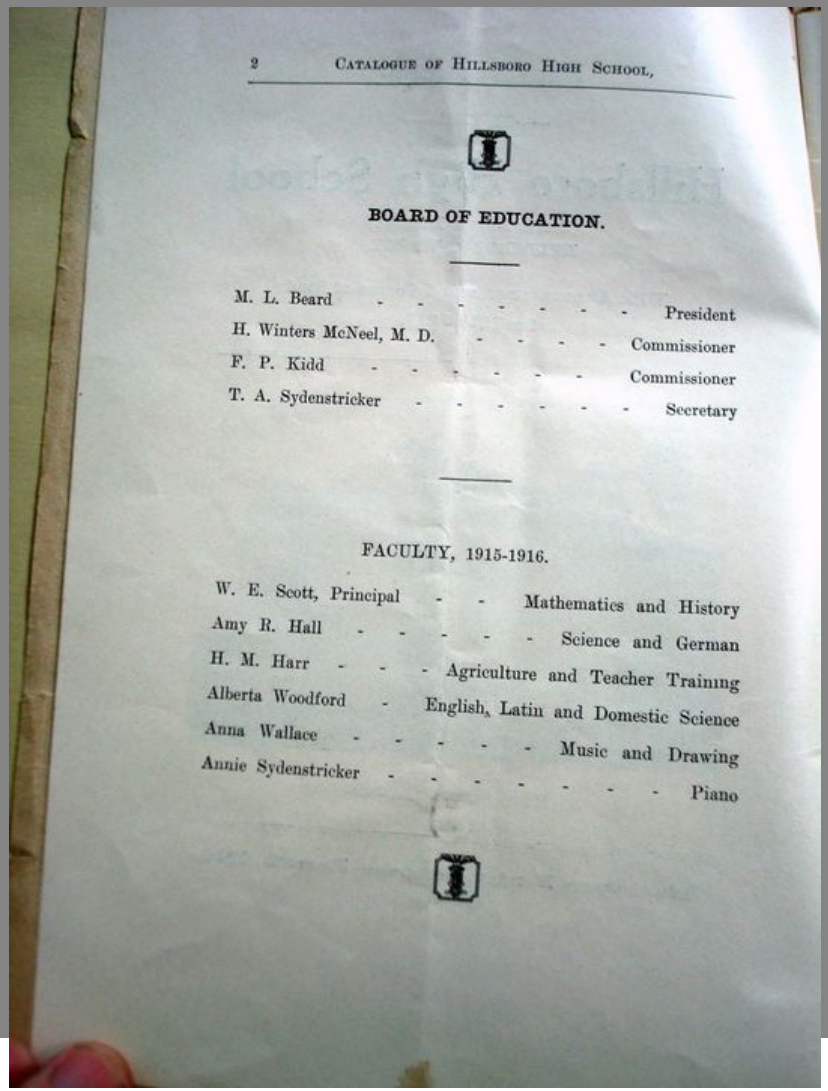
Hillsboro High School

(Little Levels District)
HILLSBORO, W. VA.

With Announcements and Course of Study
for 1916-1917.

High School Building

School Opens Monday, September Eleventh, 1916.

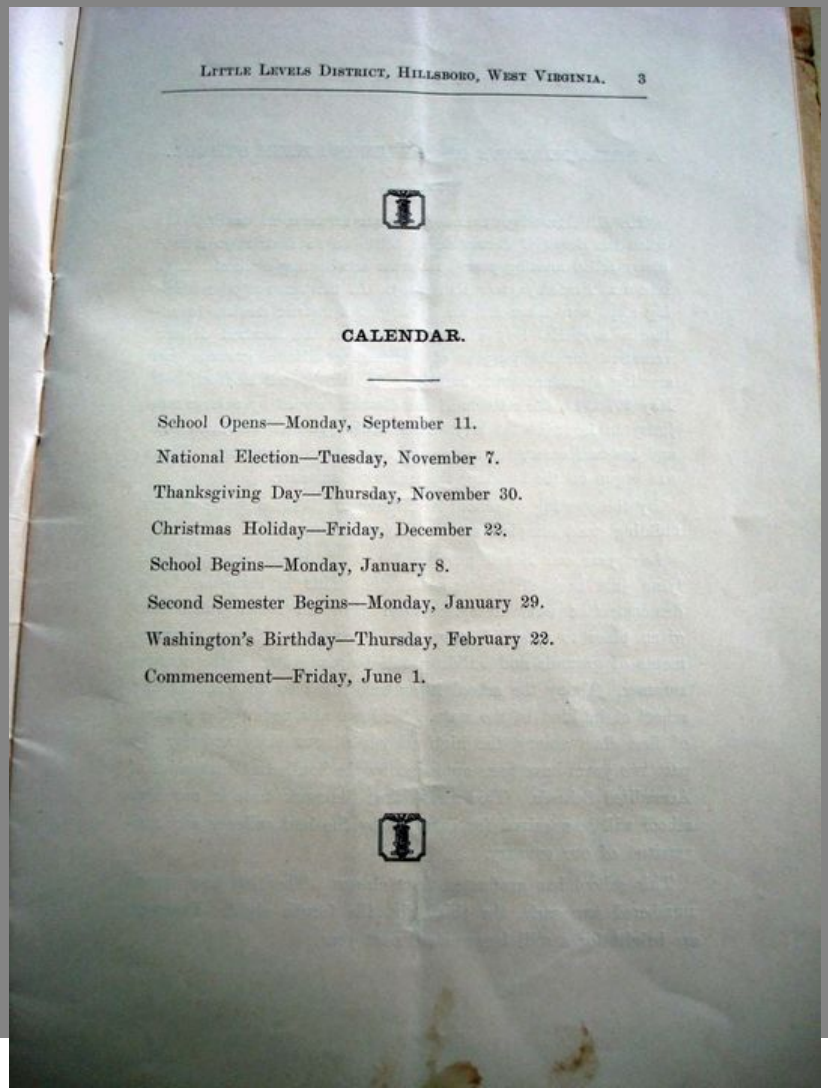


BOARD OF EDUCATION.

M. L. Beard	President
H. Winters McNeel, M. D.	Commissioner
F. P. Kidd	Commissioner
T. A. Sydenstricker	Secretary

FACULTY, 1915-1916.

W. E. Scott, Principal	Mathematics and History
Amy R. Hall	Science and German
H. M. Harr	Agriculture and Teacher Training
Alberta Woodford	English, Latin and Domestic Science
Anna Wallace	Music and Drawing
Annie Sydenstricker	Piano



CALENDAR.

School Opens—Monday, September 11.

National Election—Tuesday, November 7.

Thanksgiving Day—Thursday, November 30.

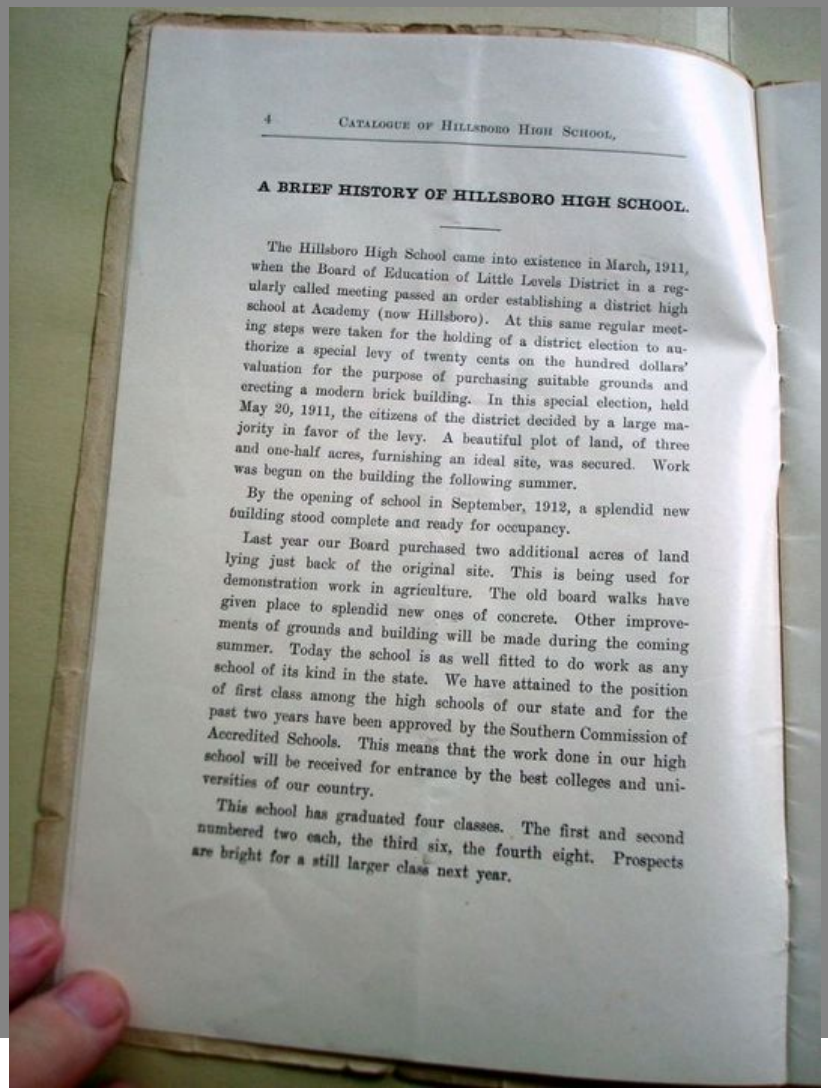
Christmas Holiday—Friday, December 22.

School Begins—Monday, January 8.

Second Semester Begins—Monday, January 29.

Washington's Birthday—Thursday, February 22.

Commencement—Friday, June 1.



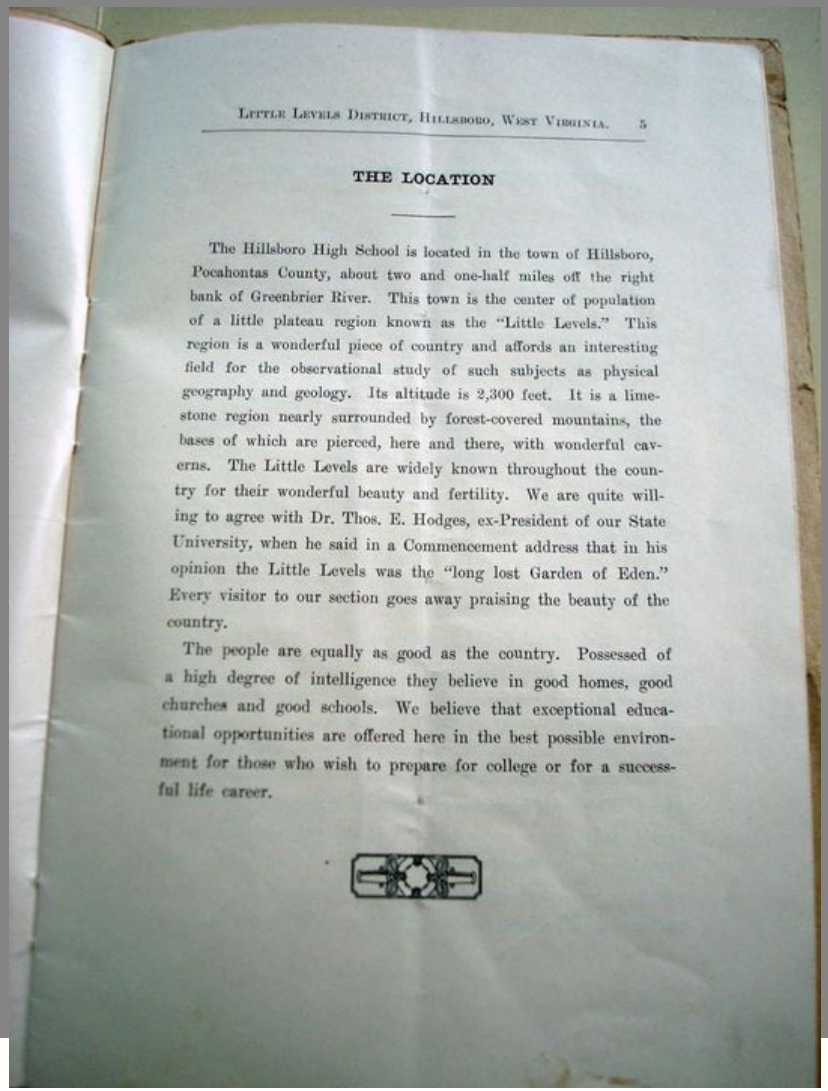
A BRIEF HISTORY OF HILLSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.

The Hillsboro High School came into existence in March, 1911, when the Board of Education of Little Levels District in a regularly called meeting passed an order establishing a district high school at Academy (now Hillsboro). At this same regular meeting steps were taken for the holding of a district election to authorize a special levy of twenty cents on the hundred dollars' valuation for the purpose of purchasing suitable grounds and erecting a modern brick building. In this special election, held May 20, 1911, the citizens of the district decided by a large majority in favor of the levy. A beautiful plot of land, of three and one-half acres, furnishing an ideal site, was secured. Work was begun on the building the following summer.

By the opening of school in September, 1912, a splendid new building stood complete and ready for occupancy.

Last year our Board purchased two additional acres of land lying just back of the original site. This is being used for demonstration work in agriculture. The old board walks have given place to splendid new ones of concrete. Other improvements of grounds and building will be made during the coming summer. Today the school is as well fitted to do work as any school of its kind in the state. We have attained to the position of first class among the high schools of our state and for the past two years have been approved by the Southern Commission of Accredited Schools. This means that the work done in our high school will be received for entrance by the best colleges and universities of our country.

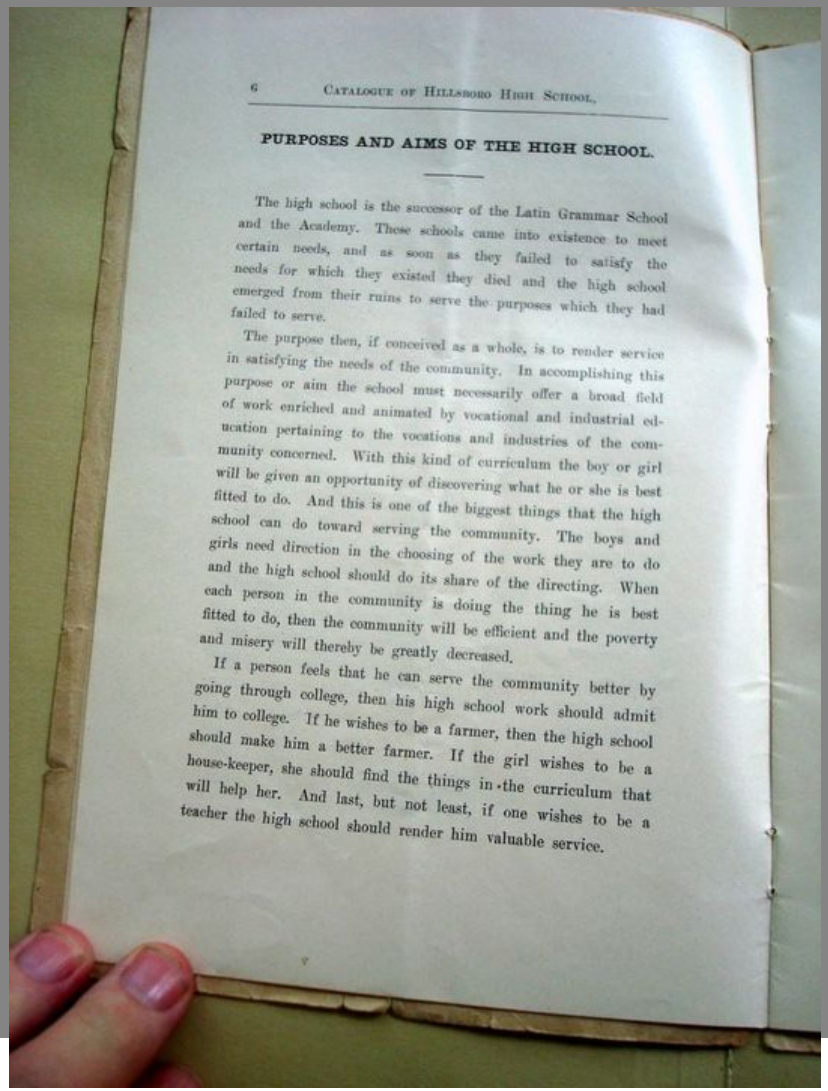
This school has graduated four classes. The first and second numbered two each, the third six, the fourth eight. Prospects are bright for a still larger class next year.



THE LOCATION

The Hillsboro High School is located in the town of Hillsboro, Pocahontas County, about two and one-half miles off the right bank of Greenbrier River. This town is the center of population of a little plateau region known as the "Little Levels." This region is a wonderful piece of country and affords an interesting field for the observational study of such subjects as physical geography and geology. Its altitude is 2,300 feet. It is a limestone region nearly surrounded by forest-covered mountains, the bases of which are pierced, here and there, with wonderful caverns. The Little Levels are widely known throughout the country for their wonderful beauty and fertility. We are quite willing to agree with Dr. Thos. E. Hodges, ex-President of our State University, when he said in a Commencement address that in his opinion the Little Levels was the "long lost Garden of Eden." Every visitor to our section goes away praising the beauty of the country.

The people are equally as good as the country. Possessed of a high degree of intelligence they believe in good homes, good churches and good schools. We believe that exceptional educational opportunities are offered here in the best possible environment for those who wish to prepare for college or for a successful life career.



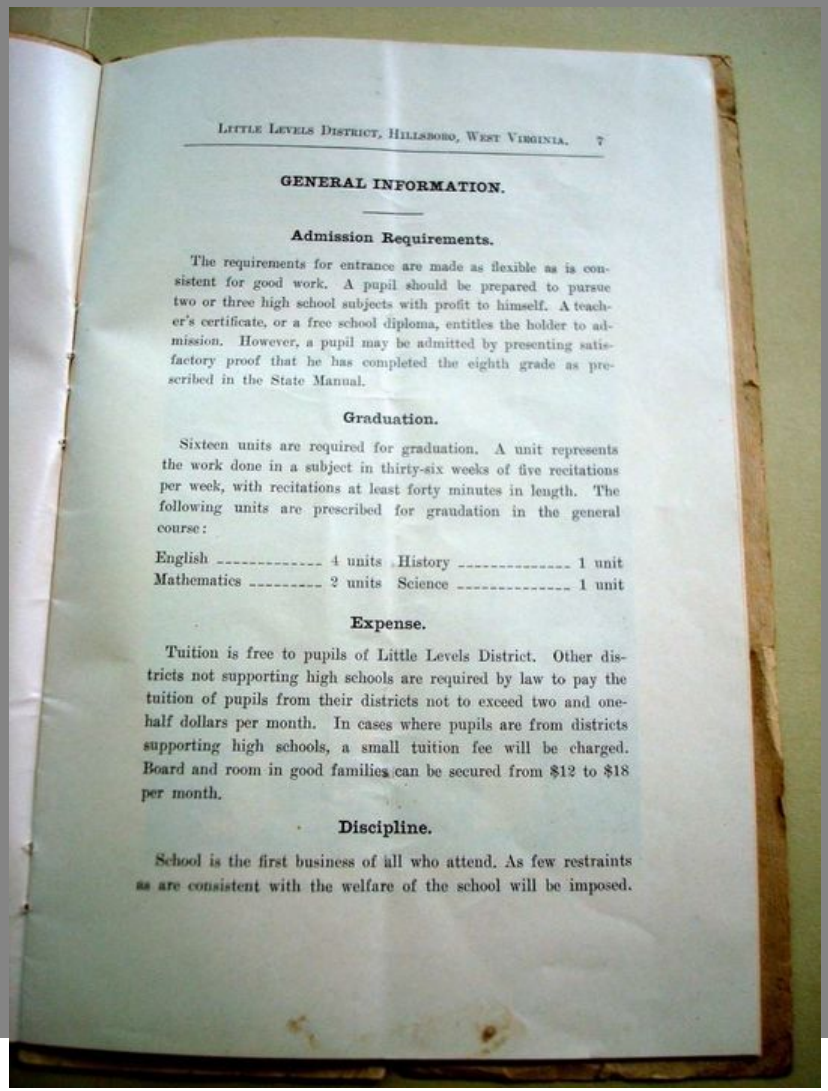
6 CATALOGUE OF HILLSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.

PURPOSES AND AIMS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school is the successor of the Latin Grammar School and the Academy. These schools came into existence to meet certain needs, and as soon as they failed to satisfy the needs for which they existed they died and the high school emerged from their ruins to serve the purposes which they had failed to serve.

The purpose then, if conceived as a whole, is to render service in satisfying the needs of the community. In accomplishing this purpose or aim the school must necessarily offer a broad field of work enriched and animated by vocational and industrial education pertaining to the vocations and industries of the community concerned. With this kind of curriculum the boy or girl will be given an opportunity of discovering what he or she is best fitted to do. And this is one of the biggest things that the high school can do toward serving the community. The boys and girls need direction in the choosing of the work they are to do and the high school should do its share of the directing. When each person in the community is doing the thing he is best fitted to do, then the community will be efficient and the poverty and misery will thereby be greatly decreased.

If a person feels that he can serve the community better by going through college, then his high school work should admit him to college. If he wishes to be a farmer, then the high school should make him a better farmer. If the girl wishes to be a house-keeper, she should find the things in the curriculum that will help her. And last, but not least, if one wishes to be a teacher the high school should render him valuable service.



GENERAL INFORMATION.

Admission Requirements.

The requirements for entrance are made as flexible as is consistent for good work. A pupil should be prepared to pursue two or three high school subjects with profit to himself. A teacher's certificate, or a free school diploma, entitles the holder to admission. However, a pupil may be admitted by presenting satisfactory proof that he has completed the eighth grade as prescribed in the State Manual.

Graduation.

Sixteen units are required for graduation. A unit represents the work done in a subject in thirty-six weeks of five recitations per week, with recitations at least forty minutes in length. The following units are prescribed for graudation in the general course:

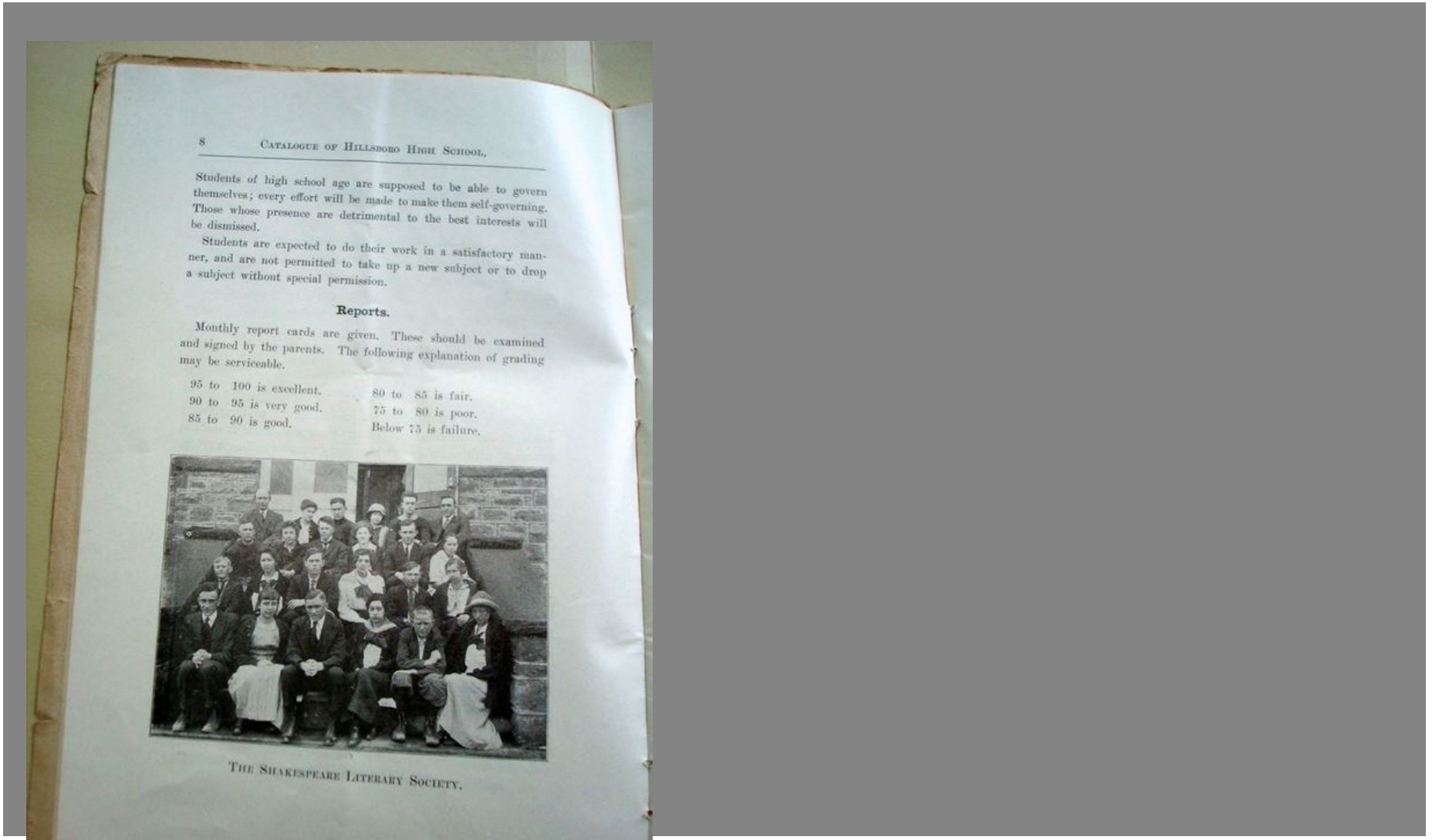
English	4 units	History	1 unit
Mathematics	2 units	Science	1 unit

Expense.

Tuition is free to pupils of Little Levels District. Other districts not supporting high schools are required by law to pay the tuition of pupils from their districts not to exceed two and one-half dollars per month. In cases where pupils are from districts supporting high schools, a small tuition fee will be charged. Board and room in good families can be secured from $12 to $18 per month.

Discipline.

School is the first business of all who attend. As few restraints as are consistent with the welfare of the school will be imposed.



8 CATALOGUE OF HILLSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.

Students of high school age are supposed to be able to govern themselves; every effort will be made to make them self-governing. Those whose presence are detrimental to the best interests will be dismissed.

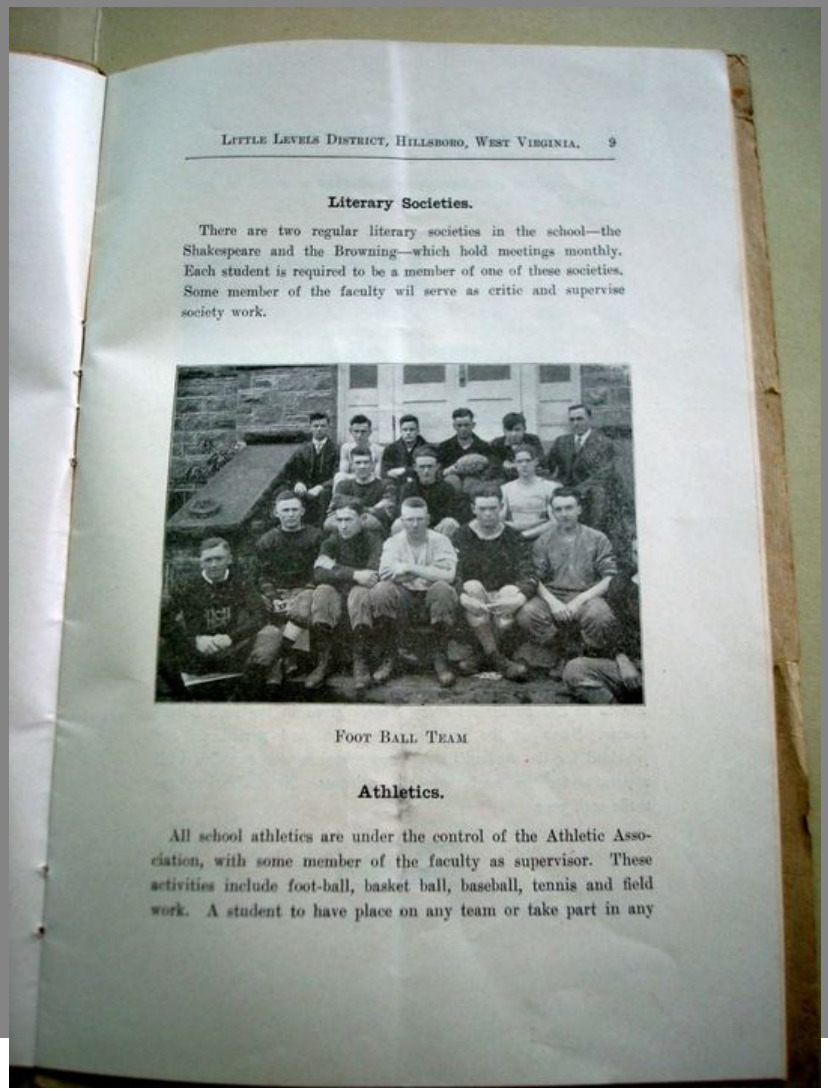
Students are expected to do their work in a satisfactory manner, and are not permitted to take up a new subject or to drop a subject without special permission.

Reports.

Monthly report cards are given. These should be examined and signed by the parents. The following explanation of grading may be serviceable.

95 to 100 is excellent.
90 to 95 is very good.
85 to 90 is good.
80 to 85 is fair.
75 to 80 is poor.
Below 75 is failure.

THE SHAKESPEARE LITERARY SOCIETY.



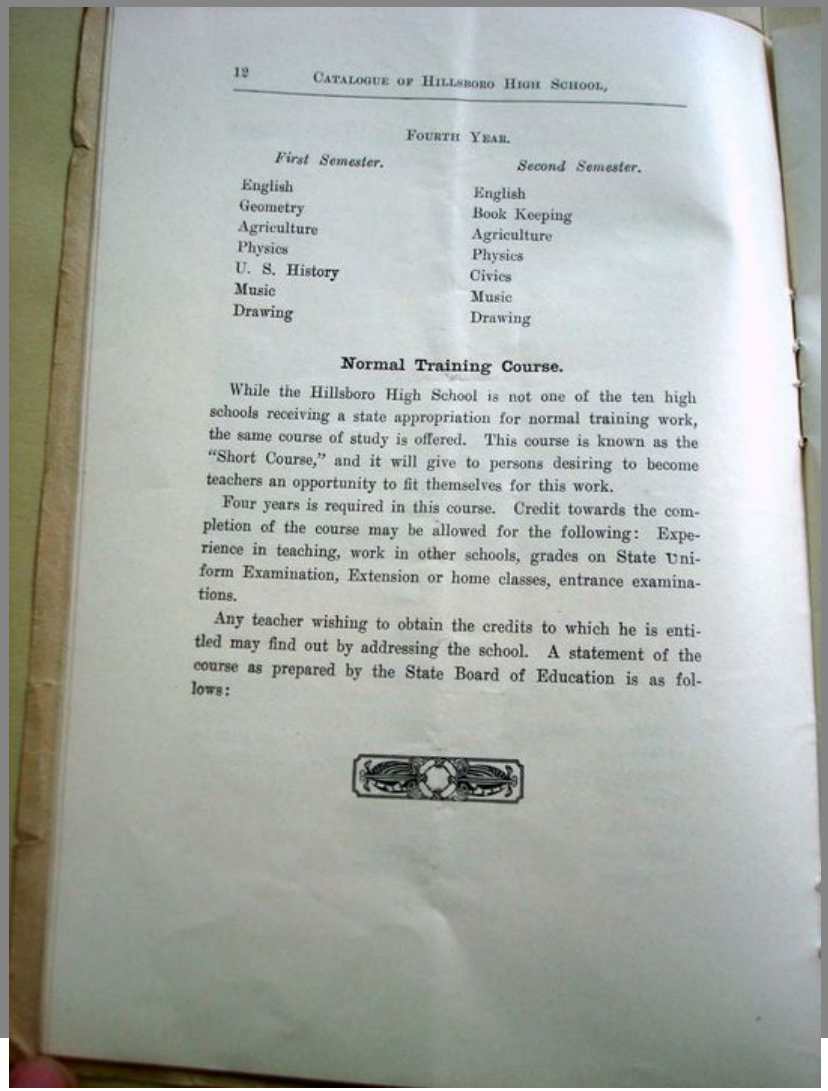
Literary Societies.

There are two regular literary societies in the school—the Shakespeare and the Browning—which hold meetings monthly. Each student is required to be a member of one of these societies. Some member of the faculty wil serve as critic and supervise society work.

Foot Ball Team

Athletics.

All school athletics are under the control of the Athletic Association, with some member of the faculty as supervisor. These activities include foot-ball, basket ball, baseball, tennis and field work. A student to have place on any team or take part in any



FOURTH YEAR.

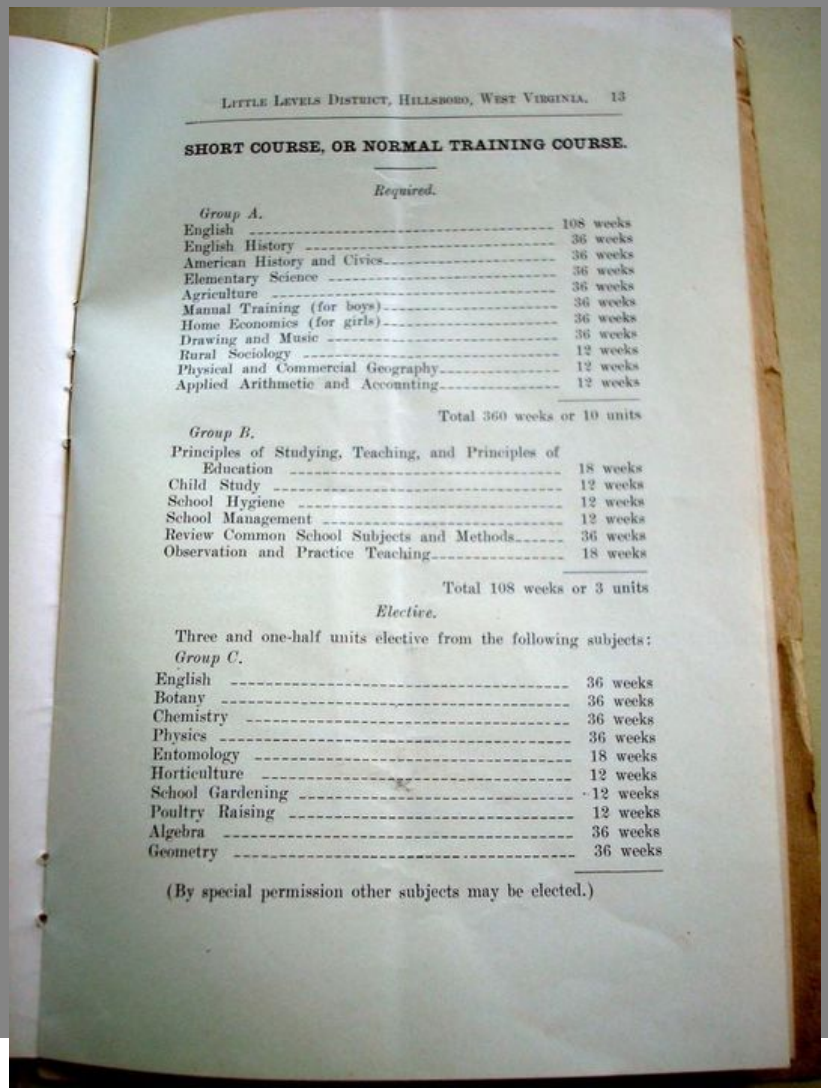
First Semester.	*Second Semester.*
English	English
Geometry	Book Keeping
Agriculture	Agriculture
Physics	Physics
U. S. History	Civics
Music	Music
Drawing	Drawing

Normal Training Course.

While the Hillsboro High School is not one of the ten high schools receiving a state appropriation for normal training work, the same course of study is offered. This course is known as the "Short Course," and it will give to persons desiring to become teachers an opportunity to fit themselves for this work.

Four years is required in this course. Credit towards the completion of the course may be allowed for the following: Experience in teaching, work in other schools, grades on State Uniform Examination, Extension or home classes, entrance examinations.

Any teacher wishing to obtain the credits to which he is entitled may find out by addressing the school. A statement of the course as prepared by the State Board of Education is as follows:



SHORT COURSE, OR NORMAL TRAINING COURSE.

Required.

Group A.

English	108 weeks
English History	36 weeks
American History and Civics	36 weeks
Elementary Science	36 weeks
Agriculture	36 weeks
Manual Training (for boys)	36 weeks
Home Economics (for girls)	36 weeks
Drawing and Music	36 weeks
Rural Sociology	12 weeks
Physical and Commercial Geography	12 weeks
Applied Arithmetic and Accounting	12 weeks

Total 360 weeks or 10 units

Group B.

Principles of Studying, Teaching, and Principles of Education	18 weeks
Child Study	12 weeks
School Hygiene	12 weeks
School Management	12 weeks
Review Common School Subjects and Methods	36 weeks
Observation and Practice Teaching	18 weeks

Total 108 weeks or 3 units

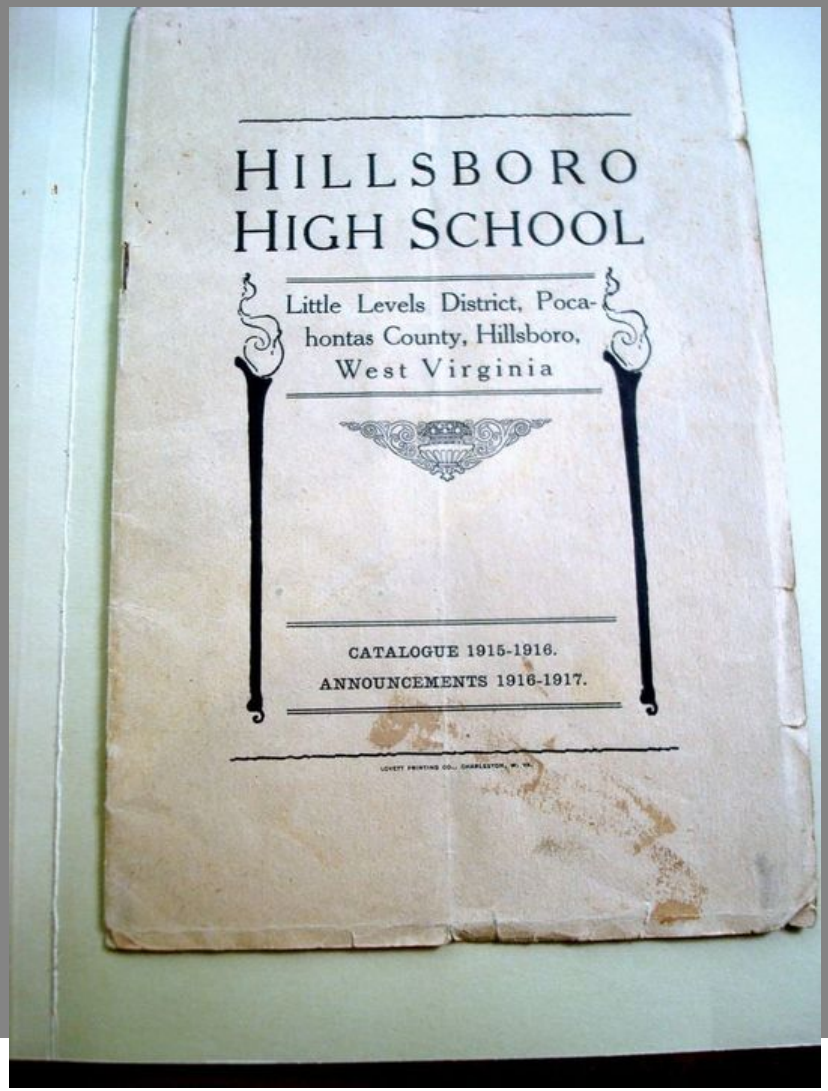
Elective.

Three and one-half units elective from the following subjects:

Group C.

English	36 weeks
Botany	36 weeks
Chemistry	36 weeks
Physics	36 weeks
Entomology	18 weeks
Horticulture	12 weeks
School Gardening	12 weeks
Poultry Raising	12 weeks
Algebra	36 weeks
Geometry	36 weeks

(By special permission other subjects may be elected.)


HILLSBORO
HIGH SCHOOL

Little Levels District, Pocahontas County, Hillsboro, West Virginia

CATALOGUE 1915-1916.
ANNOUNCEMENTS 1916-1917.

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Highland County Land Case

LAND CASE COMES TO A SETTLEMENT

LONG DRAWN OUT HIGHLAND COUNTY CASE NOW ENDED

Remarkable Retentive Memories of Old "Uncle" Jack Griffin, who Testified in Court at Age of 86, Elicits Amazement on Part of Spectators as to its Correctness. Is Quaint Mountaineer.

The McClung-Folks caveat case, which has been in the court of Highland county, Va., for many years, has been settled in favor of the defendant, Mr. Folks, having consumed five days of the recent session of court. Not for many years has a civil action elicited such widespread interest. One of the important and impressive

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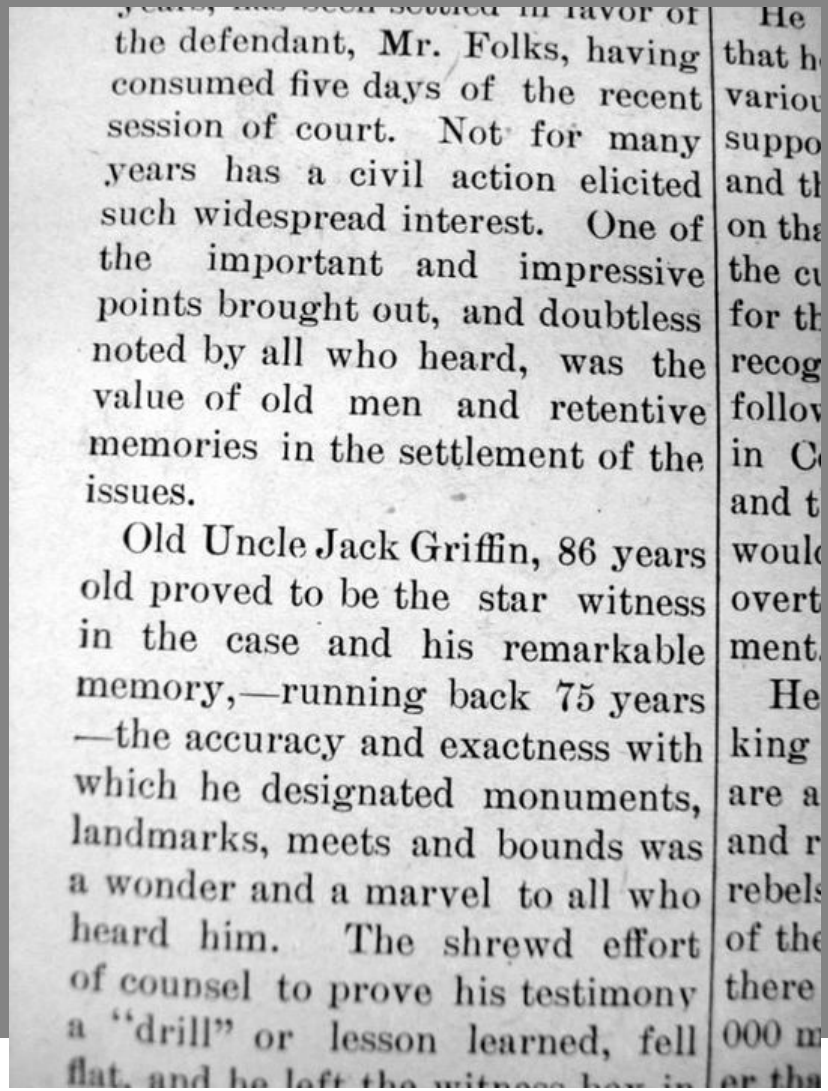
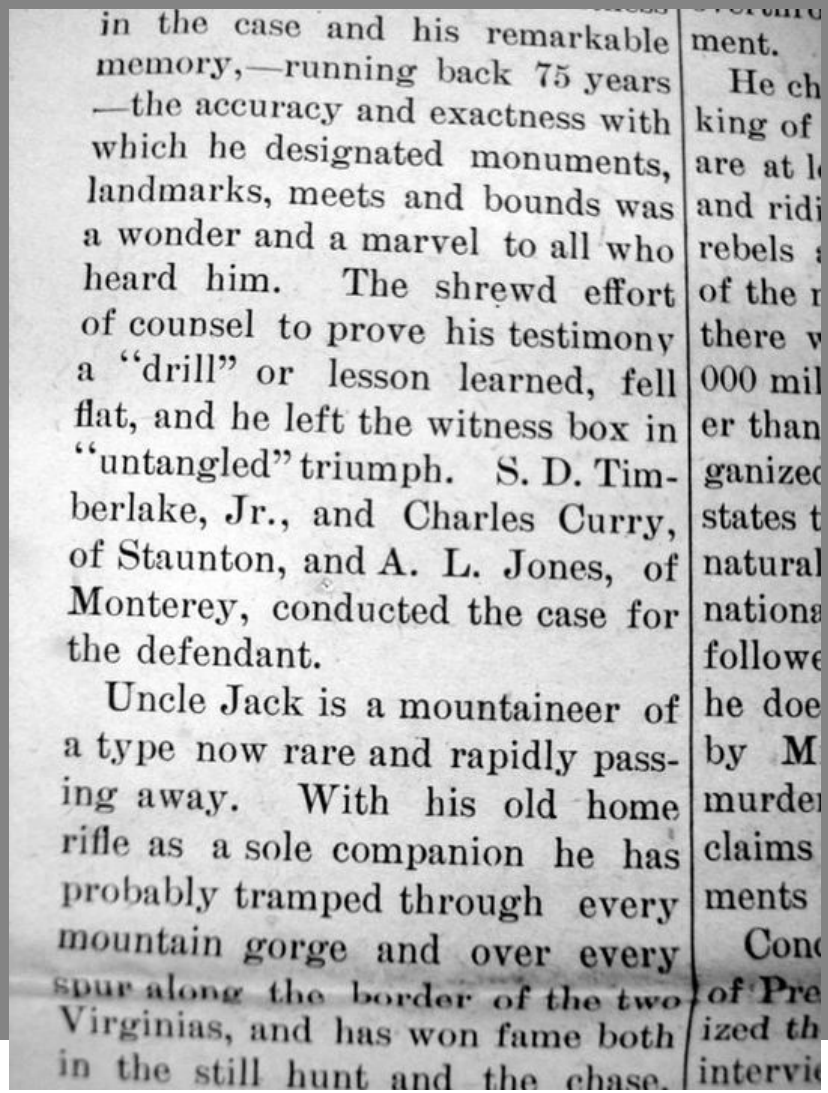


the defendant, Mr. Folks, having consumed five days of the recent session of court. Not for many years has a civil action elicited such widespread interest. One of the important and impressive points brought out, and doubtless noted by all who heard, was the value of old men and retentive memories in the settlement of the issues.

Old Uncle Jack Griffin, 86 years old proved to be the star witness in the case and his remarkable memory,—running back 75 years —the accuracy and exactness with which he designated monuments, landmarks, meets and bounds was a wonder and a marvel to all who heard him. The shrewd effort of counsel to prove his testimony a "drill" or lesson learned, fell



in the case and his remarkable memory,—running back 75 years —the accuracy and exactness with which he designated monuments, landmarks, meets and bounds was a wonder and a marvel to all who heard him. The shrewd effort of counsel to prove his testimony a "drill" or lesson learned, fell flat, and he left the witness box in "untangled" triumph. S. D. Timberlake, Jr., and Charles Curry, of Staunton, and A. L. Jones, of Monterey, conducted the case for the defendant.

Uncle Jack is a mountaineer of a type now rare and rapidly passing away. With his old home rifle as a sole companion he has probably tramped through every mountain gorge and over every spur along the border of the two Virginias, and has won fame both in the still hunt and the chase.

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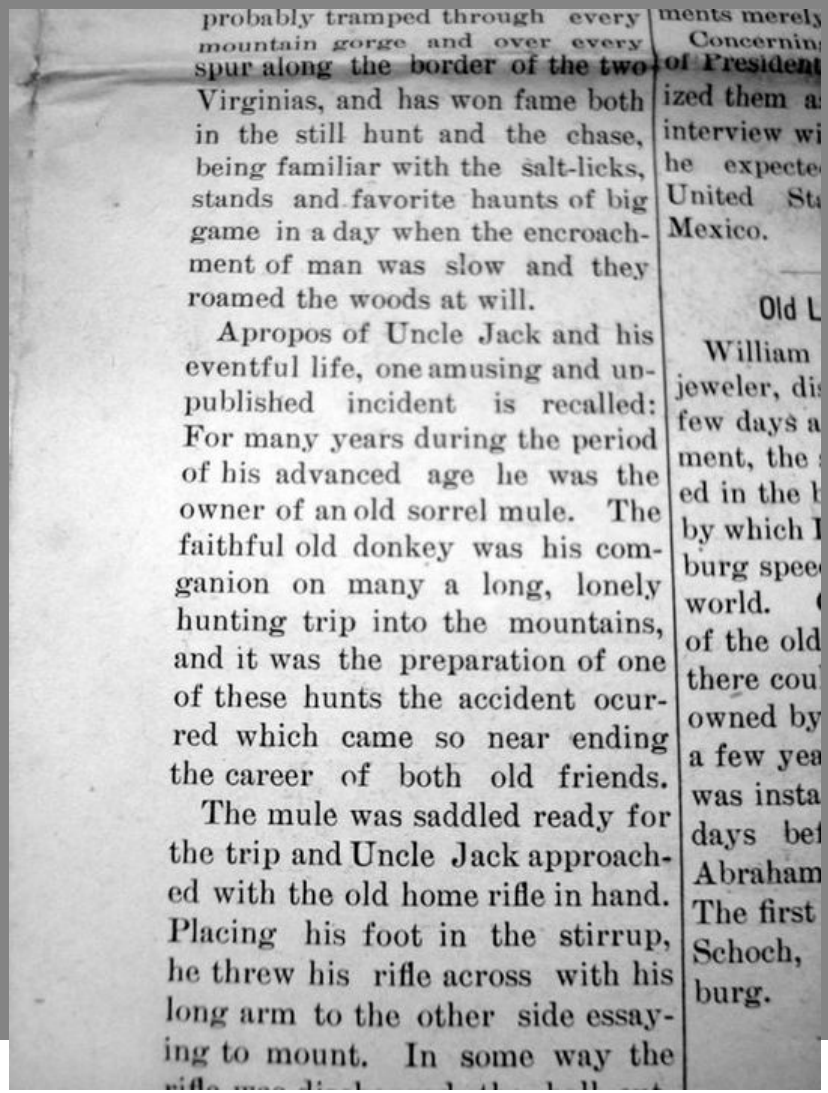

probably tramped through every mountain gorge and over every spur along the border of the two Virginias, and has won fame both in the still hunt and the chase, being familiar with the salt-licks, stands and favorite haunts of big game in a day when the encroachment of man was slow and they roamed the woods at will.

Apropos of Uncle Jack and his eventful life, one amusing and unpublished incident is recalled: For many years during the period of his advanced age he was the owner of an old sorrel mule. The faithful old donkey was his comganion on many a long, lonely hunting trip into the mountains, and it was the preparation of one of these hunts the accident ocurred which came so near ending the career of both old friends.

The mule was saddled ready for the trip and Uncle Jack approached with the old home rifle in hand. Placing his foot in the stirrup, he threw his rifle across with his long arm to the other side essaying to mount. In some way the

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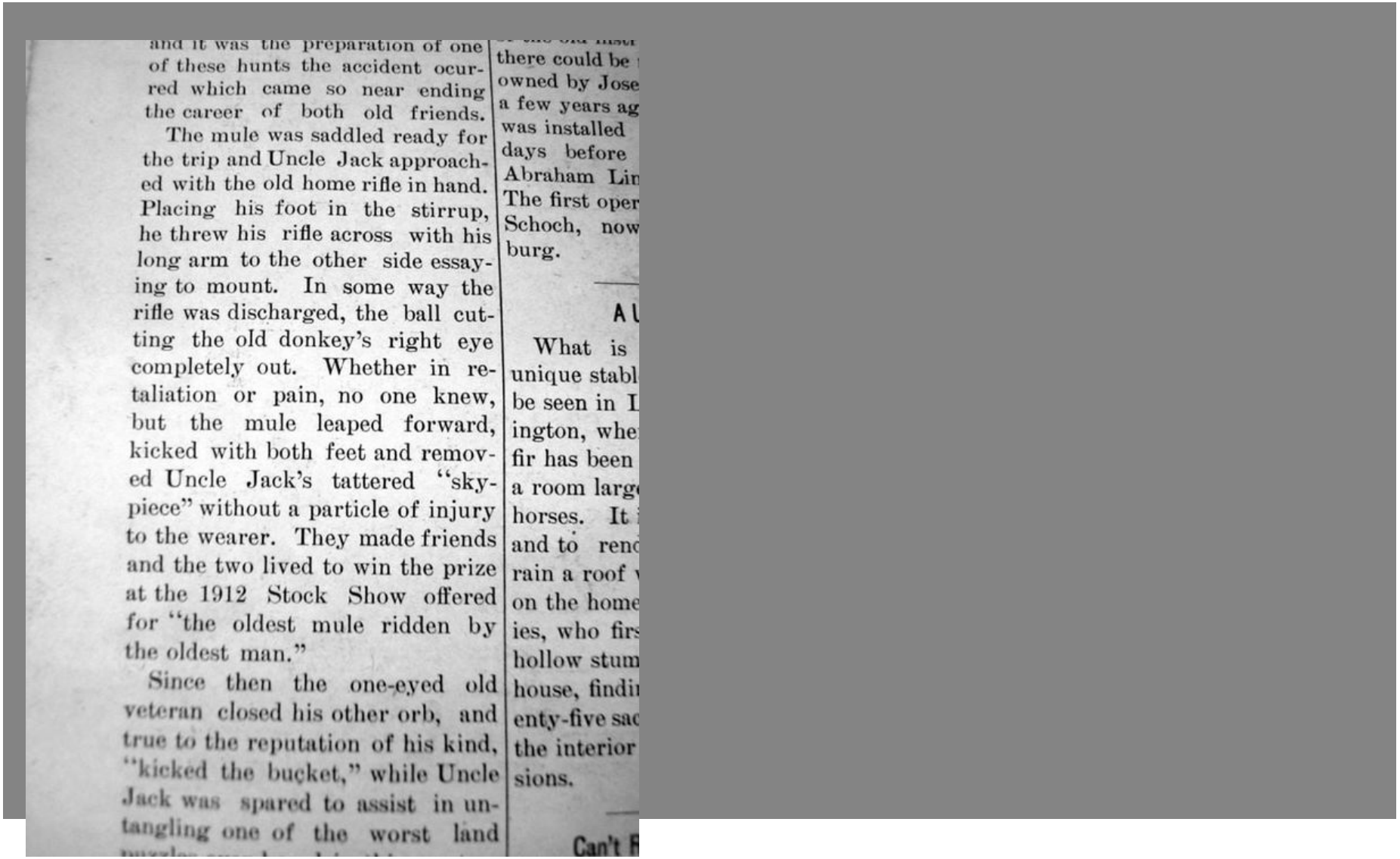

and it was the preparation of one of these hunts the accident ocurred which came so near ending the career of both old friends.

The mule was saddled ready for the trip and Uncle Jack approached with the old home rifle in hand. Placing his foot in the stirrup, he threw his rifle across with his long arm to the other side essaying to mount. In some way the rifle was discharged, the ball cutting the old donkey's right eye completely out. Whether in retaliation or pain, no one knew, but the mule leaped forward, kicked with both feet and removed Uncle Jack's tattered "skypiece" without a particle of injury to the wearer. They made friends and the two lived to win the prize at the 1912 Stock Show offered for "the oldest mule ridden by the oldest man."

Since then the one-eyed old veteran closed his other orb, and true to the reputation of his kind, "kicked the bucket," while Uncle Jack was spared to assist in untangling one of the worst land

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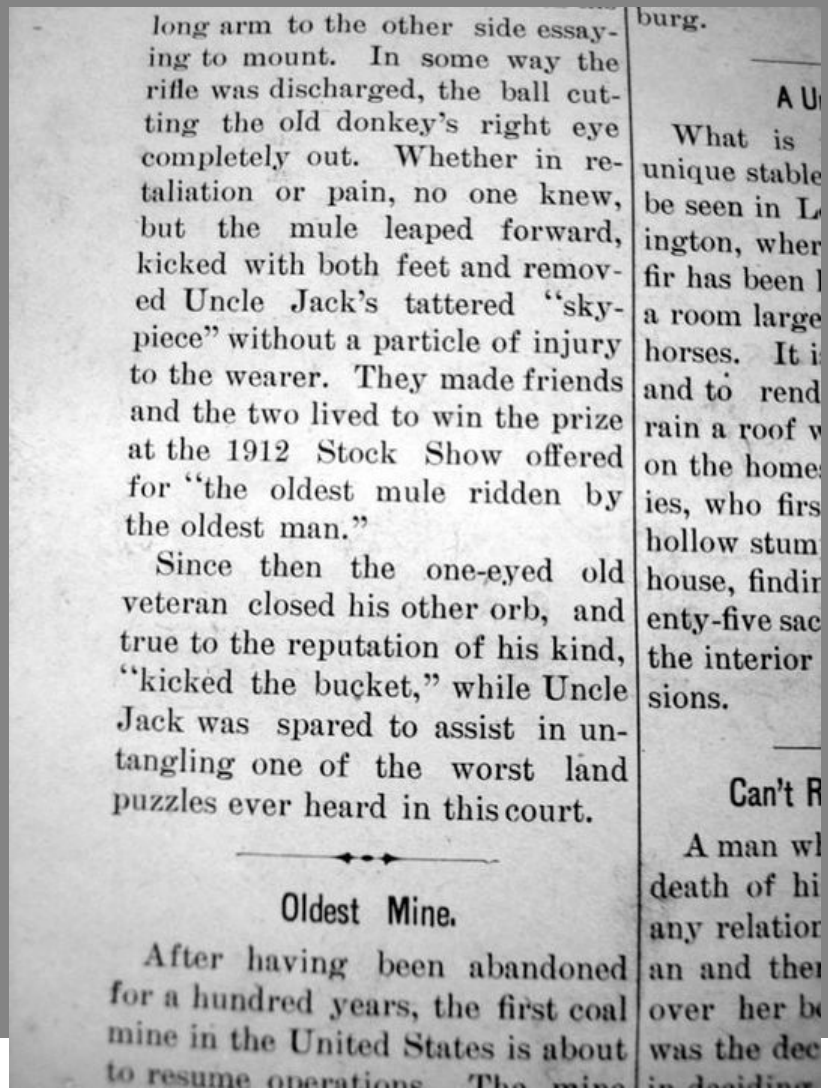

long arm to the other side essaying to mount. In some way the rifle was discharged, the ball cutting the old donkey's right eye completely out. Whether in retaliation or pain, no one knew, but the mule leaped forward, kicked with both feet and removed Uncle Jack's tattered "skypiece" without a particle of injury to the wearer. They made friends and the two lived to win the prize at the 1912 Stock Show offered for "the oldest mule ridden by the oldest man."

Since then the one-eyed old veteran closed his other orb, and true to the reputation of his kind, "kicked the bucket," while Uncle Jack was spared to assist in untangling one of the worst land puzzles ever heard in this court.

Oldest Mine.

After having been abandoned for a hundred years, the first coal mine in the United States is about to resume operations. The mine

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LAND CASE COMES TO A SETTLEMENT

LONG DRAWN OUT HIGHLAND COUNTY CASE NOW ENDED

Remarkable Retentive Memories of Old "Uncle" Jack Griffin, who Testified in Court at Age of 86, Elicits Amazement on Part of Spectators as to its Correctness. Is Quaint Mountaineer.

The McClung-Folks caveat case, which has been in the court of Highland county, Va., for many years, has been settled in favor of the defendant, Mr. Folks, having consumed five days of the recent session of court. Not for many years has a civil action elicited such widespread interest. One of the important and impressive

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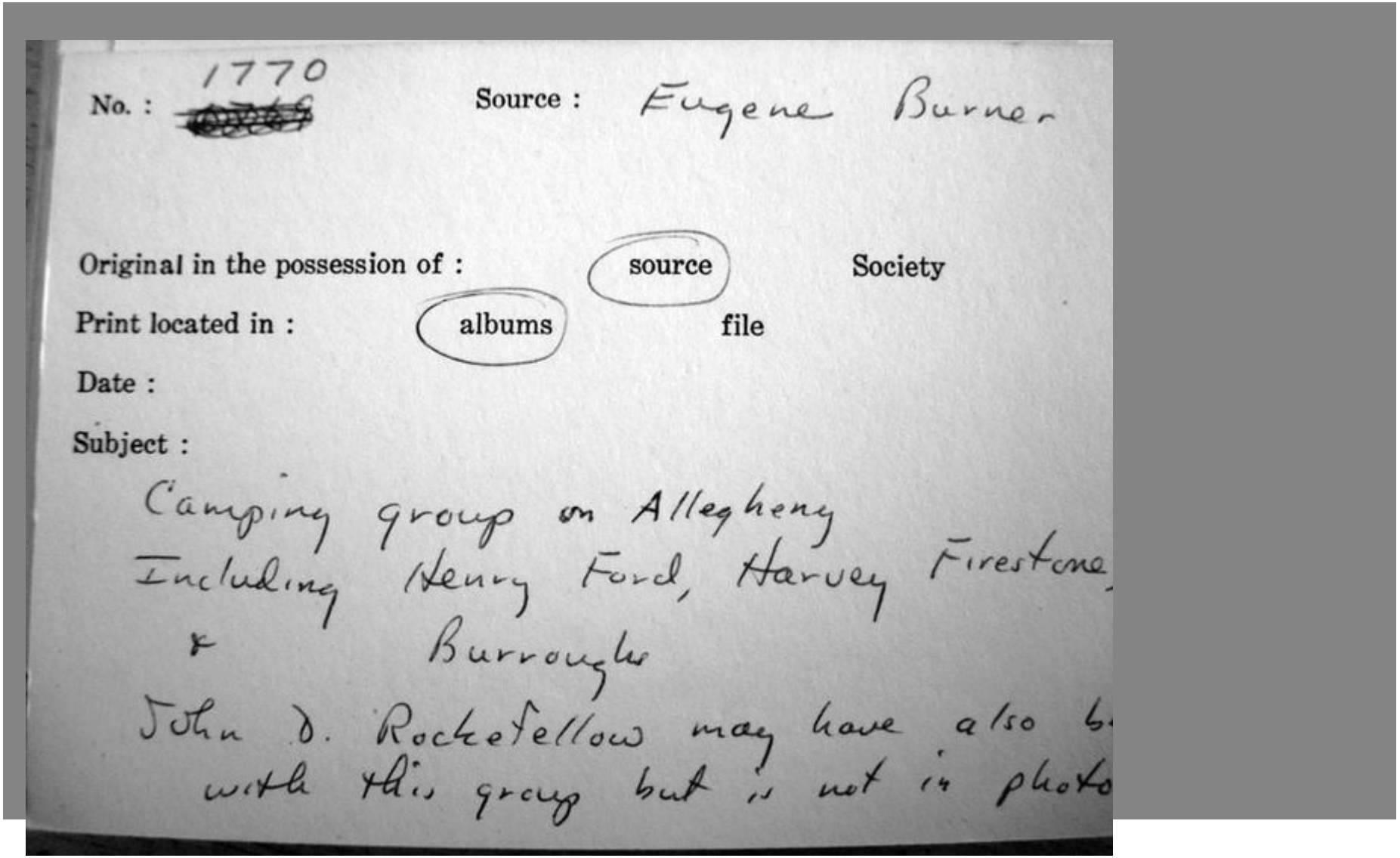
View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Henry Ford



No. : 1770 [redacted]

Source : Eugene Burner

Original in the possession of : source Society

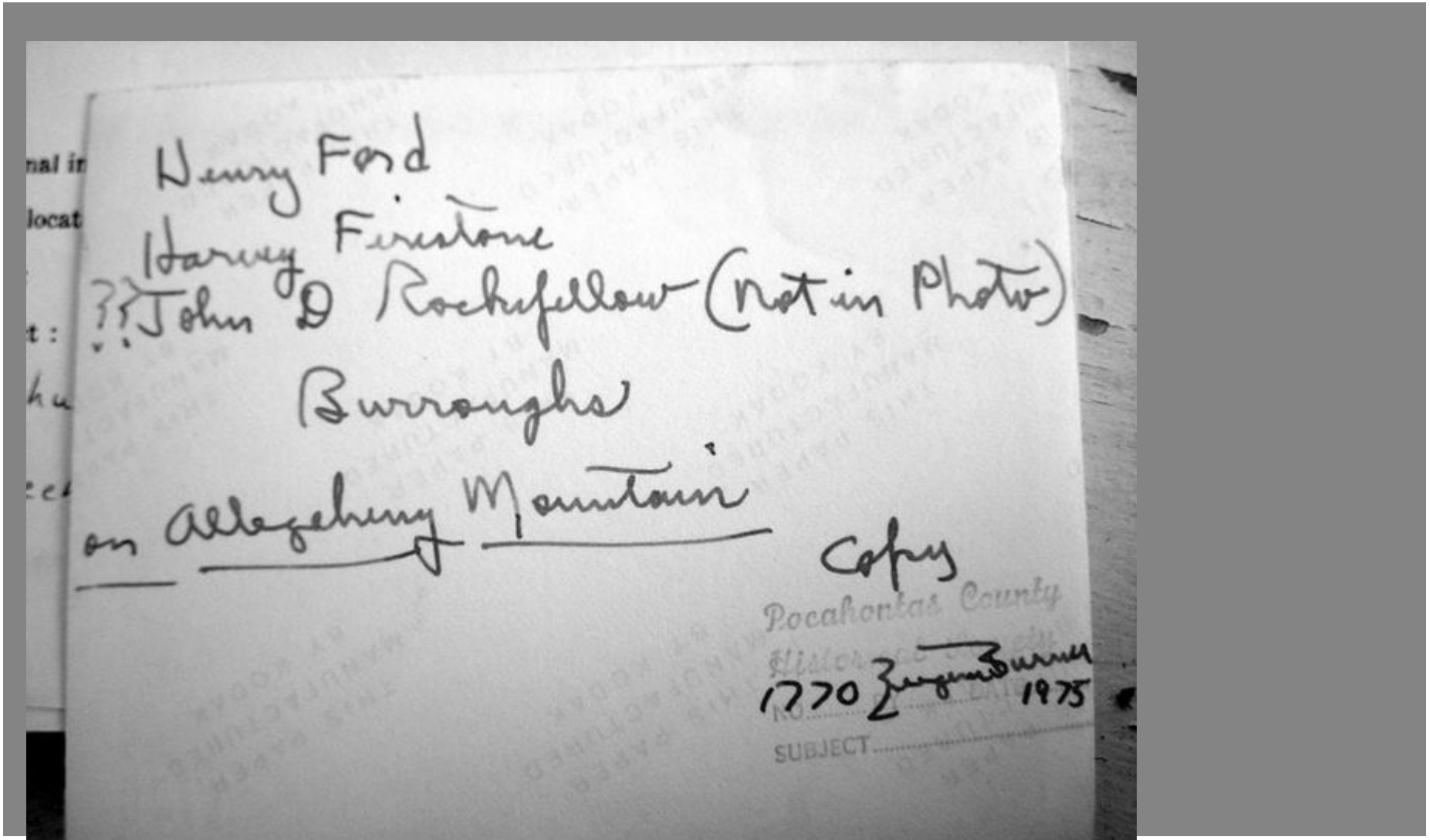
Print located in : albums file

Date :

Subject :

Camping group on Allegheny
Including Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone,
& Burroughs
John D. Rockefellow may have also b
with this group but is not in photo

1770


Henry Ford
Harvey Firestone
?? John D Rockefellow (not in Photo)
Burroughs
on Allegheny Mountain
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Pocahontas County
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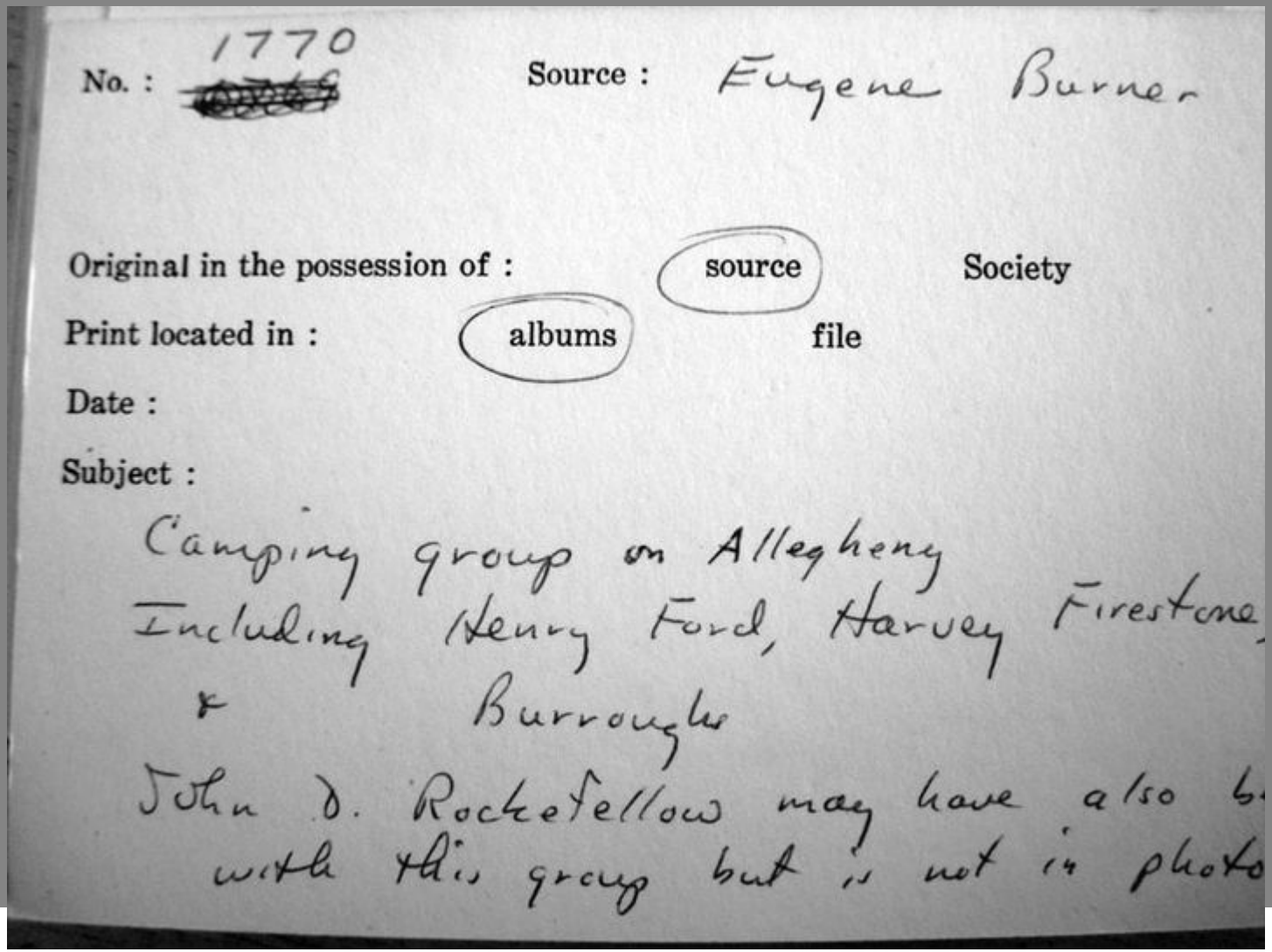
1975
SUBJECT



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Camping group on Allegheny
Including Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone,
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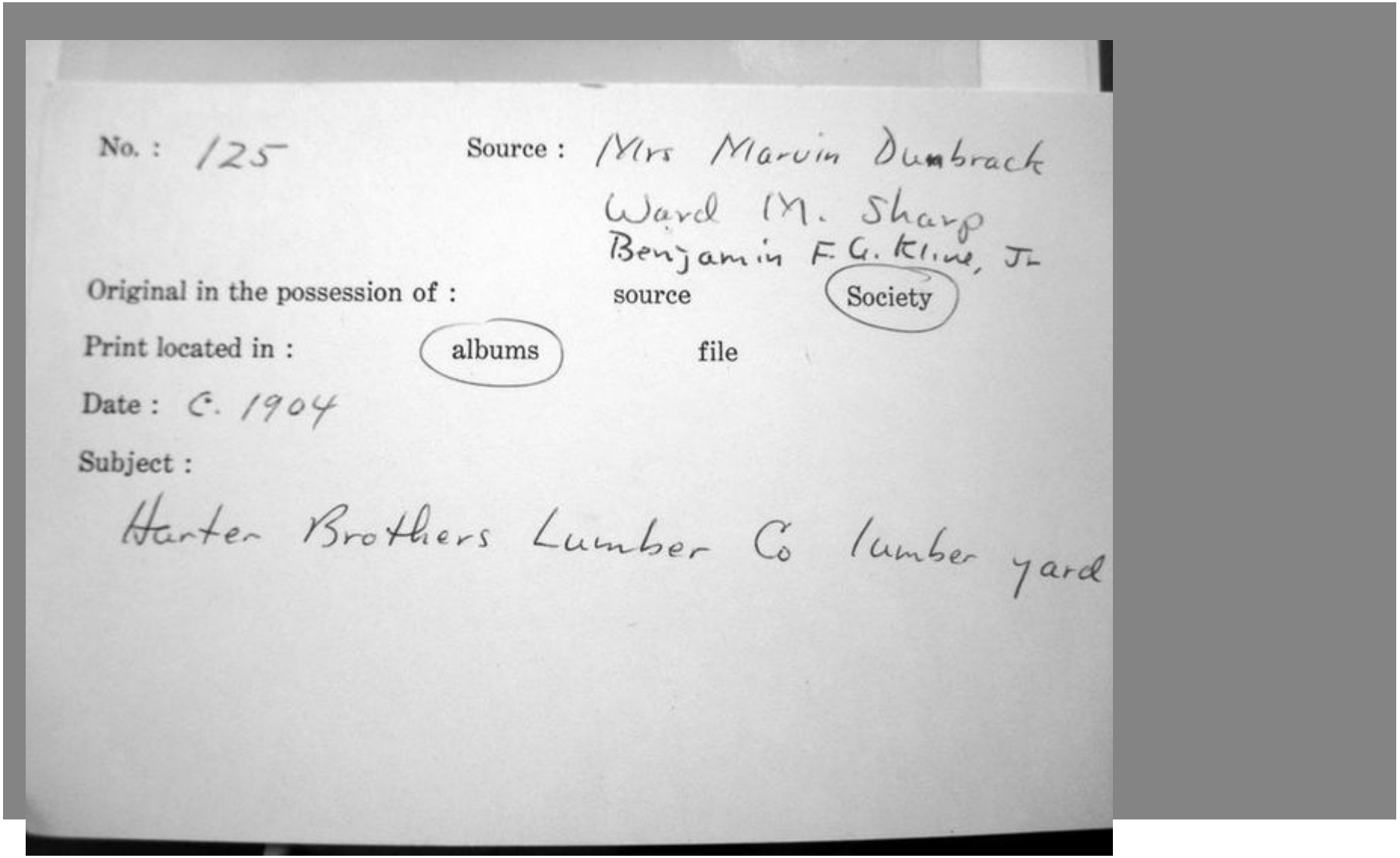
John D. Rockefellow may have also b
with this group but is not in photo

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Harter Bros



No. : 125 Source : Mrs Marvin Dumbrack
Ward M. Sharp
Benjamin F. G. Kline, Jr.

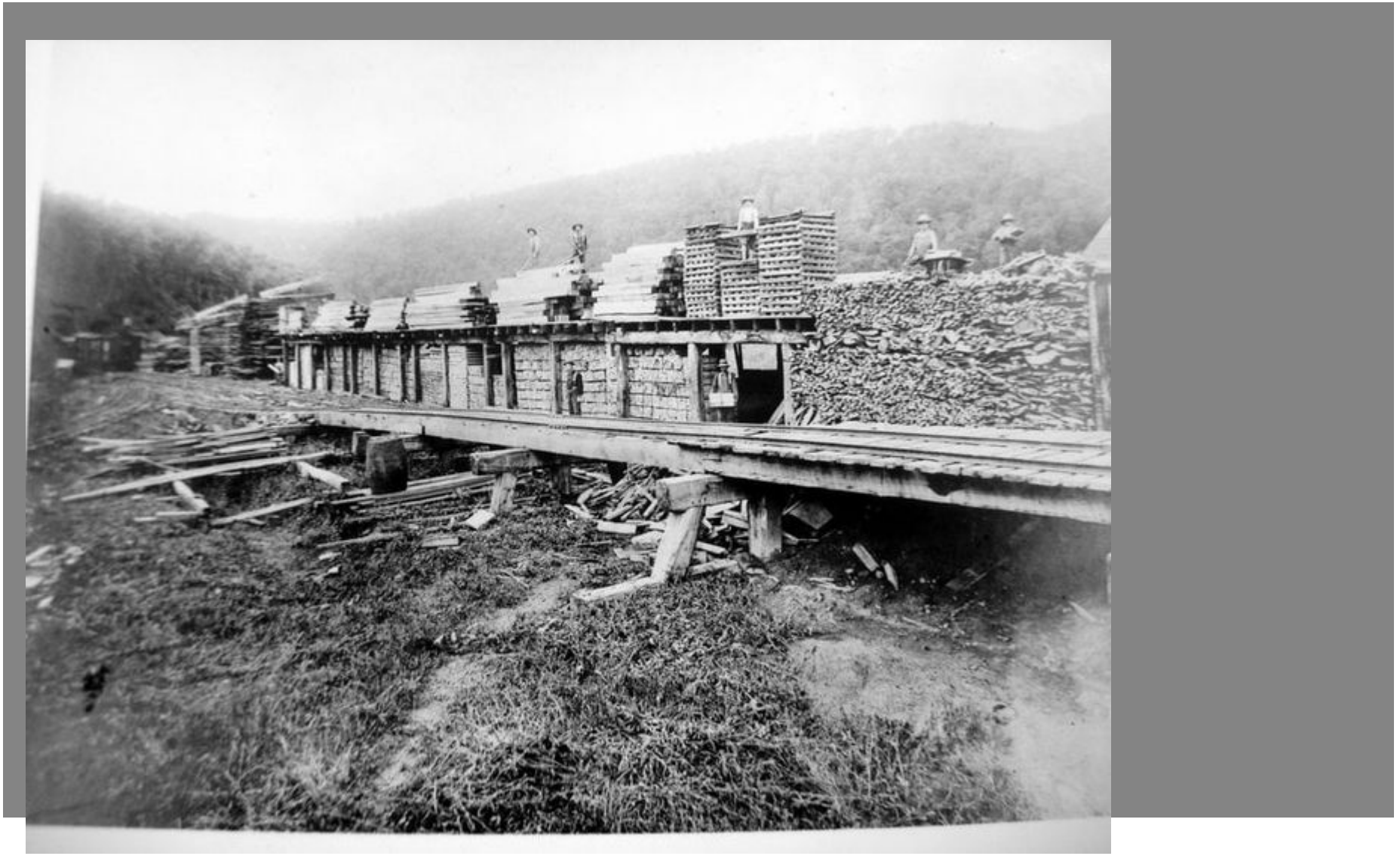
Original in the possession of : source (Society)

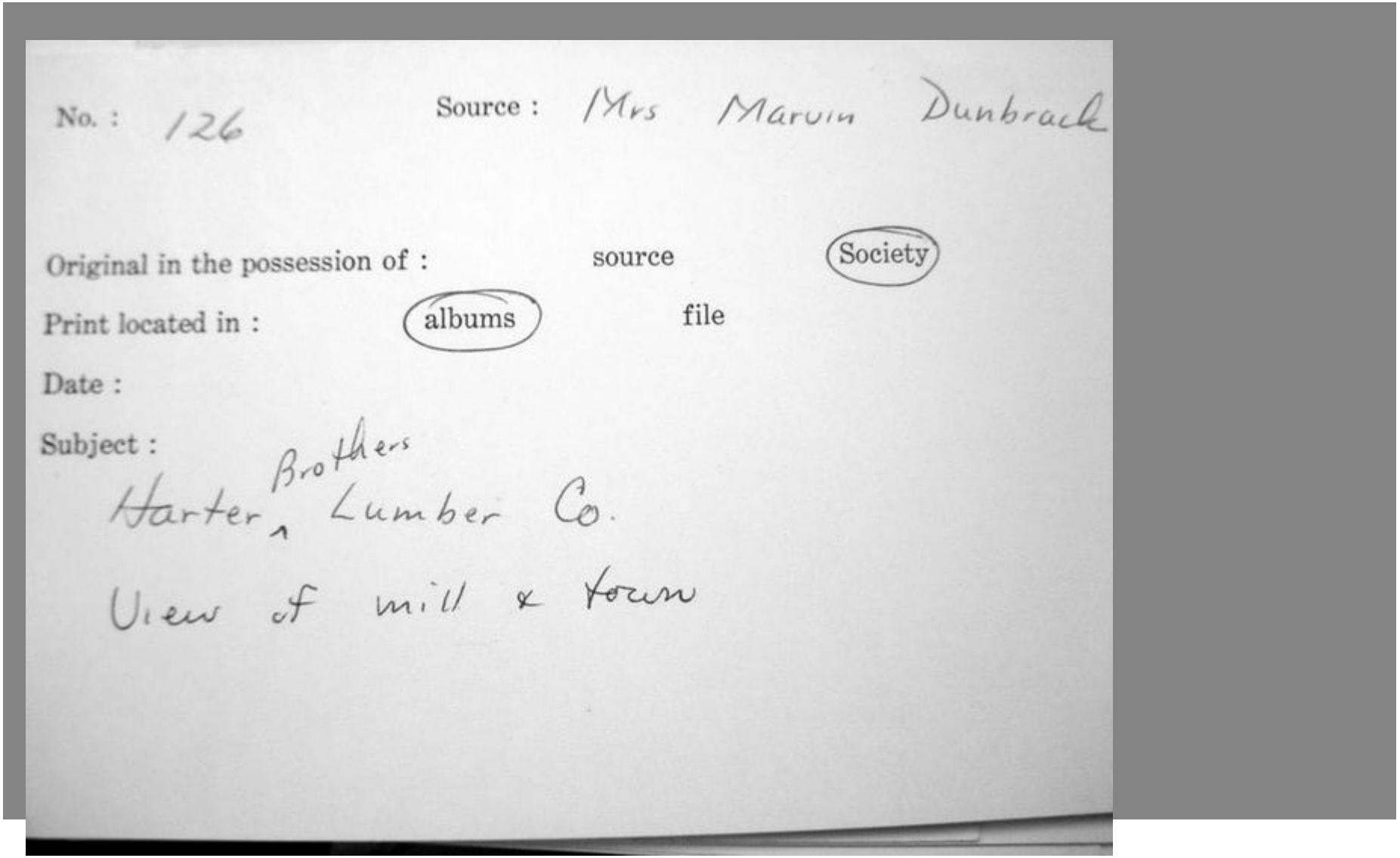
Print located in : (albums) file

Date : C. 1904

Subject :

Harter Brothers Lumber Co lumber yard





No. : 126 Source : Mrs Marvin Dunbrack

Original in the possession of : source (Society)

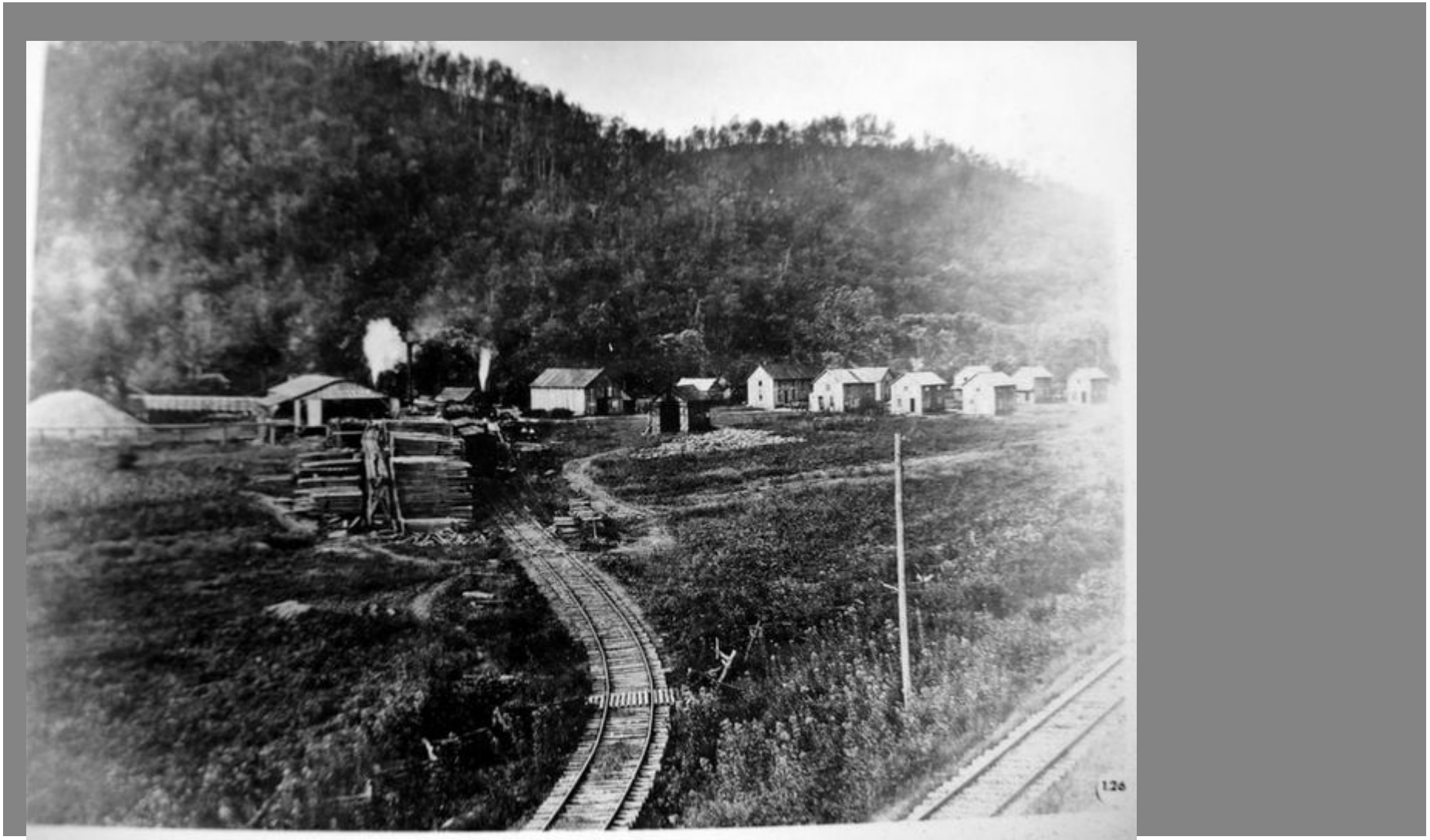
Print located in : (albums) file

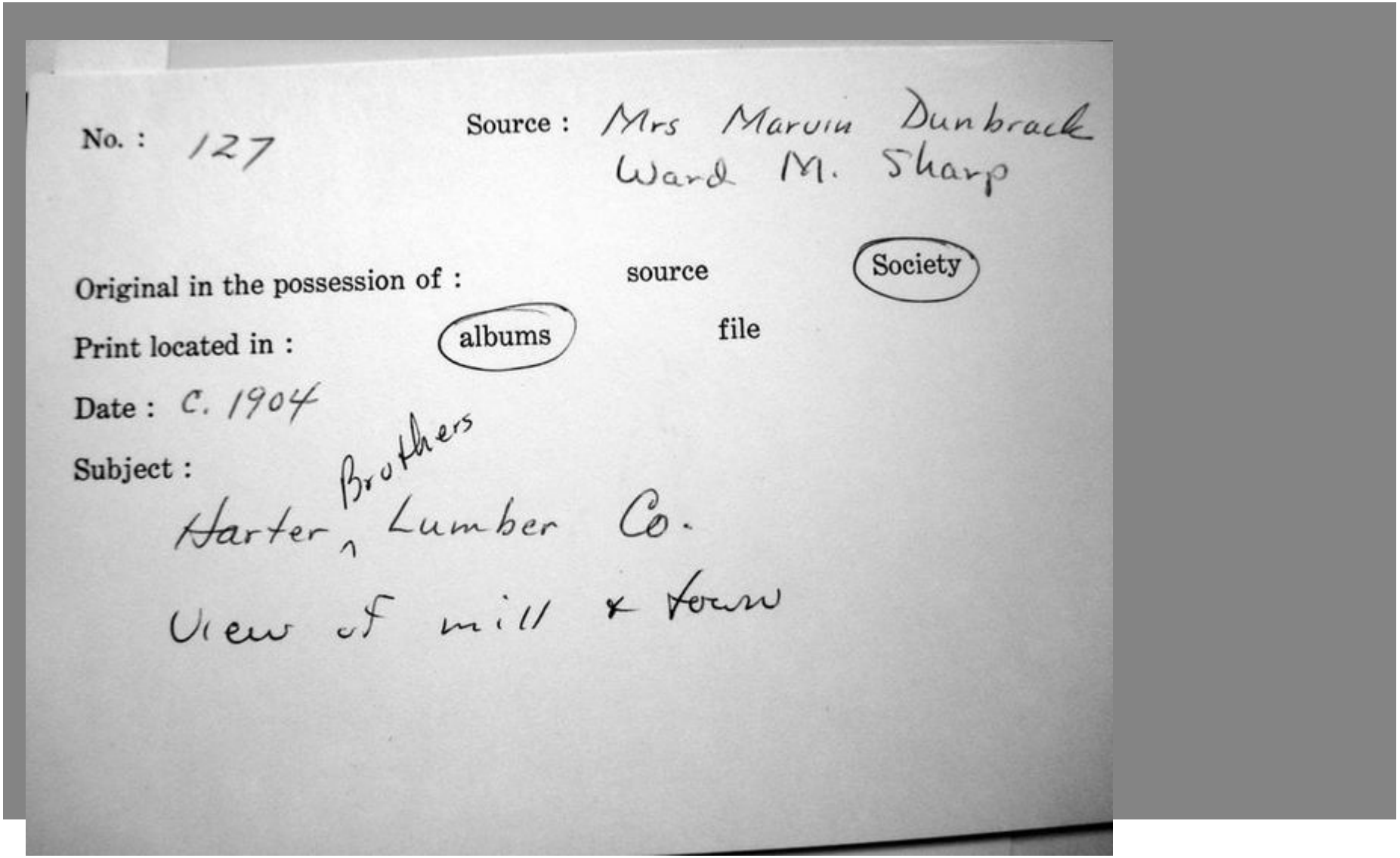
Date :

Subject :

Harter Brothers Lumber Co.

View of mill & town





No. : 127

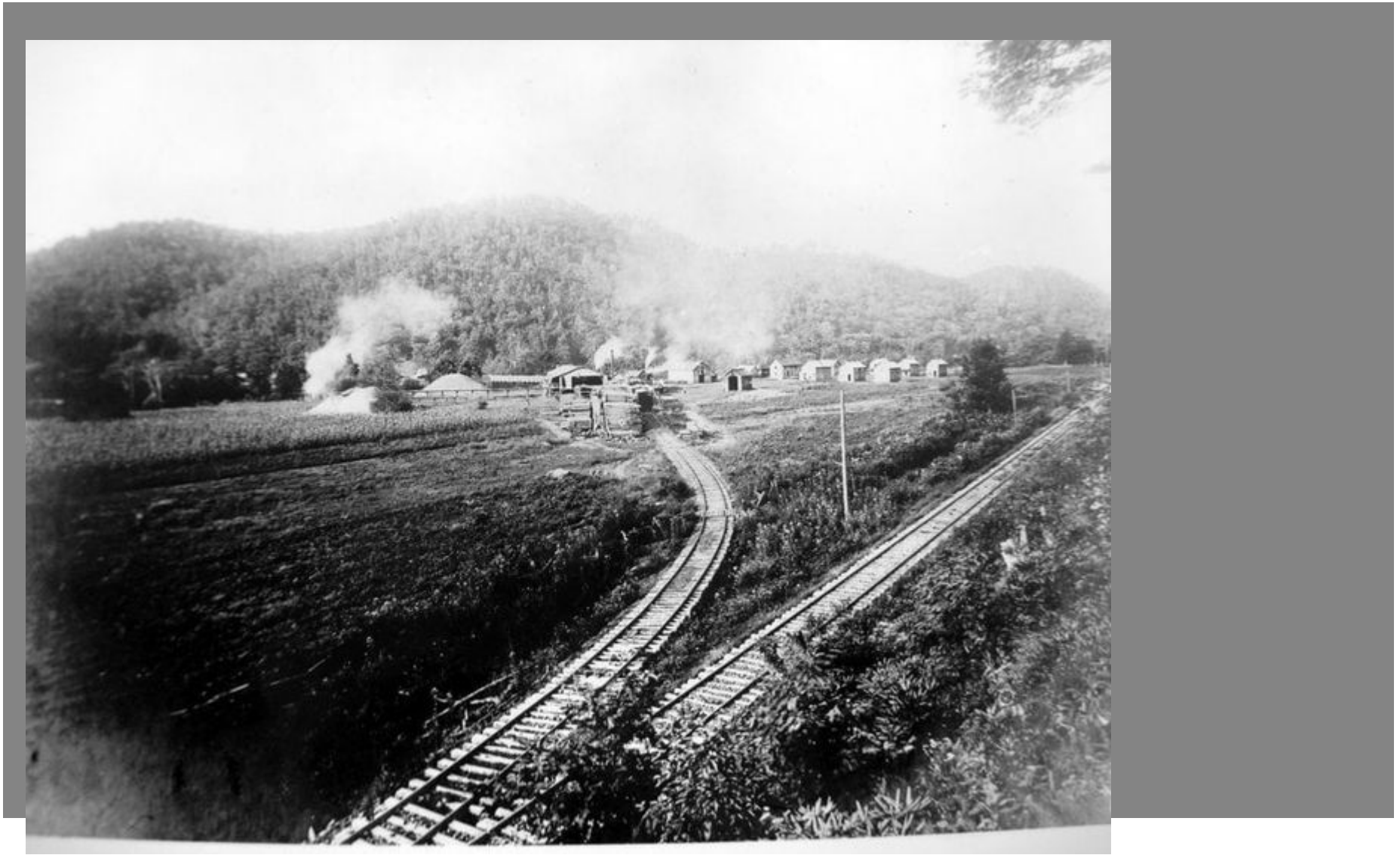
Source : Mrs Marvin Dunbrack
Ward M. Sharp

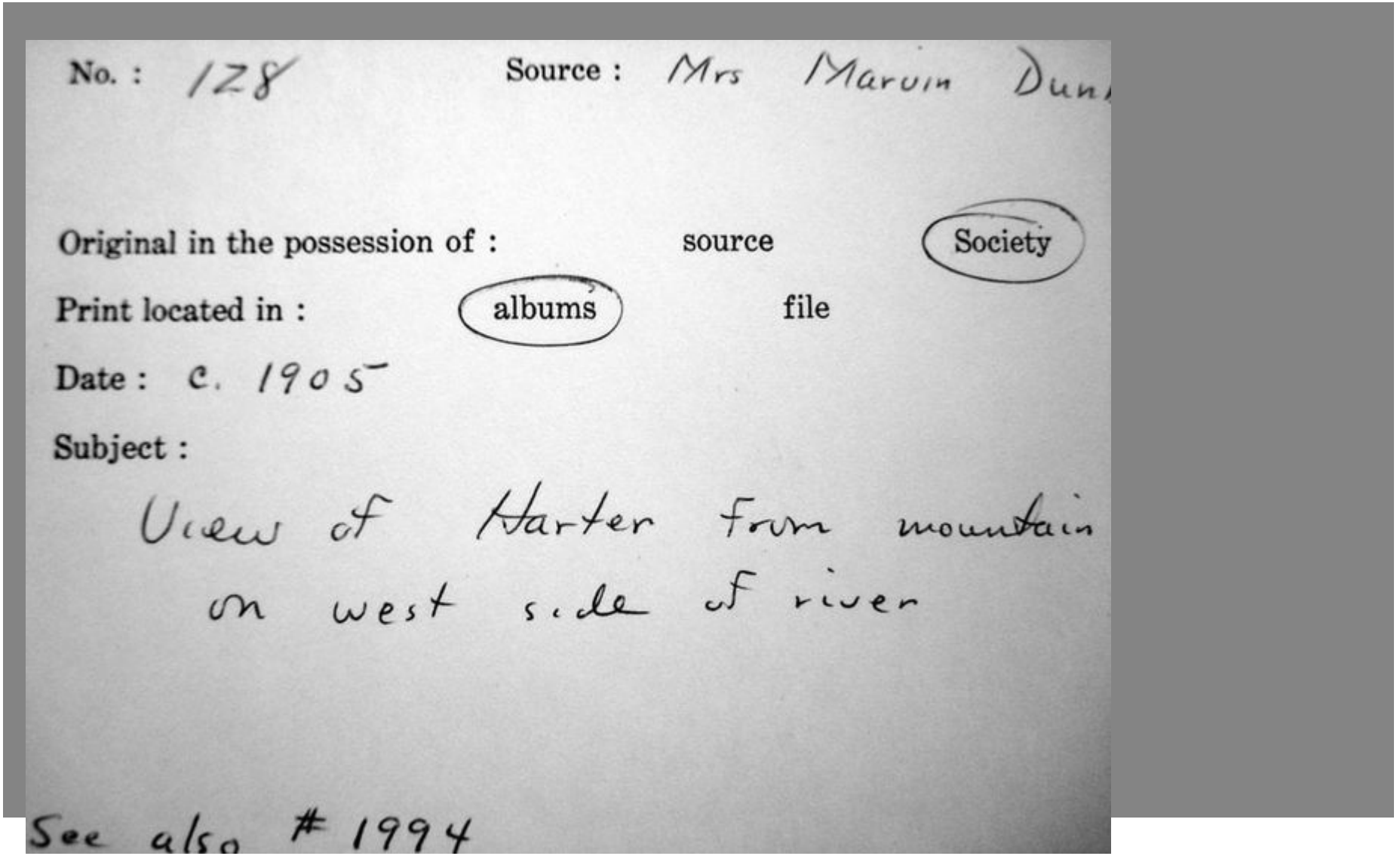
Original in the possession of : source (Society)

Print located in : (albums) file

Date : c. 1904

Subject : Harter Brothers Lumber Co.
View of mill & town





No. : 128 Source : Mrs Marvin Dun

Original in the possession of : source Society

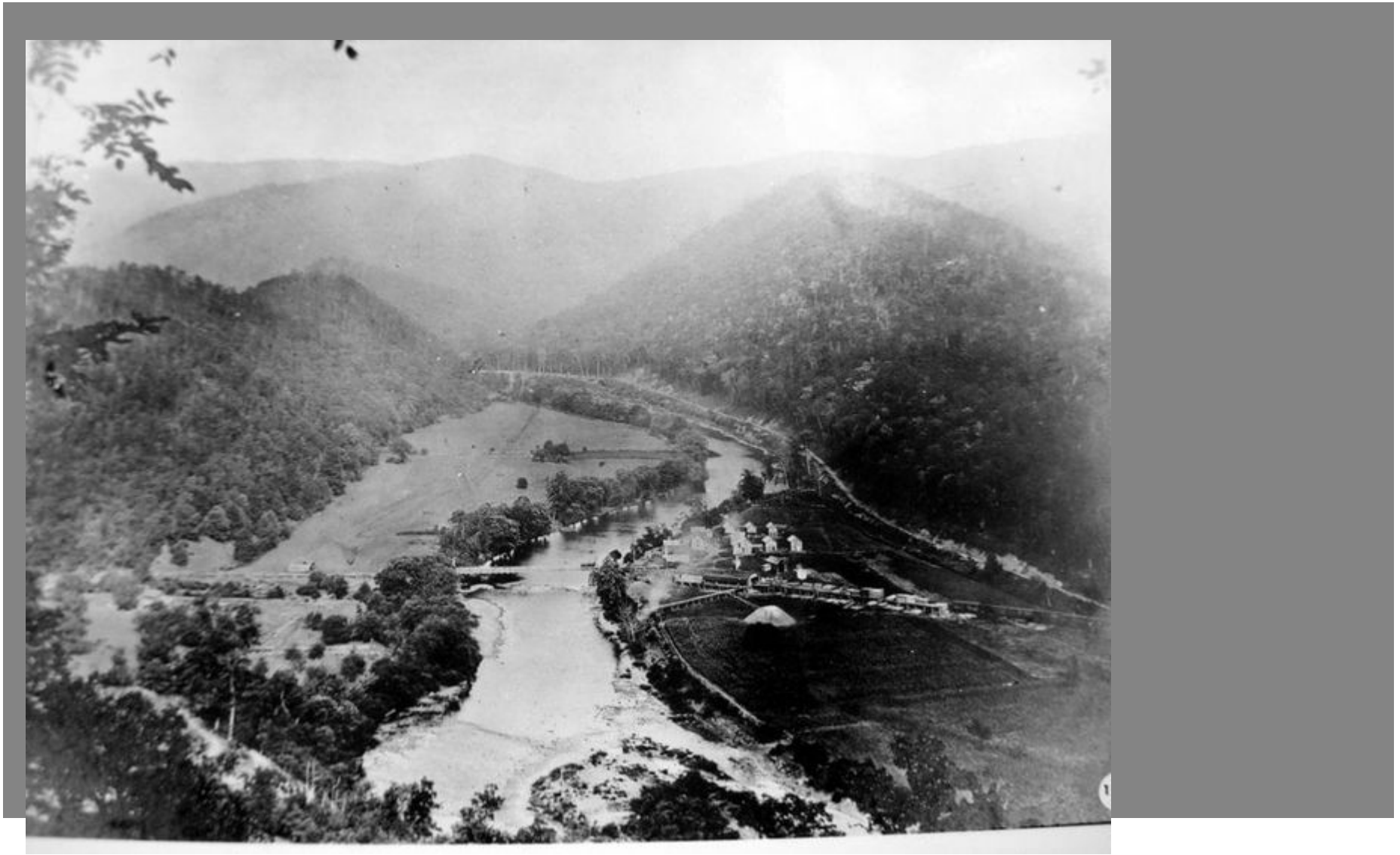
Print located in : albums file

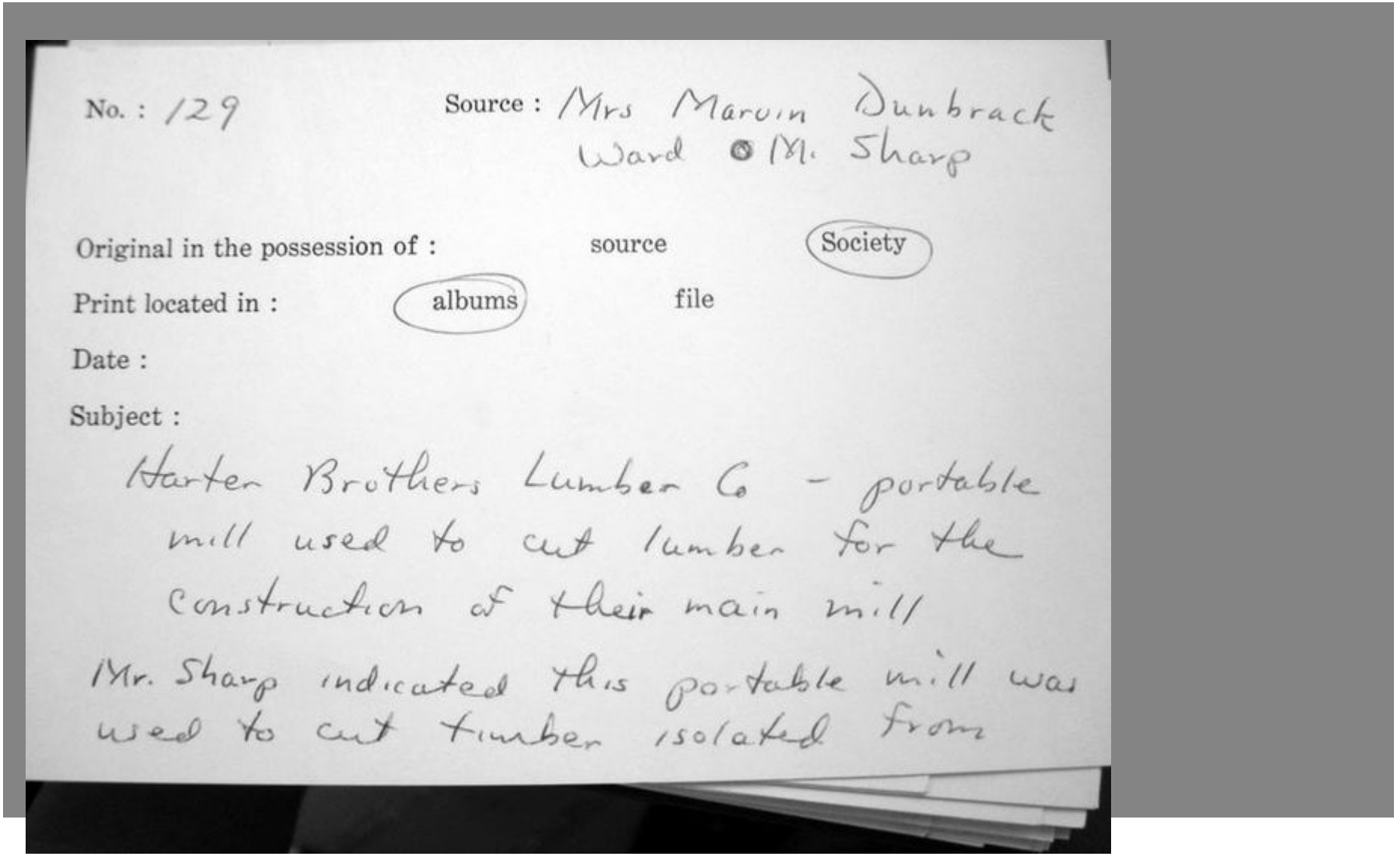
Date : c. 1905

Subject :

View of Harter from mountain on west side of river

See also # 1994





No. : 129 Source : Mrs Marvin Dunbrack Ward © M. Sharp

Original in the possession of : source (Society)

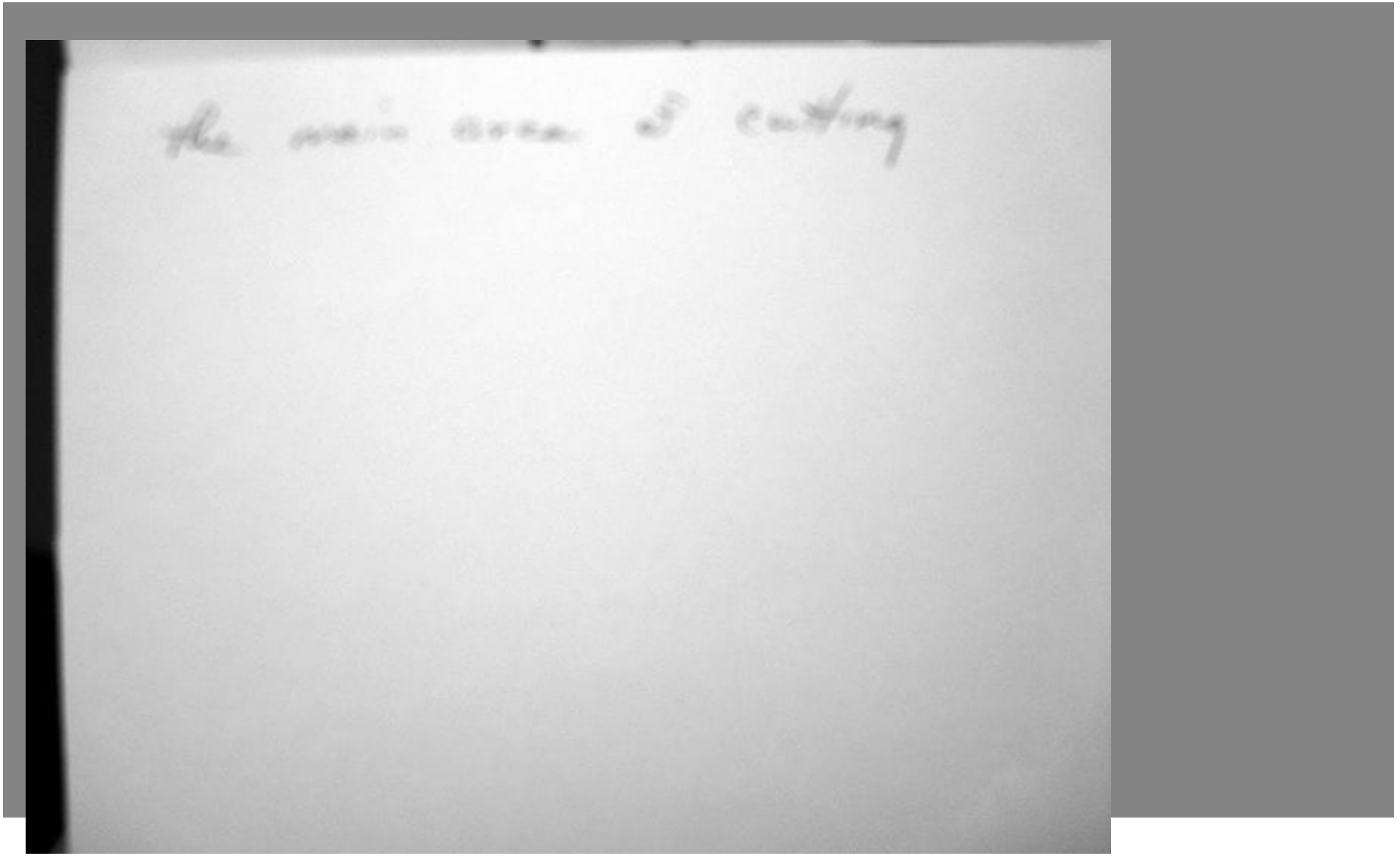
Print located in : (albums) file

Date :

Subject :

Harter Brothers Lumber Co - portable mill used to cut lumber for the construction of their main mill

Mr. Sharp indicated this portable mill was used to cut timber isolated from



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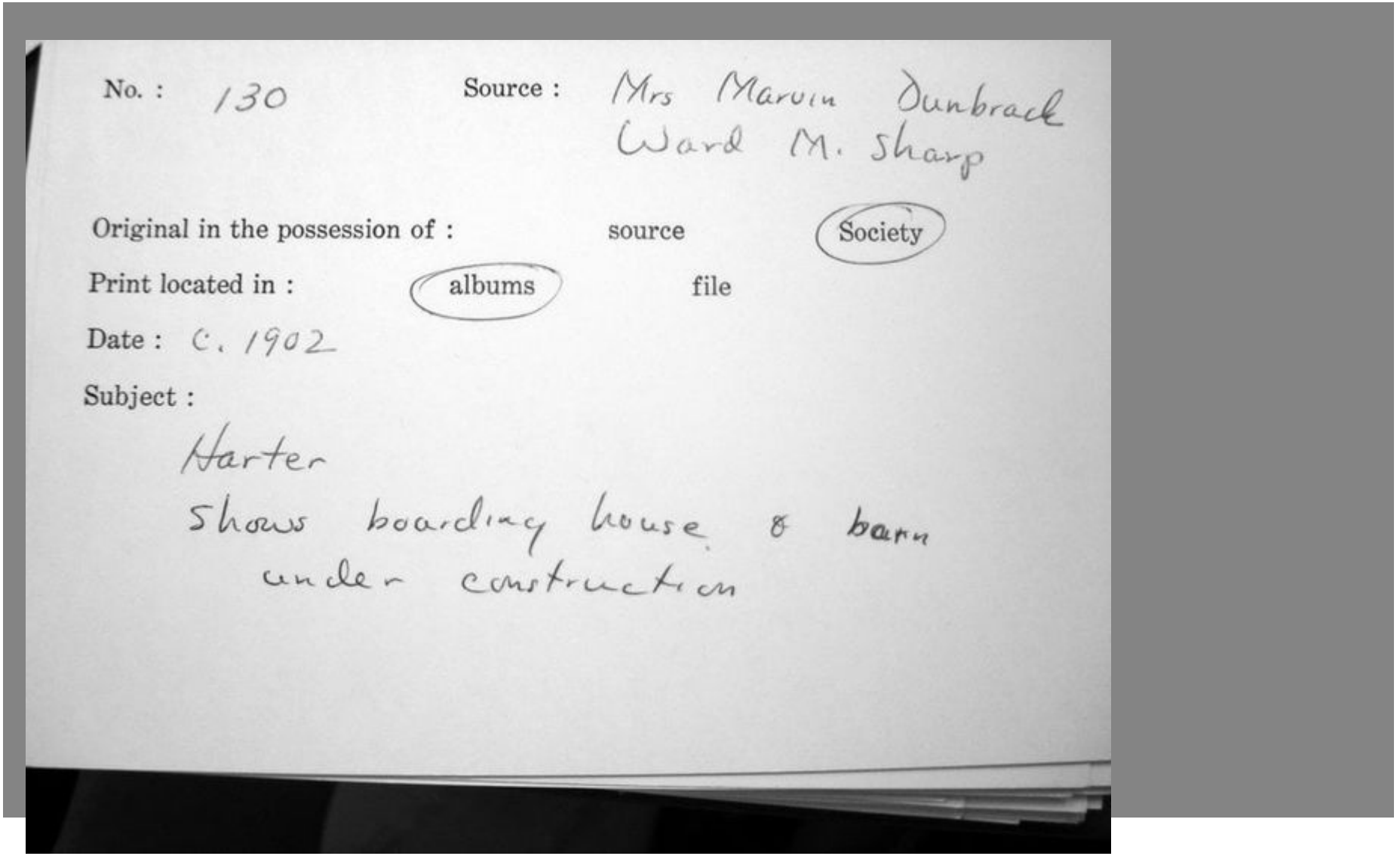


No. : 130 Source : Mrs Marvin Dunbrack
Ward M. Sharp

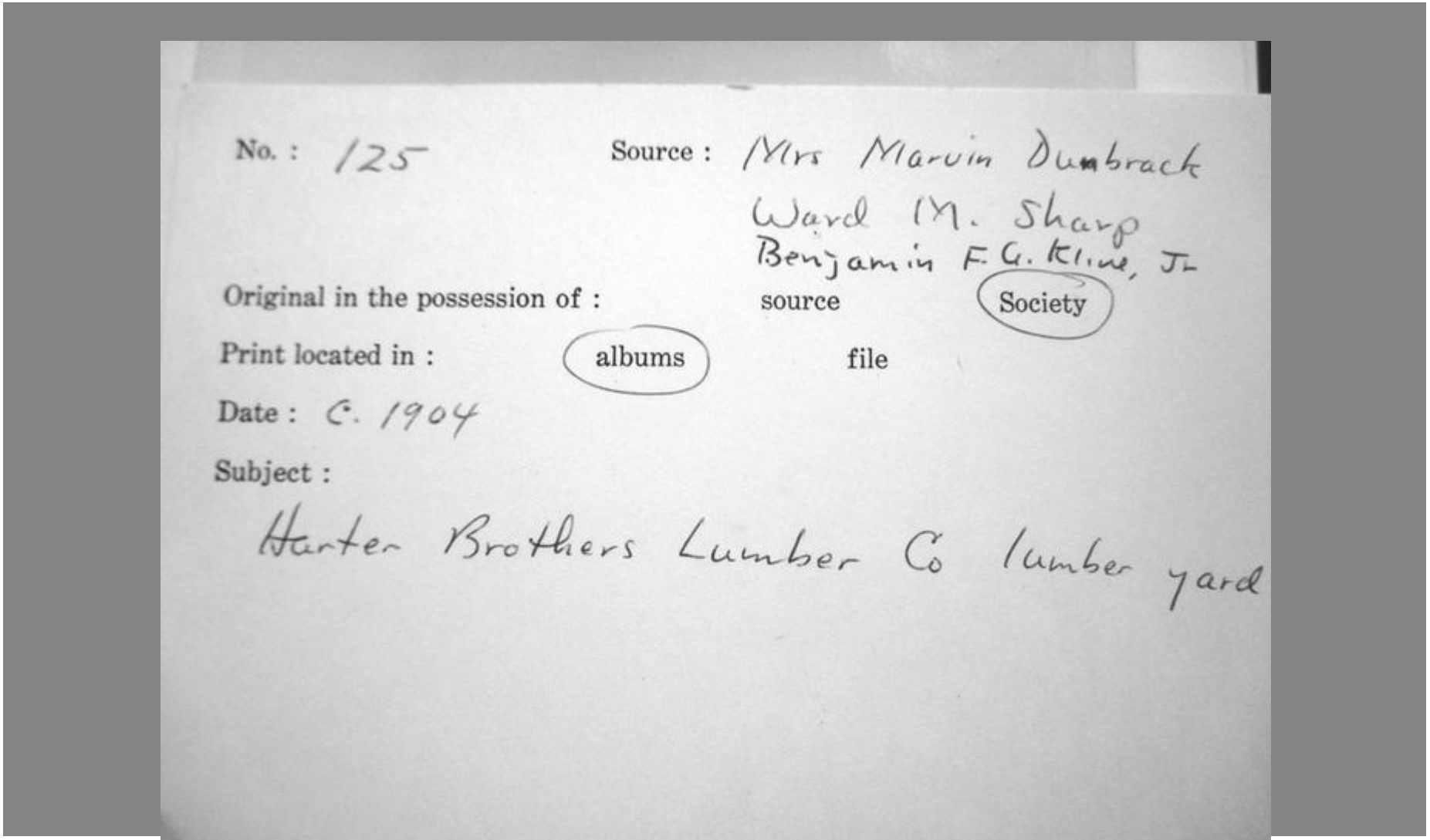
Original in the possession of : source (Society)

Print located in : (albums) file

Date : C. 1902

Subject :

Harter
shows boarding house & barn
under construction



No. : 125 Source : Mrs Marvin Dumbrack
Ward M. Sharp
Benjamin F. G. Kline, Jr.

Original in the possession of : source (Society)

Print located in : (albums) file

Date : C. 1904

Subject :

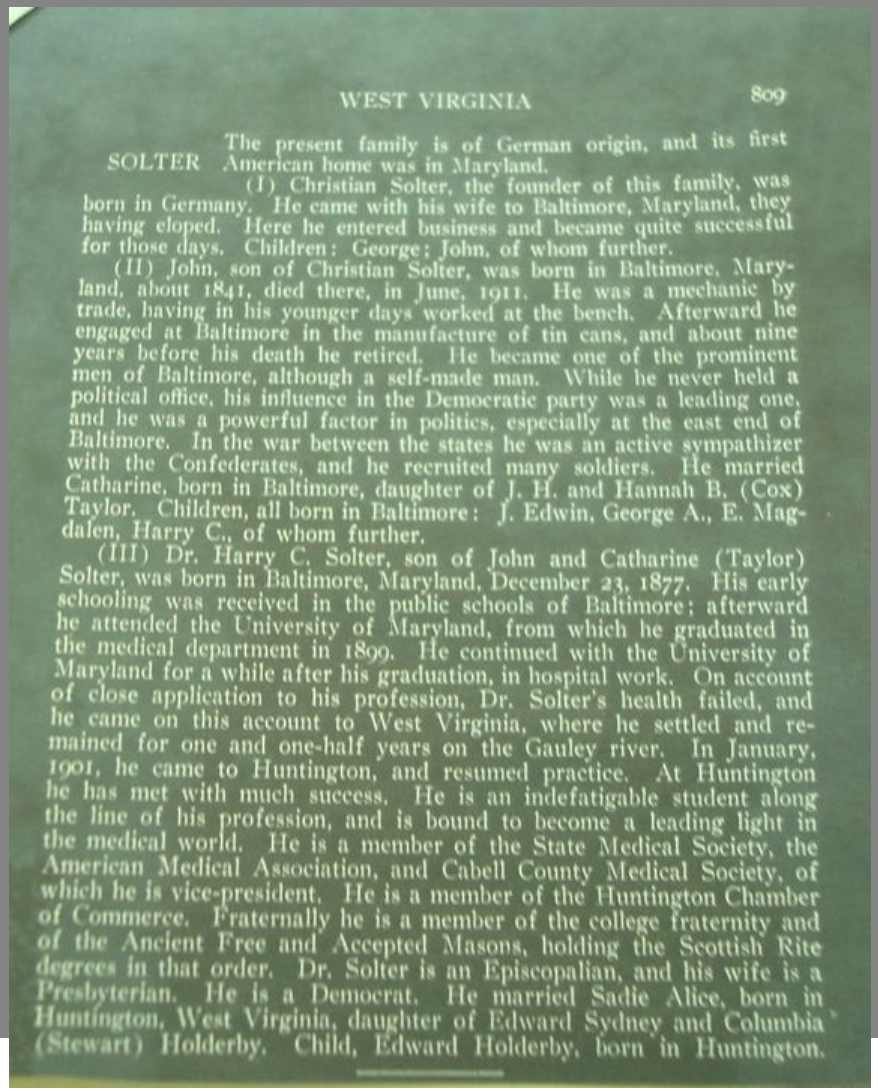
Harter Brothers Lumber Co lumber yard

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Harry Solter

Harry C Sotter



SOLTER

The present family is of German origin, and its first American home was in Maryland.

(I) Christian Solter, the founder of this family, was born in Germany. He came with his wife to Baltimore, Maryland, they having eloped. Here he entered business and became quite successful for those days. Children: George; John, of whom further.

(II) John, son of Christian Solter, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, about 1841, died there, in June, 1911. He was a mechanic by trade, having in his younger days worked at the bench. Afterward he engaged at Baltimore in the manufacture of tin cans, and about nine years before his death he retired. He became one of the prominent men of Baltimore, although a self-made man. While he never held a political office, his influence in the Democratic party was a leading one, and he was a powerful factor in politics, especially at the east end of Baltimore. In the war between the states he was an active sympathizer with the Confederates, and he recruited many soldiers. He married Catharine, born in Baltimore, daughter of J. H. and Hannah B. (Cox) Taylor. Children, all born in Baltimore: J. Edwin, George A., E. Magdalen, Harry C., of whom further.

(III) Dr. Harry C. Solter, son of John and Catharine (Taylor) Solter, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 23, 1877. His early schooling was received in the public schools of Baltimore; afterward he attended the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in the medical department in 1899. He continued with the University of Maryland for a while after his graduation, in hospital work. On account of close application to his profession, Dr. Solter's health failed, and he came on this account to West Virginia, where he settled and remained for one and one-half years on the Gauley river. In January, 1901, he came to Huntington, and resumed practice. At Huntington he has met with much success. He is an indefatigable student along the line of his profession, and is bound to become a leading light in the medical world. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and Cabell County Medical Society, of which he is vice-president. He is a member of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a member of the college fraternity and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holding the Scottish Rite degrees in that order. Dr. Solter is an Episcopalian, and his wife is a Presbyterian. He is a Democrat. He married Sadie Alice, born in Huntington, West Virginia, daughter of Edward Sydney and Columbia (Stewart) Holderby. Child, Edward Holderby, born in Huntington.

Harry C Dotter

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hammons Family 2

There were many musicians playing and listening during the Pioneer Days festival in Marlinton last year. Shown above are Lee Hammons (upper left), Mose Coffman (foreground), Sherman Hammons (center). Dr. Brown collected samples of their music.

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A WEAKLY PUBLICATION

VOL. 14 – NO. 41 – OCTOBER 20, 1973 – RICHWOOD, W. VA.

Shucks, They've Discovered The Hammons Family

By Henry Mitchell

With the realism often as-

all about for these people.

Shucks, They've Discovered The Hammons Family

By Henry Mitchell
In The Washington Post

NOW TO GET through this world in one piece and to keep up with things rightly, you have to do right smart talking and that's a fact. And if you're going to do your share of the talking, and telling the stories about the old times and singing some, for the good of the lungs, well there isn't all that much time for anything else to speak of.

Thus it happens that for the past two centuries the Hammons family, who live in Pocahontas County, W. Va., have kept good talk and good tunes alive, though as a fellow from the Library of Congress says, they haven't entered all that much into "the cash economy" of the nation.

And who knows but what the republic would be in better shape if the cash economy had attracted fewer moneygrubbers, thieves and poltroons along the way.

Be that as it may, the Hammonses are still singing and telling stories in the mountains and this week the Library of Congress is making available its two-disc album, "The Hammons Family."

What makes it different from the more usual recording of somebody banging away at "The Twa Corbies" is that the Hammonses are treated as more important than their art, and in fact the real subject is not folk music but (as the subtitle plainly says) "The "Hammons family — A Study of a West Virginia Family's Traditions."

It does not do to approach the album with a lot of preconceived notions about mountain folk speaking Middle English, and rooted for three centuries to some woodsy backwater.

The Hammonses are semi-nomadic, rarely staying in one place even for one generation. Their history begins from the point they choose it to begin — about 1800, when the family moved into West Virginia from Kentucky (earlier from Tennessee, and earlier yet from Southside Virginia).

Their oldest family stories point back to Kentucky, which takes on something of the quality of Canaan's fair fields or a place of gold sand and harmony.

"Yes sir, they made all them old tunes, them old pieces they made up," Burl Hammons observes in the fascinating notes, equivalent to a 100-page book, that accompanies the album.

"Now they made 'em up and named 'em," agrees Maggie Hammons.

"And made words to 'em," adds Jack Hammons.

"Yeah, they originated away back down there in Kentucky, from where they was borned and raised, a batch of 'em, they made a lot of them tunes and brought them here to this country."

"This country" is West Virginia which is not a snit different from eastern Kentucky or Tennessee, except gazing backward two centuries it may seem the sweeter place.

With the realism often associated with women, however, Maggie Hammons argues that songs just as good were composed right there in West Virginia: "plenty of 'em made right over here on Cherry, the north fork of Cherry."

The Hammonses like to say everything three or four times, and they like to ask each other rhetorical questions (to which they know the answers) thus permitting the thing to be said another three or four times, with grand effect.

The effect of their art, then, is leisurely, and they know few stories that do not include such phrases as "and so they went and they went. They went on and they come to . . ."

But first thing you know, you've heard about a man's cows being witched, and his cure of that curse, and how he burnt up a live calf and how another man said he would have no part of that for all the cows in Christendom, etc., etc. And you've heard it in less time than it takes a newscaster to say it may rain tomorrow.

Whatever else the Hammonses and people like them know, they understand drama in narration. They may say something three times over, but they leave out all those tiresome details that some would think important.

As Alan Jaddour, head of the Archive Folk Song, put it, talking about the Hammonses to reporters:

"Their oral tradition is extremely rich. Talking and singing — that's what life is all about for these people. For our archives, this was a chance to explore a single family's tradition, a tradition preserved largely by stories and word of mouth. It was also an experiment in sound recording — they talk before and after their songs, and you can hear the floorboards creak. There is no effort made to get a 'studio-sound.' These people do not just perform — they are caught in the act of living, which in their case involves stories and songs. You have me in there asking stupid questions — I may be overstating that."

Joining with Jaddour was photographer Carl Fleischhauer. The two of them produced the booklet and edited the $10.40 (by mail) discs.

The Hammonses are basically a woods-life family. They now live largely on Social Security checks, but for generations they have gathered ginseng, hunted, fished.

The ginseng is a mountain plant esteemed in China as either an aphrodisiac or booster of fertility, and it has been exported from the American mountains at least since the 18th century, Jaddour says. Many of the Hammons stories refer to "sanging," which is collecting the ginseng roots. As farmers might say "when Tom was out mowing hay" the Hammonses say "while he was out sanging."

Their stories reflect a skeptical fascination with the supernatural, as witness the tales of witchery, but a feature of all their narration is that

(Continued On Page 9)

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(Martin) Shumaker

Hammons Family

(Continued From Page 1)

they do not themselves say whether they believe the story. There the story is, that's the way they learned it, and you can take it or leave it.

One uncle cured a bewitched man by giving him a hootowl to eat (efficacious in nearly every case) and in another story the hex was lifted by making a cross with two hairs over the bore of a rifle.

In case you don't know it, it will be a grand year for chestnuts and beech mast if your house drips on Old Christmas.

"If what?" asks an ignorant fellow.

"The house drips," explains Maggie Hammons patiently. "If she's warm enough for your house to drip."

Old Christmas is Jan. 5, whereas New Christmas is Dec. 25. The newfangled date was dreamed up in a calendar reform of 1752, but of course a lot of steady folk kept to the old date.

Over the years since 1752, the Hammonses have moved Old Christmas to Jan. 6 instead of Jan. 5, doubtless because of the pull of Twelfth

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captor was merciful,
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the first place, or whic
it was — such trifle

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP CODE _____

Renewable for one year or more only.

Night which is 12 days after Christmas, whereas Old Christmas was 11 days after.

Anyhow, it makes no great difference, since the chestnuts all succumbed to fatal blight in the 1920's and there aren't any, nowadays.

But where would civilization be if you forgot Old Christmas and the chestnut harvest merely because somebody switched dates on you in 1752 or the chestnuts all died in 1929?

What the Hammonses choose to remember is the sort of thing Homer chose to remember about the Trojan War — specific bits of drama, not some long tiresome analysis of trends.

The Civil War sort of passed the Hammonses by, like the economy and book learning and other such stuff.

They do remember their ancestor who was minding his own business when soldiers grabbed him and took him off to kill him. He escaped through the kindness of one of his captors who had mercy and sent him off to shoot a wild turkey. No Hammons was ever so dumb as to return with the turkey, of course. This all recounted vividly, though such details as why the captor was merciful, or why they wanted to kill him in the first place, or which army it was — such trifles are missing from the story, but the drama is not. Pressed on the matter, Burl Hammons said:

"This here was them Yankees, the Rebels and the Yankees, ary one. It didn't make no difference . . ."

The Hammonses, once dispersed, are now through circumstances more or less reunited with the passage of years. They have electricity, though they get water from a well.

"They had a TV set once," Jaddour recalls. "It worked for a year or two, then broke and that was that."

Nowhere in their songs, nowhere in their speech, is there any of that corrupt vocabularly or flabby tone prevalent among the "educated."

In a time of great smog, you may think, a breath of clean air is splendid. Hence this album. The Hammonses have logged, they have had 18-acre farms, they have sometimes grown beans and corn, but never have they been tradesmen or, God save us all, effete folk. They have been too busy being some kind of backbone, or preserving some kind of culture, to have got much more than a few coppers from the gilded country. But what they have, apparently, is solid rock, and a language that sounds like language.

NEW
West Virginia

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complete with counterfeit Roman maps. Annius of Viterbo, who in 1498 published a ponderous volume of spurious documents called ''De Comentariis Antiquitatum,'' also carved a fake stone, the ''Tabula Cibel-

works as forgeries. Similarly, the claim that it would have required a professional historian's knowledge to bring forth the Horn documents cannot be accepted as a valid argument in favor of their genuineness. The two most celebrated literary forgeries

National Biography,'' X, 143.
64 William Henry Ireland, Ibid. See ''Catalogue Number Sixty'' (Martin Breslauer, 78 Stamford Court, Goldhawk Road, London, 1946), 61-62.
65 Farrer, 246.
(Continued Next Week)

Jean-Claude Killy, retained by Snowshoe, Inc., as a consultant to aid in the development of the huge ski resort, grew up in Val d'Isere, a resort village in the French Alps, where his father owns a small ski lodge. Killy is one of the world's foremost professional skiers, and has been since he made the French ski team when he was 16 and in the 1964 Olympics he picked up a fifth in the giant slalom, an amazing accomplishment for one so young.

But that was just the beginning; in 1966 he won the downhill and the combined title at the World Championships held in Partillo, Chile. And in 1967 he participated in 16 of the 17 World Cup events, winning all five downhills, four of five giant slaloms and three of six slaloms, ending with a perfect 225 points, a feat that has never been repeated. As if that were not enough, in 1968 he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics. After that he turned pro.

This flying Frenchman has written articles, appeared on television and starred in a movie, and now he will be in West Virginia, a long way from Val d'Isere, but still in the mountains. He has associated himself with Tom Brigham, an ex-dentist from Birmingham, Alabama, who has already developed two ski resorts in North Carolina. Although he has long lived in the south, Brigham brings his love of skiing to West Virginia from another Mountain State, Vermont,

Jean-Claude Killy

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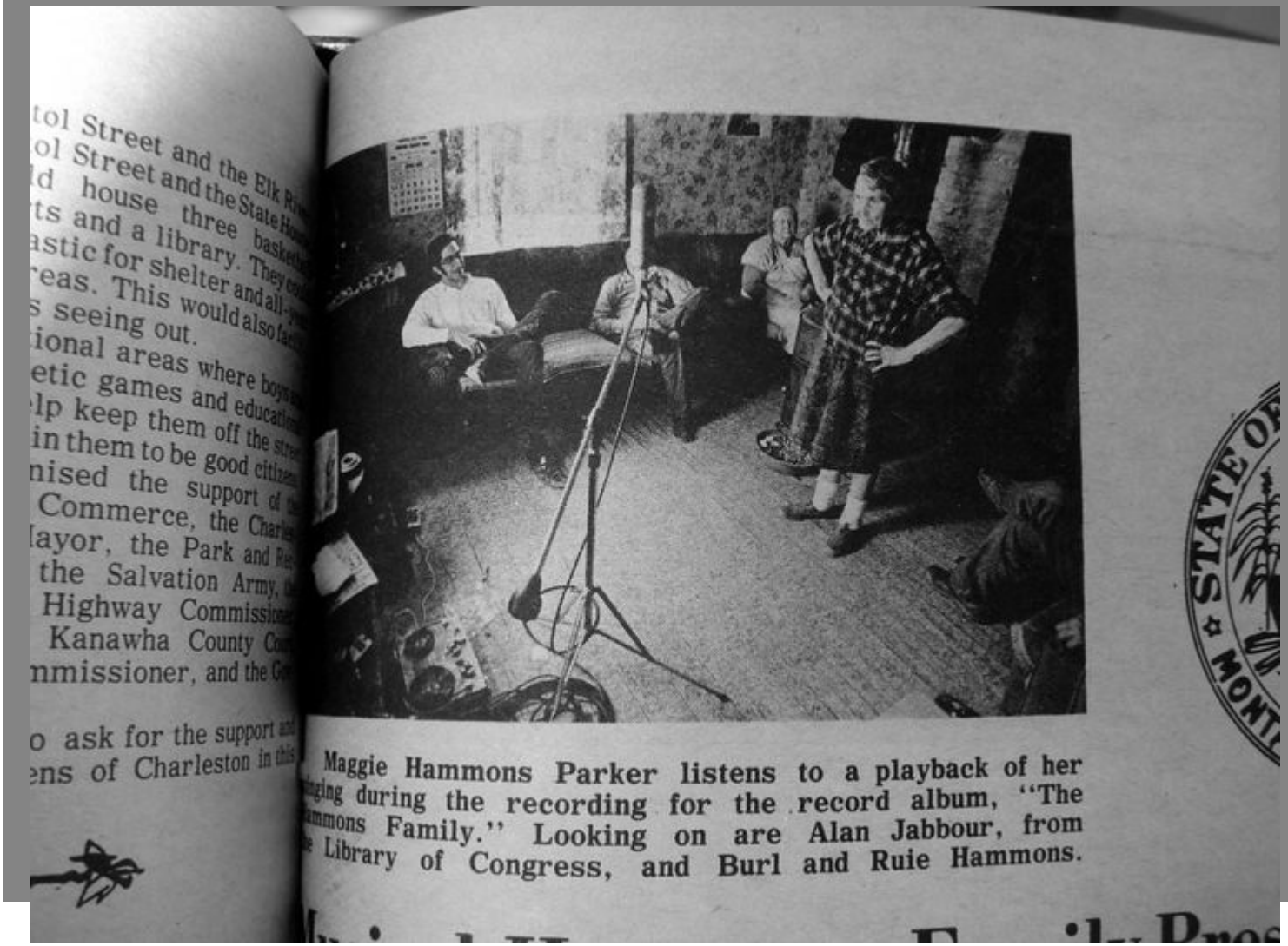

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Maggie Hammons Parker listens to a playback of her
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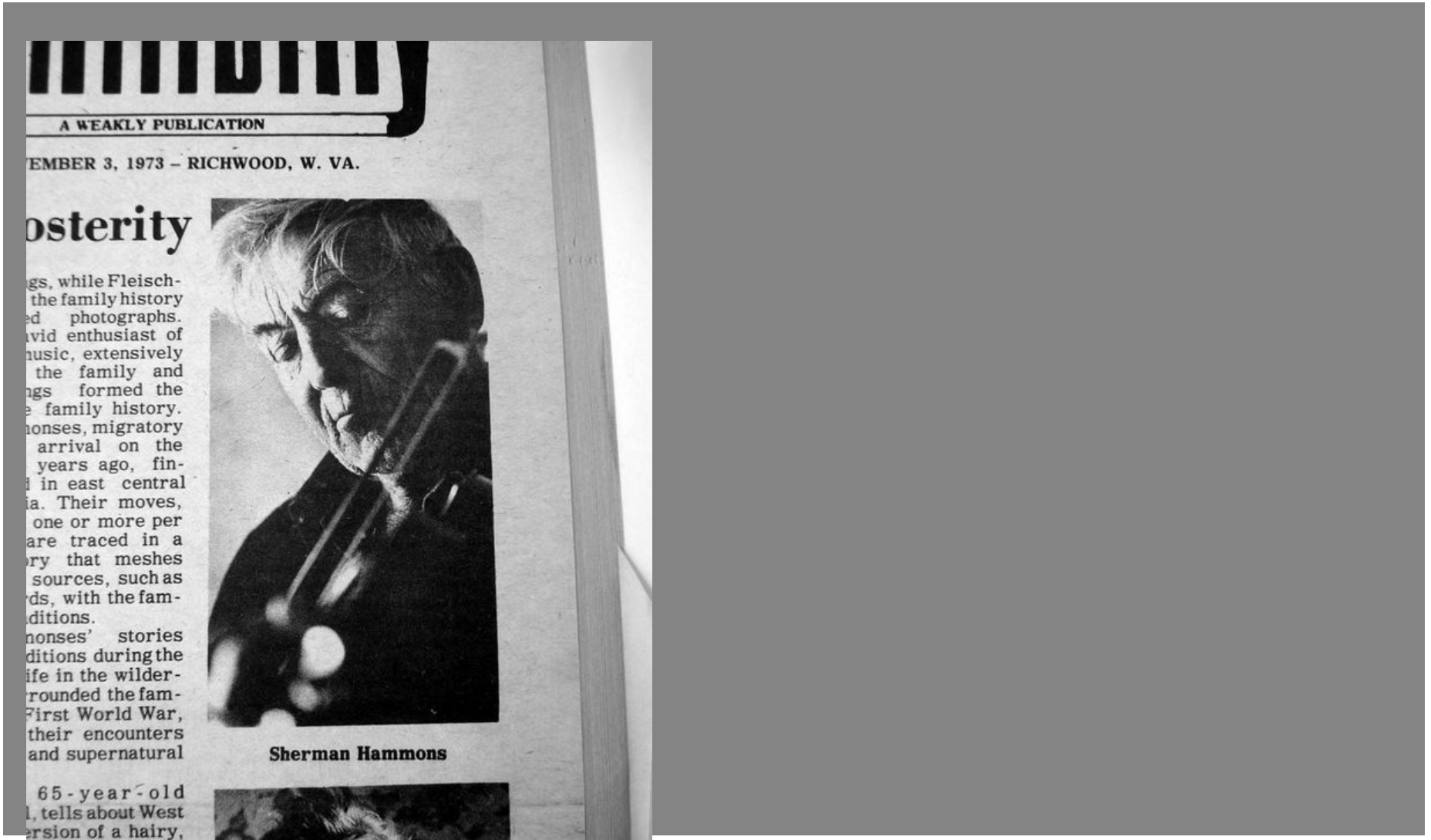

A WEAKLY PUBLICATION

EMBER 3, 1973 – RICHWOOD, W. VA.

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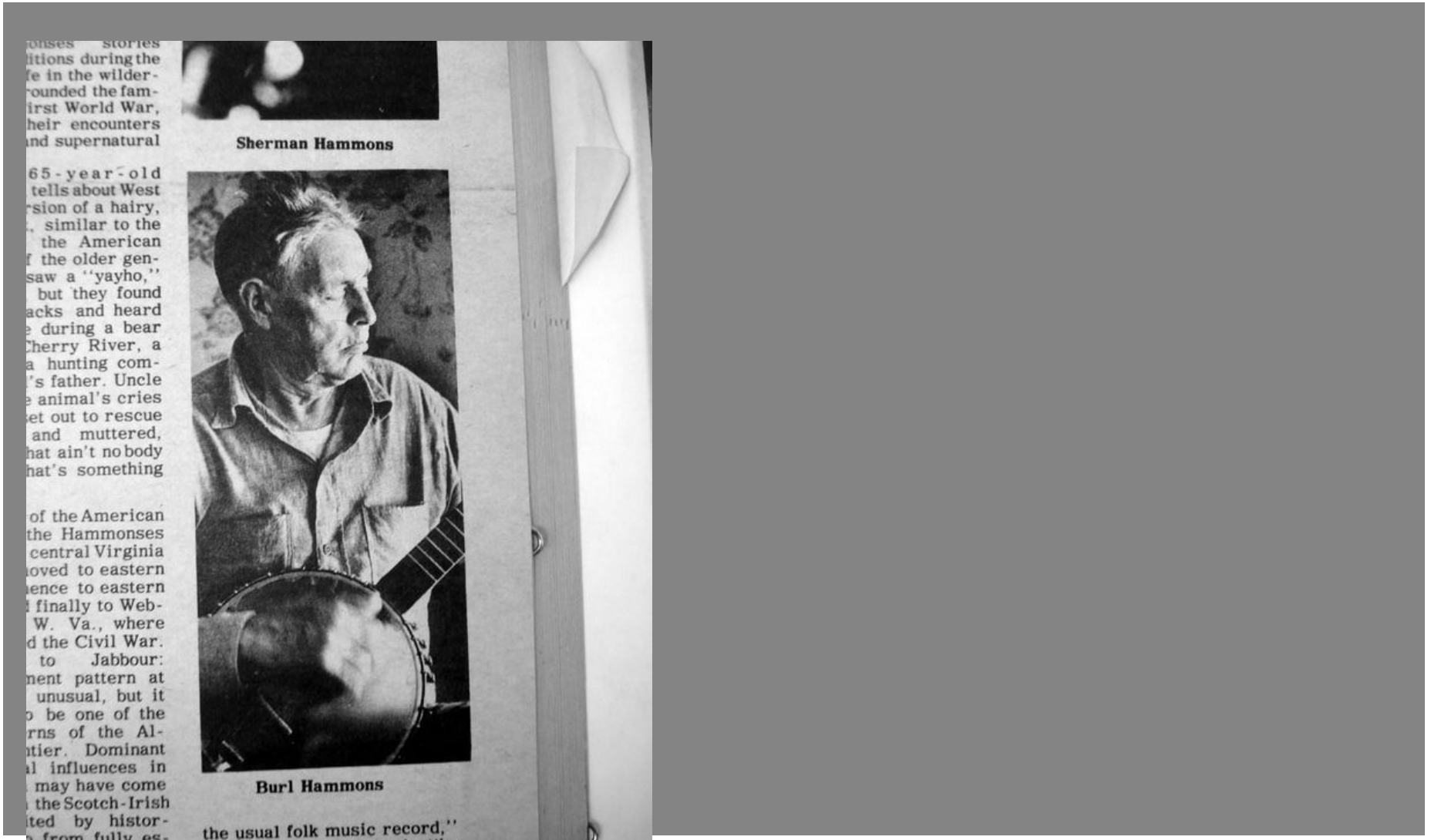

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As 74-year-old Maggie tells it, the Indian studied awhile and said, "Take it paleface, but dream no more."

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Kathy and Lee Hammons with their grandfather, Sherman Hammons, in front their house near the Williams River, in Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

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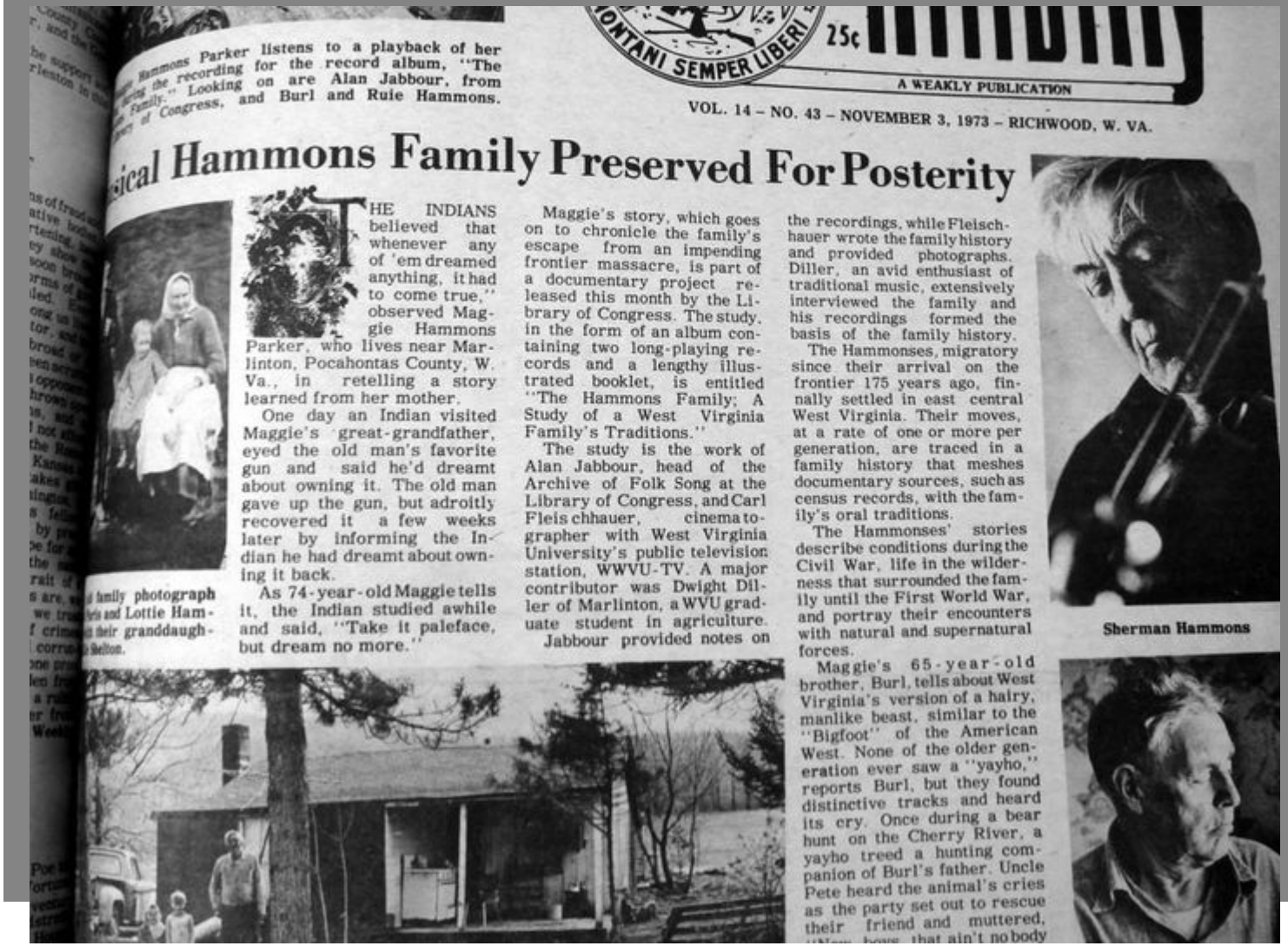

Hammons Parker listens to a playback of her ing the recording for the record album, "The Family." Looking on are Alan Jabbour, from of Congress, and Burl and Ruie Hammons.

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A WEAKLY PUBLICATION

VOL. 14 – NO. 43 – NOVEMBER 3, 1973 – RICHWOOD, W. VA.

ical Hammons Family Preserved For Posterity

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ris and Lottie Ham-
their granddaugh-
Belton.

THE INDIANS believed that whenever any of 'em dreamed anything, it had to come true," observed Maggie Hammons Parker, who lives near Marlinton, Pocahontas County, W. Va., in retelling a story learned from her mother.

One day an Indian visited Maggie's great-grandfather, eyed the old man's favorite gun and said he'd dreamt about owning it. The old man gave up the gun, but adroitly recovered it a few weeks later by informing the Indian he had dreamt about owning it back.

As 74-year-old Maggie tells it, the Indian studied awhile and said, "Take it paleface, but dream no more."

Maggie's story, which goes on to chronicle the family's escape from an impending frontier massacre, is part of a documentary project released this month by the Library of Congress. The study, in the form of an album containing two long-playing records and a lengthy illustrated booklet, is entitled "The Hammons Family; A Study of a West Virginia Family's Traditions."

The study is the work of Alan Jabbour, head of the Archive of Folk Song at the Library of Congress, and Carl Fleischhauer, cinematographer with West Virginia University's public television station, WWVU-TV. A major contributor was Dwight Diller of Marlinton, a WVU graduate student in agriculture.

Jabbour provided notes on the recordings, while Fleischhauer wrote the family history and provided photographs. Diller, an avid enthusiast of traditional music, extensively interviewed the family and his recordings formed the basis of the family history.

The Hammonses, migratory since their arrival on the frontier 175 years ago, finally settled in east central West Virginia. Their moves, at a rate of one or more per generation, are traced in a family history that meshes documentary sources, such as census records, with the family's oral traditions.

The Hammonses' stories describe conditions during the Civil War, life in the wilderness that surrounded the family until the First World War, and portray their encounters with natural and supernatural forces.

Maggie's 65-year-old brother, Burl, tells about West Virginia's version of a hairy, manlike beast, similar to the "Bigfoot" of the American West. None of the older generation ever saw a "yayho," reports Burl, but they found distinctive tracks and heard its cry. Once during a bear hunt on the Cherry River, a yayho treed a hunting companion of Burl's father. Uncle Pete heard the animal's cries as the party set out to rescue their friend and muttered, "Now, boys, that ain't no body

Sherman Hammons

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postlapsarian bed, back windows which looked out on a dubious alley, side windows darkened on each side with cheek-by-jowl houses . . .

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At the time of the American Revolution, the Hammonses lived in south central Virginia but shortly moved to eastern Tennessee, thence to eastern Kentucky, and finally to Webster County, W. Va., where they weathered the Civil War.

According to Jabbour: "This settlement pattern at first seemed unusual, but it may prove to be one of the classic patterns of the Allegheny Frontier. Dominant early cultural influences in West Virginia may have come not only from the Scotch-Irish so often cited by historians but also from fully es-

Sherman Hammons

Burl Hammons

the usual folk music record," Fleischhauer explained, "by

There were many musicians playing and listening during the Pioneer Days festival in Marlinton last year. Shown above are Lee Hammons (upper left), Mose Coffman (foreground), Sherman Hammons (center). Dr. Brown collected samples of their music.

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hammons Family

There were many musicians playing and listening during the Pioneer Days festival in Marlinton last year. Shown above are Lee Hammons (upper left), Mose Coffman (foreground), Sherman Hammons (center). Dr. Brown collected samples of their music.

A WEAKLY PUBLICATION

VOL. 14 – NO. 41 – OCTOBER 20, 1973 – RICHWOOD, W. VA.

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Shucks, They've Discovered The Hammons Family

By Henry Mitchell

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Shucks, They've Discovered The Hammons Family

By Henry Mitchell
In The Washington Post

NOW TO GET through this world in one piece and to keep up with things rightly, you have to do right smart talking and that's a fact. And if you're going to do your share of the talking, and telling the stories about the old times and singing some, for the good of the lungs, well there isn't all that much time for anything else to speak of.

Thus it happens that for the past two centuries the Hammons family, who live in Pocahontas County, W. Va., have kept good talk and good tunes alive, though as a fellow from the Library of Congress says, they haven't entered all that much into "the cash economy" of the nation.

And who knows but what the republic would be in better shape if the cash economy had attracted fewer moneygrubbers, thieves and poltroons along the way.

Be that as it may, the Hammonses are still singing and telling stories in the mountains and this week the Library of Congress is making available its two-disc album, "The Hammons Family."

What makes it different from the more usual recording of somebody banging away at "The Twa Corbies" is that the Hammonses are treated as more important than their art, and in fact the real subject is not folk music but (as the subtitle plainly says) "The "Hammons family — A Study of a West Virginia Family's Traditions."

It does not do to approach the album with a lot of preconceived notions about mountain folk speaking Middle English, and rooted for three centuries to some woodsy backwater.

The Hammonses are semi-nomadic, rarely staying in one place even for one generation. Their history begins from the point they choose it to begin — about 1800, when the family moved into West Virginia from Kentucky (earlier from Tennessee, and earlier yet from Southside Virginia).

Their oldest family stories point back to Kentucky, which takes on something of the quality of Canaan's fair fields or a place of gold sand and harmony.

"Yes sir, they made all them old tunes, them old pieces they made up," Burl Hammons observes in the fascinating notes, equivalent to a 100-page book, that accompanies the album.

"Now they made 'em up and named 'em," agrees Maggie Hammons.

"And made words to 'em," adds Jack Hammons.

"Yeah, they originated away back down there in Kentucky, from where they was borned and raised, a batch of 'em, they made a lot of them tunes and brought them here to this country."

"This country" is West Virginia which is not a snit different from eastern Kentucky or Tennessee, except gazing backward two centuries it may seem the sweeter place.

With the realism often associated with women, however, Maggie Hammons argues that songs just as good were composed right there in West Virginia: "plenty of 'em made right over here on Cherry, the north fork of Cherry."

The Hammonses like to say everything three or four times, and they like to ask each other rhetorical questions (to which they know the answers) thus permitting the thing to be said another three or four times, with grand effect.

The effect of their art, then, is leisurely, and they know few stories that do not include such phrases as "and so they went and they went. They went on and they come to . . ."

But first thing you know, you've heard about a man's cows being witched, and his cure of that curse, and how he burnt up a live calf and how another man said he would have no part of that for all the cows in Christendom, etc., etc. And you've heard it in less time than it takes a newscaster to say it may rain tomorrow.

Whatever else the Hammonses and people like them know, they understand drama in narration. They may say something three times over, but they leave put all those tiresome details that some would think important.

As Alan Jaddour, head of the Archive Folk Song, put it, talking about the Hammonses to reporters:

"Their oral tradition is extremely rich. Talking and singing — that's what life is all about for these people. For our archives, this was a chance to explore a single family's tradition, a tradition preserved largely by stories and word of mouth. It was also an experiment in sound recording — they talk before and after their songs, and you can hear the floorboards creak. There is no effort made to get a 'studio-sound.' These people do not just perform — they are caught in the act of living, which in their case involves stories and songs. You have me in there asking stupid questions — I may be overstating that."

Joining with Jaddour was photographer Carl Fleischhauer. The two of them produced the booklet and edited the $10.40 (by mail) discs.

The Hammonses are basically a woods-life family. They now live largely on Social Security checks, but for generations they have gathered ginseng, hunted, fished.

The ginseng is a mountain plant esteemed in China as either an aphrodisiac or booster of fertility, and it has been exported from the American mountains at least since the 18th century, Jaddour says. Many of the Hammons stories refer to "sanging," which is collecting the ginseng roots. As farmers might say "when Tom was out mowing hay" the Hammonses say "while he was out sanging."

Their stories reflect a skeptical fascination with the supernatural, as witness the tales of witchery, but a feature of all their narration is that

(Continued On Page 9)

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(Martin) Shumaker

Hammons Family

(Continued From Page 1)

they do not themselves say whether they believe the story. There the story is, that's the way they learned it, and you can take it or leave it.

One uncle cured a bewitched man by giving him a hootowl to eat (efficacious in nearly every case) and in another story the hex was lifted by making a cross with two hairs over the bore of a rifle.

In case you don't know it, it will be a grand year for chestnuts and beech mast if your house drips on Old Christmas.

"If what?" asks an ignorant fellow.

"The house drips," explains Maggie Hammons patiently. "If she's warm enough for your house to drip."

Old Christmas is Jan. 5, whereas New Christmas is Dec. 25. The newfangled date was dreamed up in a calendar reform of 1752, but of course a lot of steady folk kept to the old date.

Over the years since 1752, the Hammonses have moved Old Christmas to Jan. 6 instead of Jan. 5, doubtless because of the pull of Twelfth

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Night which is 12 days after Christmas, whereas Old Christmas was 11 days after.

Anyhow, it makes no great difference, since the chestnuts all succumbed to fatal blight in the 1920's and there aren't any, nowadays.

But where would civilization be if you forgot Old Christmas and the chestnut harvest merely because somebody switched dates on you in 1752 or the chestnuts all died in 1929?

What the Hammonses choose to remember is the sort of thing Homer chose to remember about the Trojan War — specific bits of drama, not some long tiresome analysis of trends.

The Civil War sort of passed the Hammonses by, like the economy and book learning and other such stuff.

They do remember their ancestor who was minding his own business when soldiers grabbed him and took him off to kill him. He escaped through the kindness of one of his captors who had mercy and sent him off to shoot a wild turkey. No Hammons was ever so dumb as to return with the turkey, of course. This all recounted vividly, though such details as why the captor was merciful, or why they wanted to kill him in the first place, or which army it was — such trifles are missing from the story, but the drama is not. Pressed on the matter, Burl Hammons said:

"This here was them Yankees, the Rebels and the Yankees, ary one. It didn't make no difference . . ."

The Hammonses, once dispersed, are now through circumstances more or less reunited with the passage of years. They have electricity, though they get water from a well.

"They had a TV set once," Jaddour recalls. "It worked for a year or two, then broke and that was that."

Nowhere in their songs, nowhere in their speech, is there any of that corrupt vocabularly or flabby tone prevalent among the "educated."

In a time of great smog, you may think, a breath of clean air is splendid. Hence this album. The Hammonses have logged, they have had 18-acre farms, they have sometimes grown beans and corn, but never have they been tradesmen or, God save us all, effete folk. They have been too busy being some kind of backbone, or preserving some kind of culture, to have got much more than a few coppers from the gilded country. But what they have, apparently, is solid rock, and a language that sounds like language.

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West Virginia

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complete with counterfeit Roman maps. Annius of Viterbo, who in 1498 published a ponderous volume of spurious documents called ''De Comentariis Antiquitatum,'' also carved a fake stone, the ''Tabula Cibel-

works as forgeries. Similarly, the claim that it would have required a professional historian's knowledge to bring forth the Horn documents cannot be accepted as a valid argument in favor of their genuineness. The two most celebrated literary forgeries

National Biography,'' X, 143.
64 William Henry Ireland, Ibid. See ''Catalogue Number Sixty'' (Martin Breslauer, 78 Stamford Court, Goldhawk Road, London, 1946), 61-62.
65 Farrer, 246.
(Continued Next Week)

Jean-Claude Killy

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But that was just the beginning; in 1966 he won the downhill and the combined title at the World Championships held in Partillo, Chile. And in 1967 he participated in 16 of the 17 World Cup events, winning all five downhills, four of five giant slaloms and three of six slaloms, ending with a perfect 225 points, a feat that has never been repeated. As if that were not enough, in 1968 he won three gold medals in the Winter Olympics. After that he turned pro.

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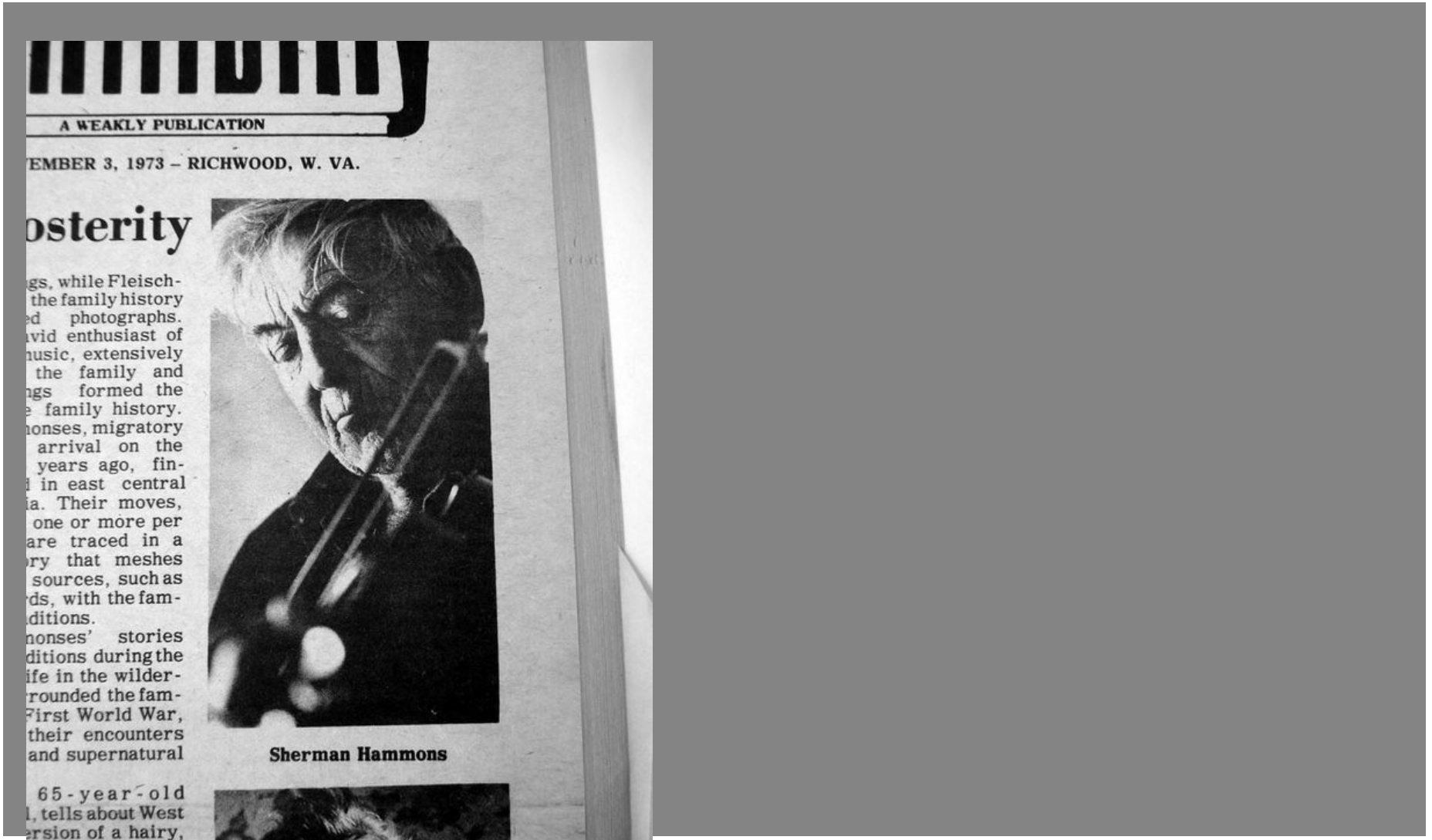

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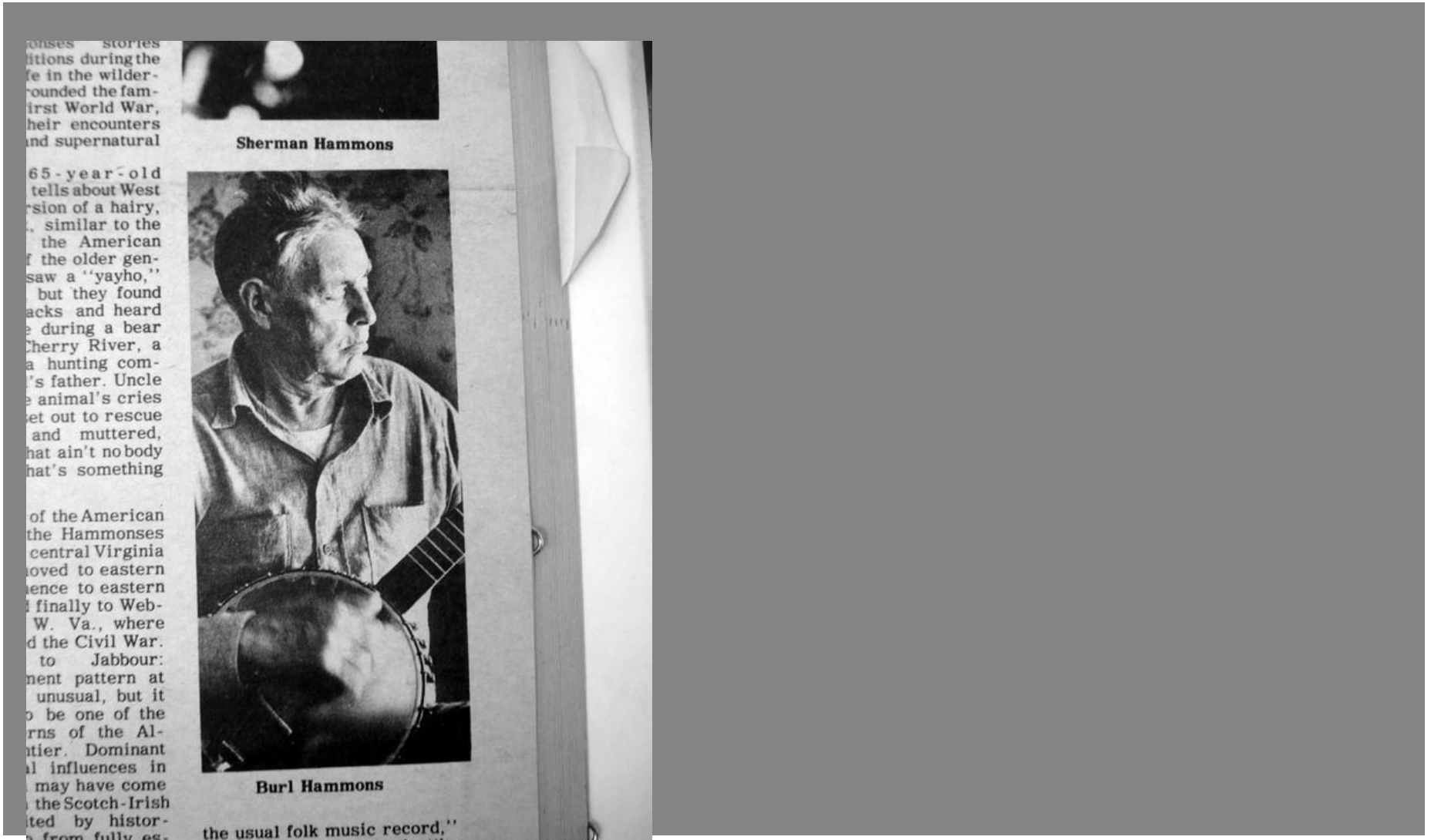

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As 74-year-old Maggie tells it, the Indian studied awhile and said, "Take it paleface, but dream no more."

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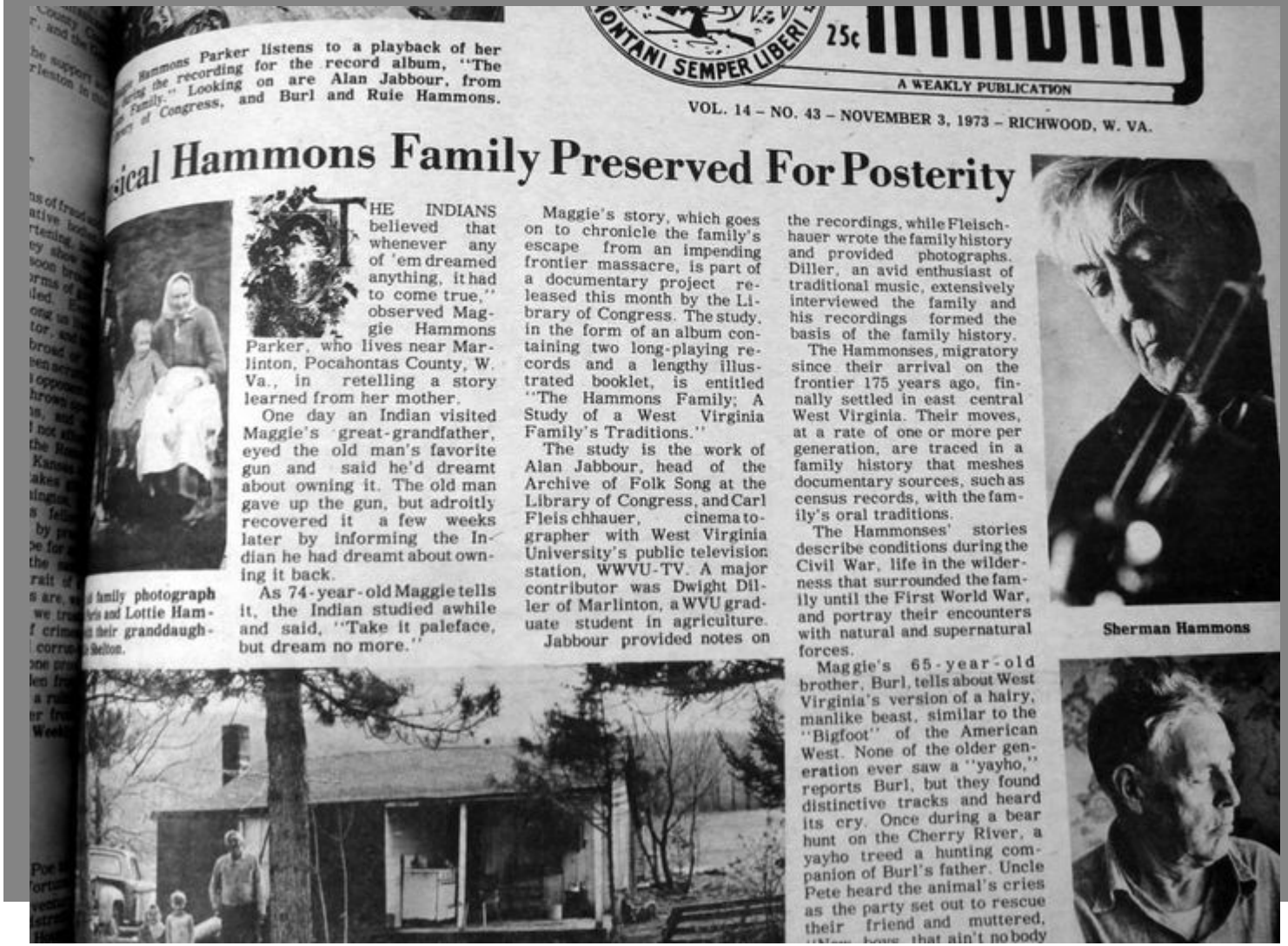
Jabbour provided notes on

Kathy and Lee Hammons with their grandfather, Sherman Hammons, in front their house near the Williams River, in Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

aces We Have Been Happy In



...Parker listens to a playback of her ...the recording for the record album, "The ...Family." Looking on are Alan Jabbour, from ...of Congress, and Burl and Ruie Hammons.

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A WEAKLY PUBLICATION

VOL. 14 – NO. 43 – NOVEMBER 3, 1973 – RICHWOOD, W. VA.

...ical Hammons Family Preserved For Posterity

...family photograph ...ris and Lottie Ham- ...their granddaugh- ...Belton.

THE INDIANS believed that whenever any of 'em dreamed anything, it had to come true," observed Maggie Hammons Parker, who lives near Marlinton, Pocahontas County, W. Va., in retelling a story learned from her mother.

One day an Indian visited Maggie's great-grandfather, eyed the old man's favorite gun and said he'd dreamt about owning it. The old man gave up the gun, but adroitly recovered it a few weeks later by informing the Indian he had dreamt about owning it back.

As 74-year-old Maggie tells it, the Indian studied awhile and said, "Take it paleface, but dream no more."

Maggie's story, which goes on to chronicle the family's escape from an impending frontier massacre, is part of a documentary project released this month by the Library of Congress. The study, in the form of an album containing two long-playing records and a lengthy illustrated booklet, is entitled "The Hammons Family; A Study of a West Virginia Family's Traditions."

The study is the work of Alan Jabbour, head of the Archive of Folk Song at the Library of Congress, and Carl Fleischhauer, cinematographer with West Virginia University's public television station, WWVU-TV. A major contributor was Dwight Diller of Marlinton, a WVU graduate student in agriculture.

Jabbour provided notes on the recordings, while Fleischhauer wrote the family history and provided photographs. Diller, an avid enthusiast of traditional music, extensively interviewed the family and his recordings formed the basis of the family history.

The Hammonses, migratory since their arrival on the frontier 175 years ago, finally settled in east central West Virginia. Their moves, at a rate of one or more per generation, are traced in a family history that meshes documentary sources, such as census records, with the family's oral traditions.

The Hammonses' stories describe conditions during the Civil War, life in the wilderness that surrounded the family until the First World War, and portray their encounters with natural and supernatural forces.

Maggie's 65-year-old brother, Burl, tells about West Virginia's version of a hairy, manlike beast, similar to the "Bigfoot" of the American West. None of the older generation ever saw a "yayho," reports Burl, but they found distinctive tracks and heard its cry. Once during a bear hunt on the Cherry River, a yayho treed a hunting companion of Burl's father. Uncle Pete heard the animal's cries as the party set out to rescue their friend and muttered, "...that ain't no body

Sherman Hammons

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rman Hammons, in front
s County, West Virginia.

ppy In

l Catholic Magazine

postlapsarian bed, back windows which looked out on a dubious alley, side windows darkened on each side with cheek-by-jowl houses . . .

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At the time of the American Revolution, the Hammonses lived in south central Virginia but shortly moved to eastern Tennessee, thence to eastern Kentucky, and finally to Webster County, W. Va., where they weathered the Civil War.

According to Jabbour: "This settlement pattern at first seemed unusual, but it may prove to be one of the classic patterns of the Allegheny Frontier. Dominant early cultural influences in West Virginia may have come not only from the Scotch-Irish so often cited by historians but also from fully es-

Sherman Hammons

Burl Hammons

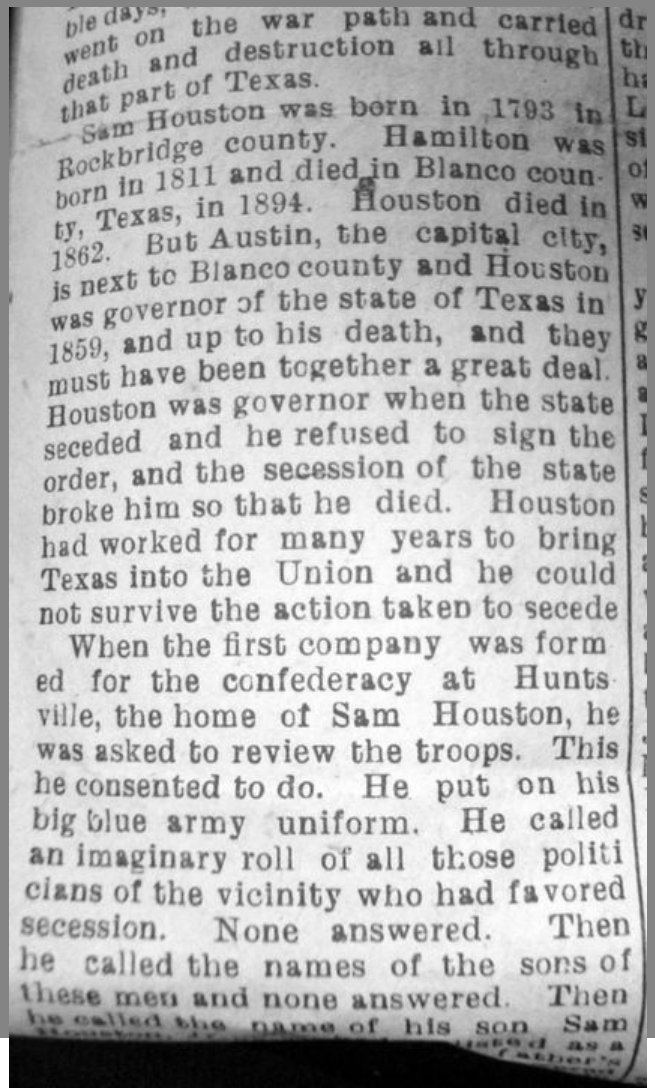
the usual folk music record," Fleischhauer explained, "by

There were many musicians playing and listening during the Pioneer Days festival in Marlinton last year. Shown above are Lee Hammons (upper left), Mose Coffman (foreground), Sherman Hammons (center). Dr. Brown collected samples of their music.

View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hamiltons and Prices



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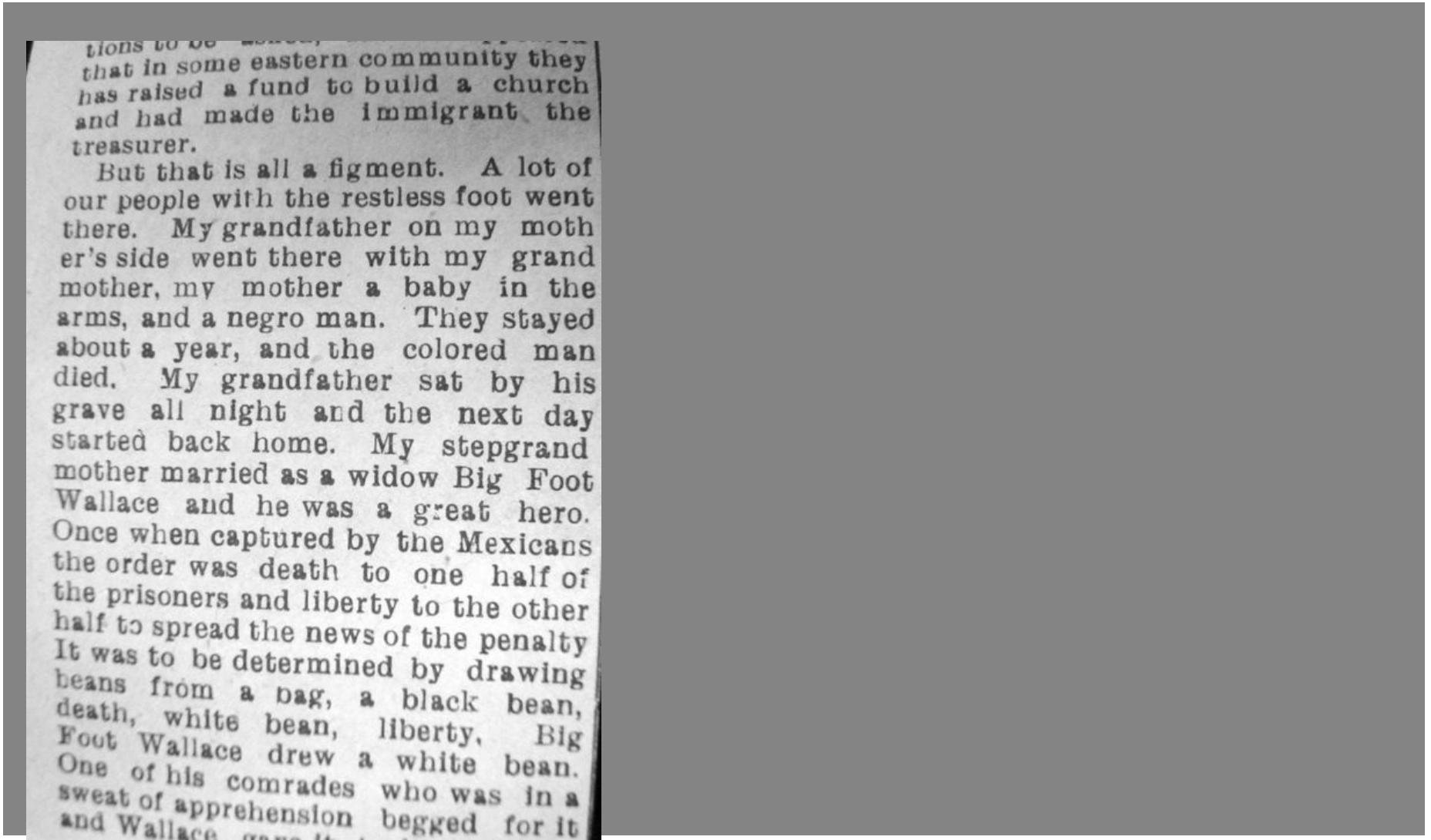
When the first company was formed for the confederacy at Huntsville, the home of Sam Houston, he was asked to review the troops. This he consented to do. He put on his big blue army uniform. He called an imaginary roll of all those politicians of the vicinity who had favored secession. None answered. Then he called the names of the sons of these men and none answered. Then he called the name of his son Sam

he called
Houston, Jr., who had enlisted as a
southern soldier with his father's
consent. Young Houston answered
present. The old war horse said in
the most impressive way:

"A striking thing it is that those
who are most invincible in time of
peace are most invisible in war.

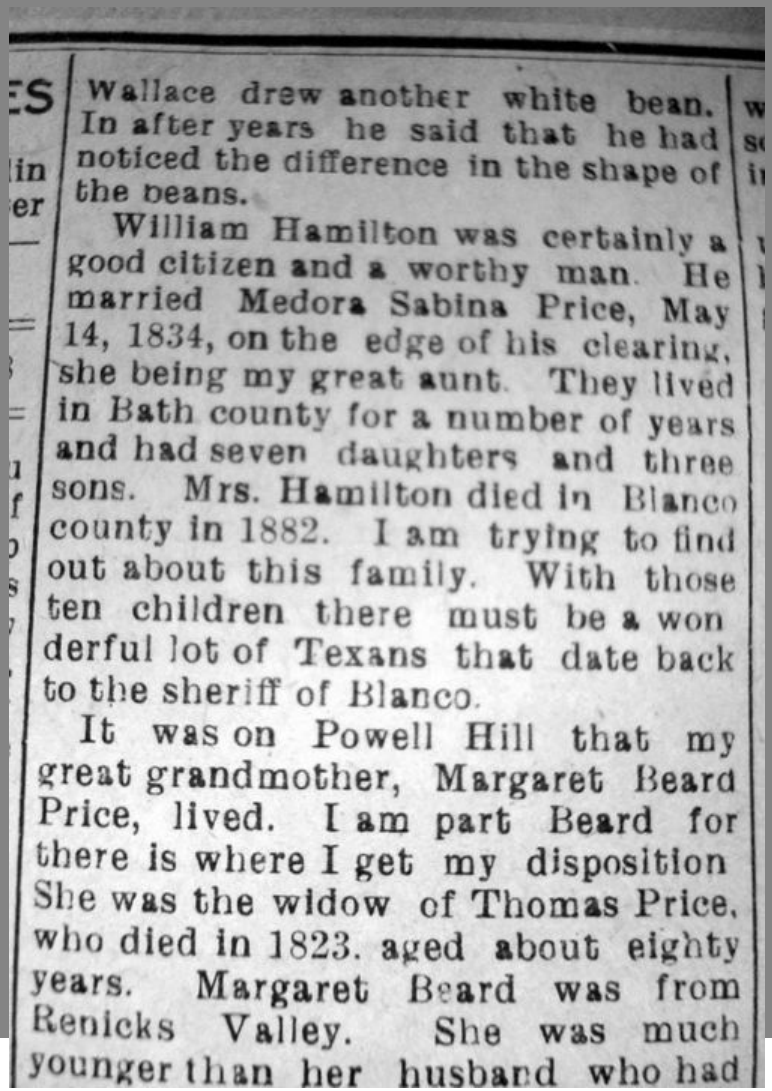
The significance of this utterance
ies in the fact that the seceders did
not anticipate that they were bring
ing on a war. They were relying on
their construction of a point of law.

When they put one of th national
conventions in Texas this year and
Clem Shaver went down there to
plow the first furrow and break the
ground for the great building
that is being constucted there
in which the throng is to
yip and yelp its tedious way through
a kind of a war dance, the minds of
the old timers went back to other
days when the saying was that
nobody went to Texas except for
a cause, and they told a tale of the
experience meeting in a tavern where
the crowd agreed to confess what
each had gone to Texas for. One said
one thing and one said another and
all had sufficient cause to move, until
the last man said that the reason he
had come was because he had refused
to build a church. This caused ques
tions to be asked, and it appeared
that in some eastern community they



tions to be [illegible]
that in some eastern community they has raised a fund to build a church and had made the immigrant the treasurer.

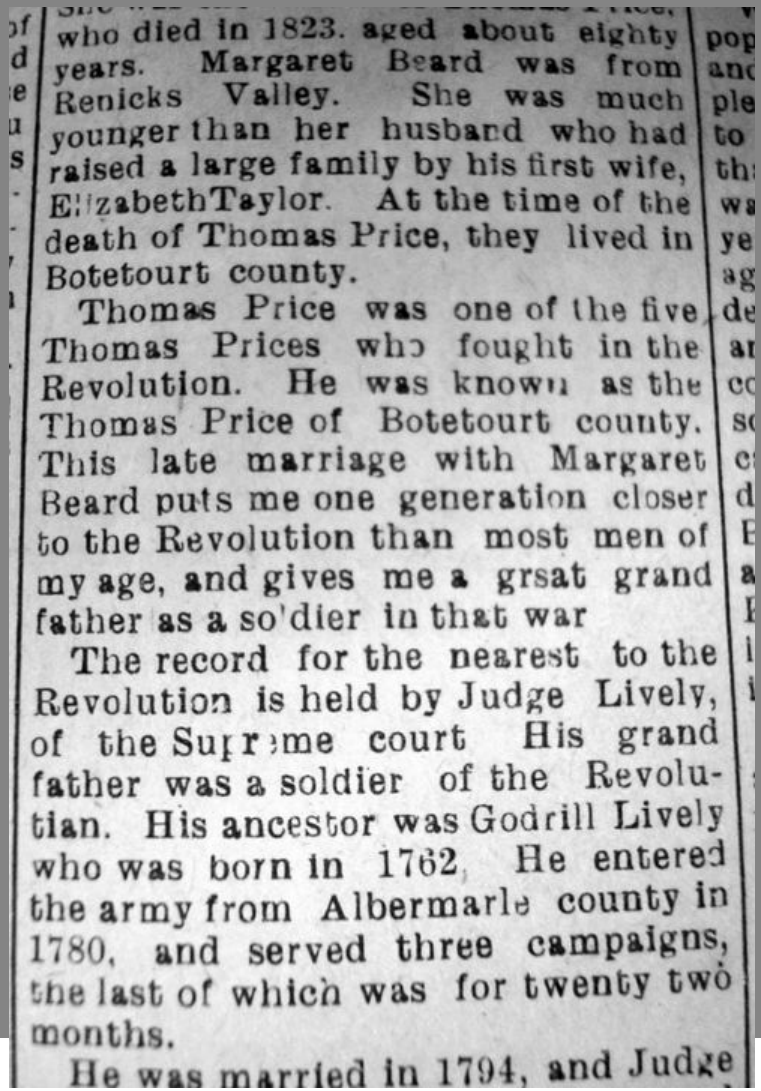
But that is all a figment. A lot of our people with the restless foot went there. My grandfather on my moth er's side went there with my grand mother, my mother a baby in the arms, and a negro man. They stayed about a year, and the colored man died. My grandfather sat by his grave all night and the next day started back home. My stepgrand mother married as a widow Big Foot Wallace and he was a great hero. Once when captured by the Mexicans the order was death to one half of the prisoners and liberty to the other half to spread the news of the penalty It was to be determined by drawing beans from a bag, a black bean, death, white bean, liberty. Big Foot Wallace drew a white bean. One of his comrades who was in a sweat of apprehension begged for it and Wallace gave it to him. Then



Wallace drew another white bean. In after years he said that he had noticed the difference in the shape of the beans.

William Hamilton was certainly a good citizen and a worthy man. He married Medora Sabina Price, May 14, 1834, on the edge of his clearing, she being my great aunt. They lived in Bath county for a number of years and had seven daughters and three sons. Mrs. Hamilton died in Blanco county in 1882. I am trying to find out about this family. With those ten children there must be a wonderful lot of Texans that date back to the sheriff of Blanco.

It was on Powell Hill that my great grandmother, Margaret Beard Price, lived. I am part Beard for there is where I get my disposition She was the widow of Thomas Price, who died in 1823. aged about eighty years. Margaret Beard was from Renicks Valley. She was much younger than her husband who had

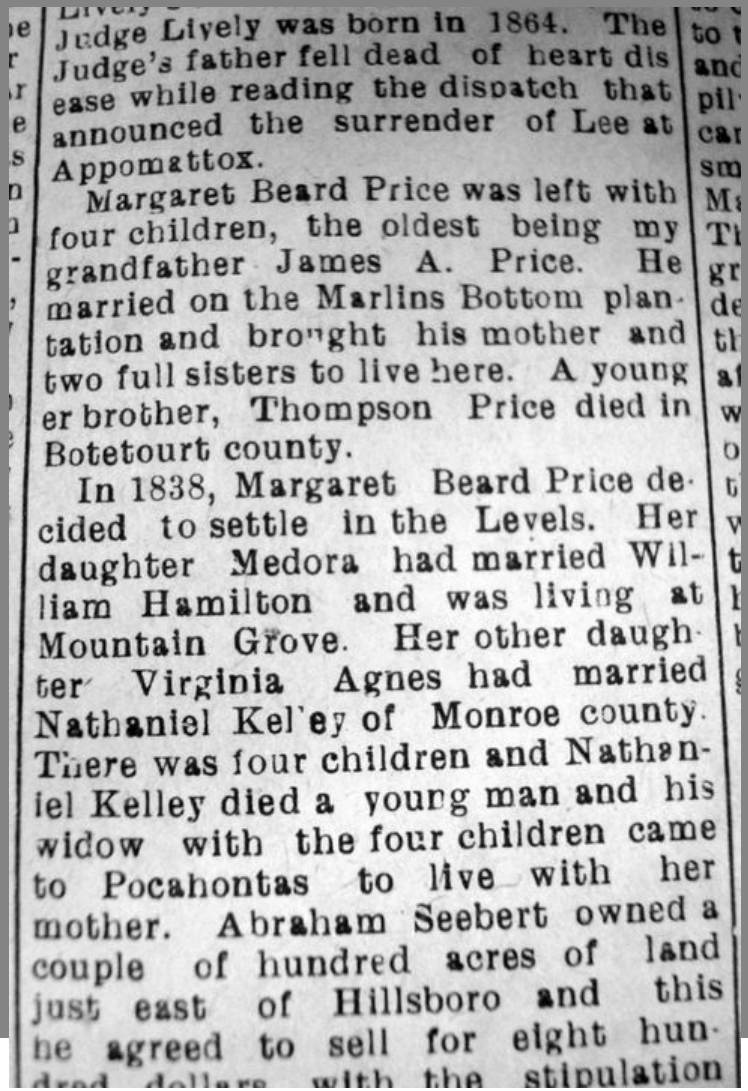


who died in 1823. aged about eighty years. Margaret Beard was from Renicks Valley. She was much younger than her husband who had raised a large family by his first wife, ElizabethTaylor. At the time of the death of Thomas Price, they lived in Botetourt county.

Thomas Price was one of the five Thomas Prices who fought in the Revolution. He was known as the Thomas Price of Botetourt county. This late marriage with Margaret Beard puts me one generation closer to the Revolution than most men of my age, and gives me a grsat grand father as a so'dier in that war

The record for the nearest to the Revolution is held by Judge Lively, of the Supreme court His grand father was a soldier of the Revolutian. His ancestor was Godrill Lively who was born in 1762, He entered the army from Albermarle county in 1780, and served three campaigns, the last of which was for twenty two months.

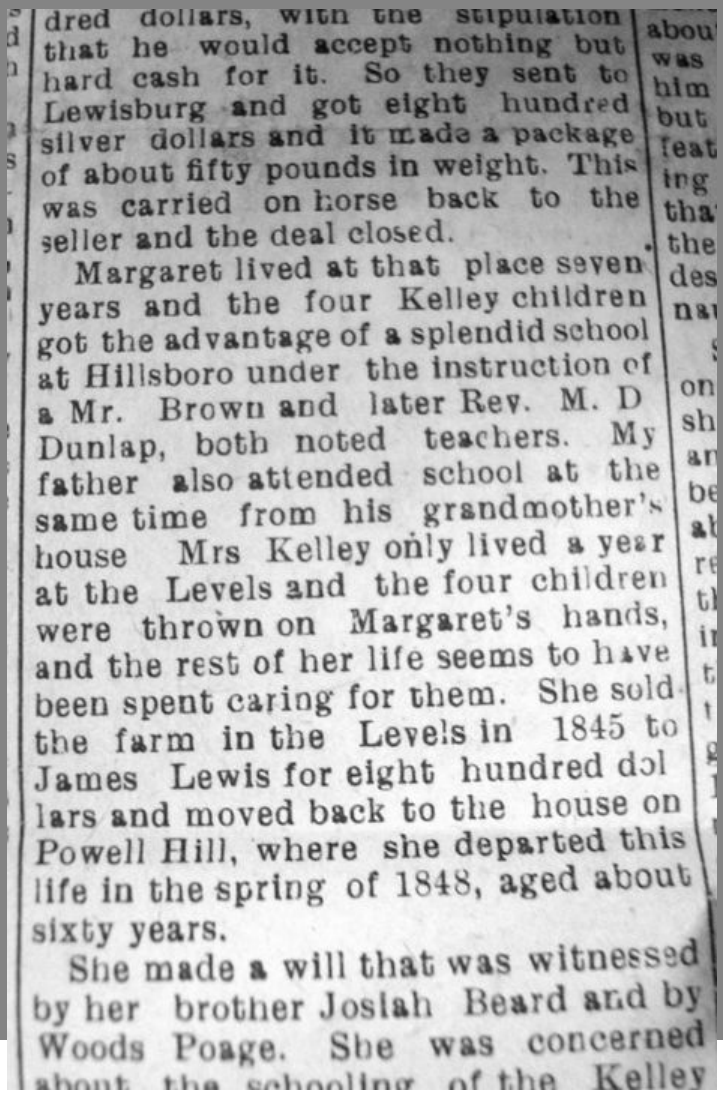
He was married in 1794, and Judge



Judge Lively was born in 1864. The Judge's father fell dead of heart disease while reading the dispatch that announced the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Margaret Beard Price was left with four children, the oldest being my grandfather James A. Price. He married on the Marlins Bottom plantation and brought his mother and two full sisters to live here. A younger brother, Thompson Price died in Botetourt county.

In 1838, Margaret Beard Price decided to settle in the Levels. Her daughter Medora had married William Hamilton and was living at Mountain Grove. Her other daughter Virginia Agnes had married Nathaniel Kelley of Monroe county. There was four children and Nathaniel Kelley died a young man and his widow with the four children came to Pocahontas to live with her mother. Abraham Seebert owned a couple of hundred acres of land just east of Hillsboro and this he agreed to sell for eight hundred dollars with the stipulation



dred dollars, with the stipulation that he would accept nothing but hard cash for it. So they sent to Lewisburg and got eight hundred silver dollars and it made a package of about fifty pounds in weight. This was carried on horse back to the seller and the deal closed.

Margaret lived at that place seven years and the four Kelley children got the advantage of a splendid school at Hillsboro under the instruction of a Mr. Brown and later Rev. M. D Dunlap, both noted teachers. My father also attended school at the same time from his grandmother's house Mrs Kelley only lived a year at the Levels and the four children were thrown on Margaret's hands, and the rest of her life seems to have been spent caring for them. She sold the farm in the Levels in 1845 to James Lewis for eight hundred dollars and moved back to the house on Powell Hill, where she departed this life in the spring of 1848, aged about sixty years.

She made a will that was witnessed by her brother Josiah Beard and by Woods Poage. She was concerned about the schooling of the Kelley

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She made a will that was witnessed by her brother Josiah Beard and by Woods Poage. She was concerned about the schooling of the Kelley children and mentioned the matter in the will.

Like the Hamiltons, the Kelleys scattered out in the wide world. William Scott Kelley was the oldest. He was born in 1827, and was eighteen years old when Margaret died. He got the gold fever and made it to California where he stayed a few years. He was next heard of as one of the famous sporting fraternity on the steam boat lines between Cincinnati and New Orleans. But he seemed from the first to have charged himself with the support and schooling of his two young sisters. He gave them both a most complete education Catherine was a graduate of Miss Maria Richard's school at the Warm Springs and she married Dr. W. N. Snodgrass and settled in Missouri. And the other sister went to the school taught by the Misses Dangerfield at Hot Springs, Virginia, and married Dr. Charles T. Hart and lived in New York City.

William Scott Kelley turned over a new leaf in the fifties, and graduated in medicine in Cincinnati in

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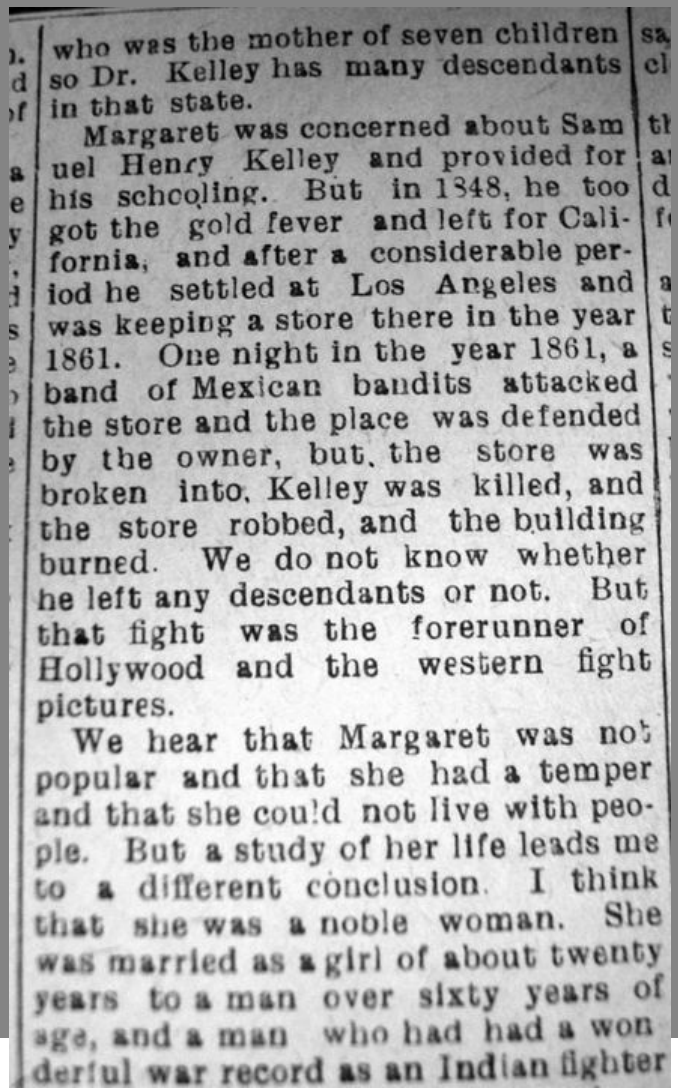
William Scott Kelley turned over a new leaf in the fifties, and graduated in medicine in Cincinnati in 1828, and located in Buchannon county, Missouri. He was a friend of Gen. Sterling Price, and was appointed surgeon general of Price's army and died during the war. Dr. Kelley stood high in the estimation of the people at the date of his death. He left one child a daughter who married Geo. L. Rector of Arkansas and



who was the mother of seven children so Dr. Kelley has many descendants in that state.

Margaret was concerned about Samuel Henry Kelley and provided for his schooling. But in 1848, he too got the gold fever and left for California, and after a considerable period he settled at Los Angeles and was keeping a store there in the year 1861. One night in the year 1861, a band of Mexican bandits attacked the store and the place was defended by the owner, but the store was broken into. Kelley was killed, and the store robbed, and the building burned. We do not know whether he left any descendants or not. But that fight was the forerunner of Hollywood and the western fight pictures.

We hear that Margaret was not popular and that she had a temper and that she could not live with people. But a study of her life leads me to a different conclusion. I think that she was a noble woman. She was married as a girl of about twenty years to a man over sixty years of age, and a man who had had a wonderful war record as an Indian fighter

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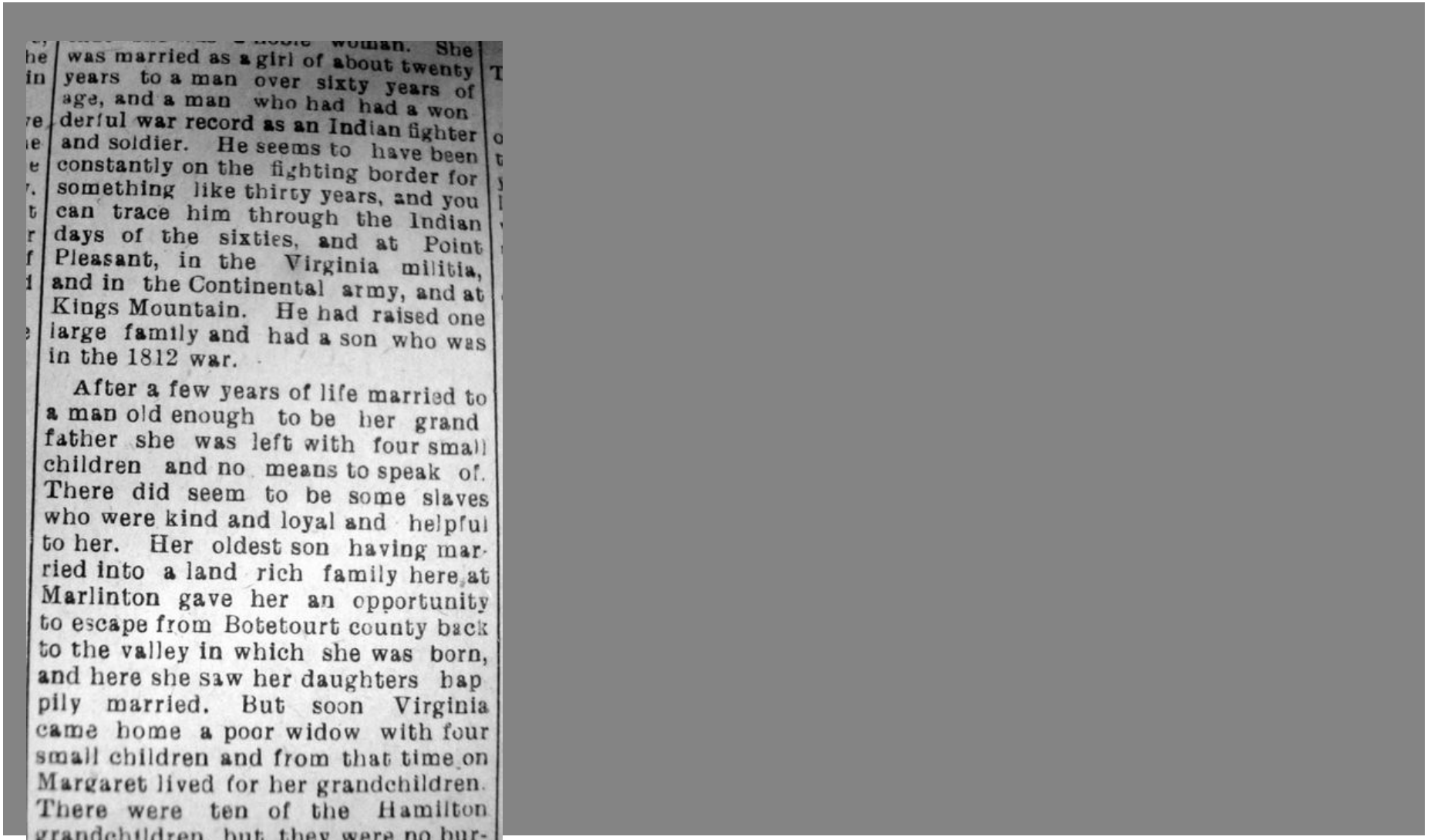
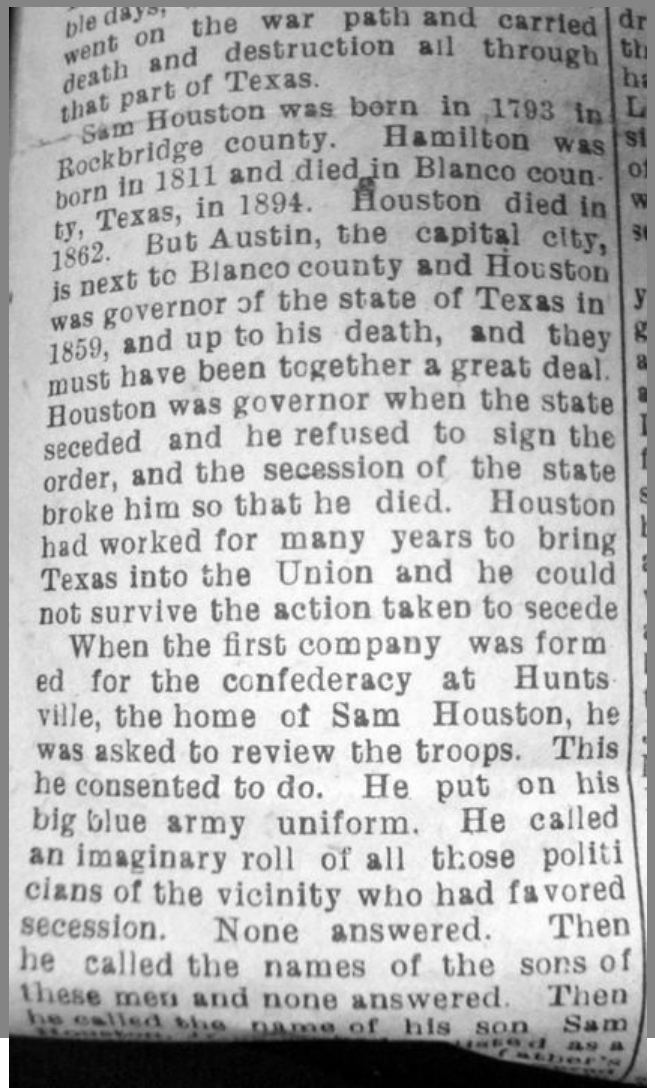


was married as a girl of about twenty years to a man over sixty years of age, and a man who had had a wonderful war record as an Indian fighter and soldier. He seems to have been constantly on the fighting border for something like thirty years, and you can trace him through the Indian days of the sixties, and at Point Pleasant, in the Virginia militia, and in the Continental army, and at Kings Mountain. He had raised one large family and had a son who was in the 1812 war.

After a few years of life married to a man old enough to be her grand father she was left with four small children and no means to speak of. There did seem to be some slaves who were kind and loyal and helpful to her. Her oldest son having married into a land rich family here at Marlinton gave her an opportunity to escape from Botetourt county back to the valley in which she was born, and here she saw her daughters happily married. But soon Virginia came home a poor widow with four small children and from that time on Margaret lived for her grandchildren. There were ten of the Hamilton grandchildren, but they were no burden to her, for William Hamilton



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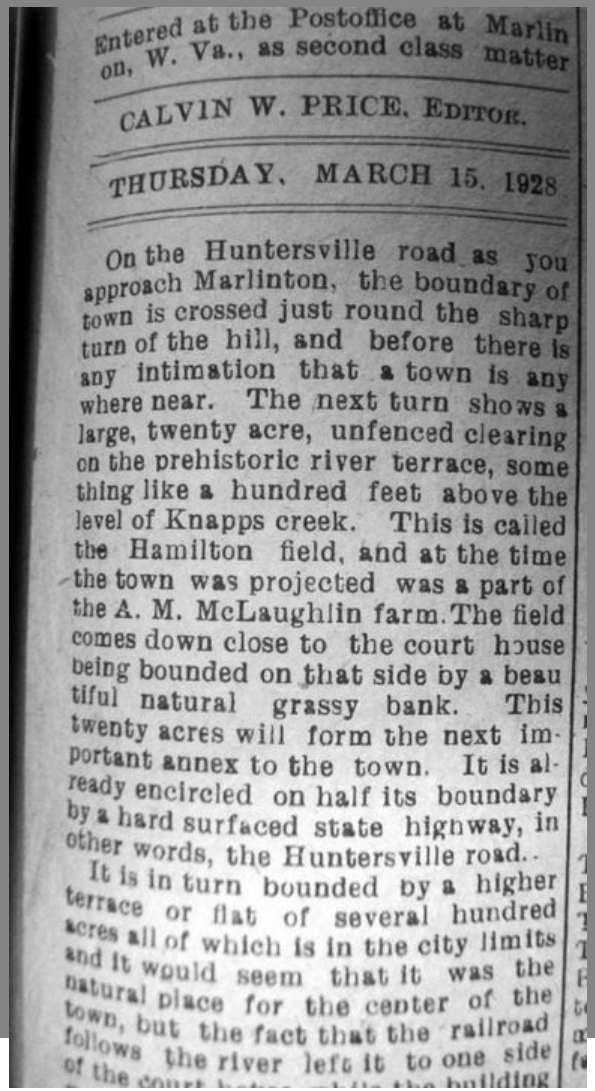
View Post

Sunday November 29th, 2020

Hamilton Hill 1928



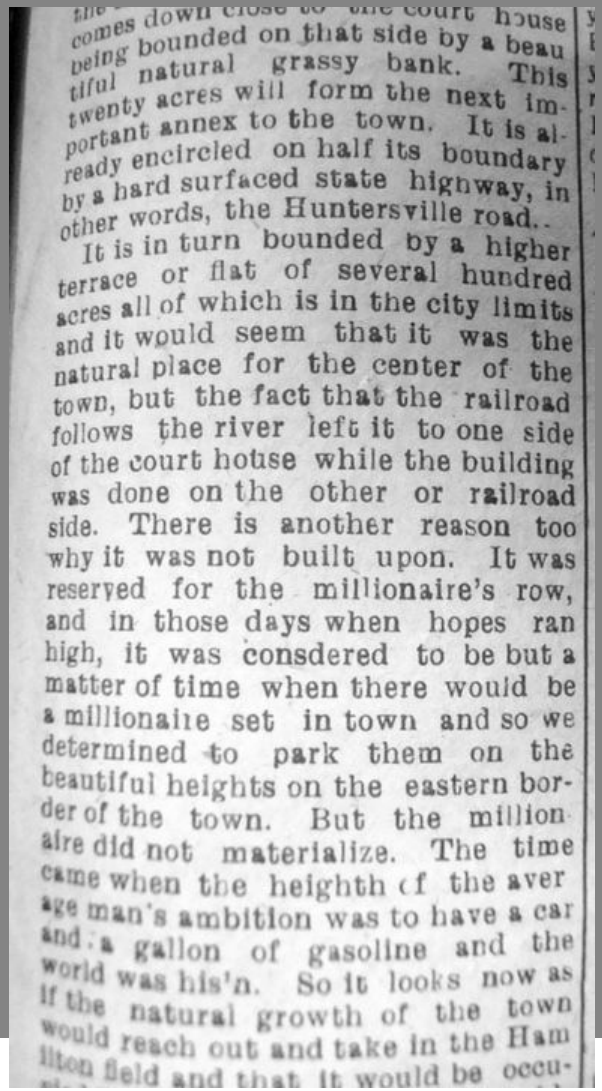
Entered at the Postoffice at Marlin on, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928

On the Huntersville road as you approach Marlinton, the boundary of town is crossed just round the sharp turn of the hill, and before there is any intimation that a town is any where near. The next turn shows a large, twenty acre, unfenced clearing on the prehistoric river terrace, some thing like a hundred feet above the level of Knapps creek. This is called the Hamilton field, and at the time the town was projected was a part of the A. M. McLaughlin farm. The field comes down close to the court house being bounded on that side by a beautiful natural grassy bank. This twenty acres will form the next important annex to the town. It is already encircled on half its boundary by a hard surfaced state highway, in other words, the Huntersville road.

It is in turn bounded by a higher terrace or flat of several hundred acres all of which is in the city limits and it would seem that it was the natural place for the center of the town, but the fact that the railroad follows the river left it to one side of the court house, while the building



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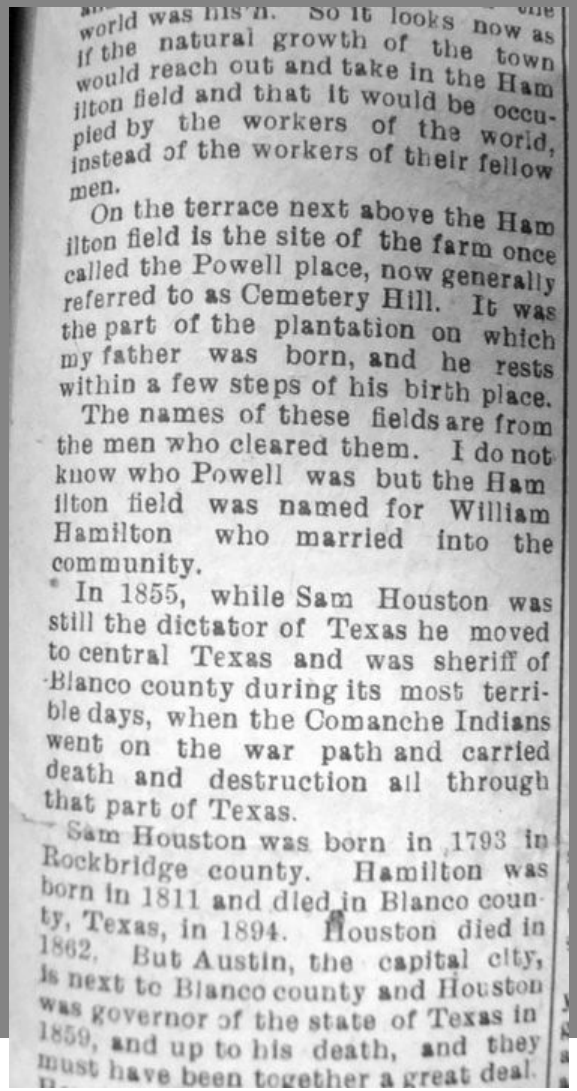

world was his n. So it looks now as if the natural growth of the town would reach out and take in the Hamilton field and that it would be occupied by the workers of the world, instead of the workers of their fellow men.

On the terrace next above the Hamilton field is the site of the farm once called the Powell place, now generally referred to as Cemetery Hill. It was the part of the plantation on which my father was born, and he rests within a few steps of his birth place.

The names of these fields are from the men who cleared them. I do not know who Powell was but the Hamilton field was named for William Hamilton who married into the community.

In 1855, while Sam Houston was still the dictator of Texas he moved to central Texas and was sheriff of Blanco county during its most terrible days, when the Comanche Indians went on the war path and carried death and destruction all through that part of Texas.

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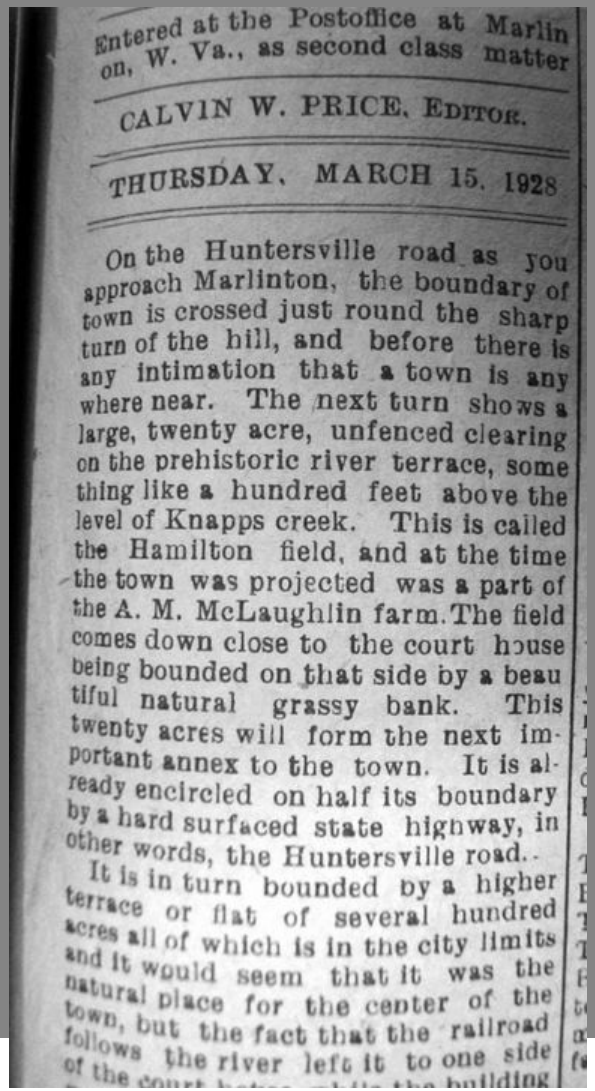

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